

59.

THE
HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
CITY of DUBLIN,
FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS :

COMPILED FROM

Authentick Memoirs, Offices of Record, Manuscript
Collections, and other unexceptionable Vouchers.

By the late, WALTER HARRIS, Esq;

WITH AN

A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING,

An History of the Cathedrals of CHRIST-CHURCH and
St. PATRICK, the UNIVERSITY, the HOSPITALS and
other Public Buildings.

Also two Plans, one of the CITY as it was in the Year 1610,
being the earliest extant; the other as it is at Present, from
the accurate Survey of the late Mr. ROCQUE; with several
other Embellishments.

—permulta in urbe nostra, juxtaque urbem, non ocu-
lis modo, sed ne auribus quidem novimus; quæ si tulisset
Achaia, Ægyptos, Asia, aliave quælibet miraculorum ferax
commendatrixque terra, audita, perlecta, lustrata habere-
mus. Plin. Ep. lib. viii. Ep. ad Gallum.

Ardua res est vetustis novitatem dare, obsoletis nitorem,
obscuris lucem, dubiis fidem. Plin.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN KNOX, Bookseller, at the *Three*
Poets in the Strand.

MDCCCLXVI.



P R E F A C E.

AN introduction to an acquaintance with the original and progress of this now great metropolis cannot, we think, fail of being acceptable to every inquisitive reader, but must prove the source of uncommon satisfaction to the patriot native: when he is informed of and reflects on the many alterations in the face of things and places, the vast improvements and enlargements, most of them the work of less than a single century, we may with exact propriety apply the words of the poet to the amazed and delighted citizen :

Miratur molem Æneas mapalia quondam,
Miratur portus strepitumque & strata viarum,

It is not intended here, a practice too common, to break the reader's patience and exhaust his and our own time, in a needless and unavailing narrative, of the many excellencies to be found in the following history and annals; this shall be submitted to his own determination: besides, the li-

P R E F A C E.

terary world have been so often imposed on in this regard, that the smallest degree of credit is not to be expected, especially by persons mercenary, interested, and often prejudiced, as the generality of editors have been found.

Mr. Harris's indefatigable industry, as well as his uncommon opportunities of information, are so well known, that there is little need to enlarge on them in this place; he was possessed of many useful and interesting materials, in no hands but his own; particularly the manuscript history of Robert Ware, esq; son of the celebrated annalist; from which every thing, whether of value or curiosity, has been culled and transplanted into the following work.

The public are here only to expect what was intended as part of a more extensive design, in which our author had engaged himself, with two * gentlemen of known abilities in the respective departments which they had undertaken. The whole was to have been entitled, "*The ancient*

* See Harris's *Hibernica*, Part I. p. 137.

P R E F A C E.

*“ and present state of the city and county of
“ Dublin, ecclesiastical as well as civil, and
“ also the natural history of the same county.”*

The civil history and antiquities alone are here presented; and we cannot say to what accident or cause the disappointment of the remainder is to be charged. As to these papers, some judicious friends pronounced them valuable, and it was thereupon determined that they should see the light.

We would not be thought to recommend even what is here offered as an unexceptionable production; on the contrary we are of opinion it never received the author's last hand, and that much more might have been said on so fruitful an occasion; but as that gentleman has furnished the contour, this publication may, nay probably will, be productive of this happy effect (besides the pleasure afforded to every lover of Irish antiquities) to prove an incitement, to some able writer, to set about the completion of a piece on so entertaining and useful a subject.

C O N-

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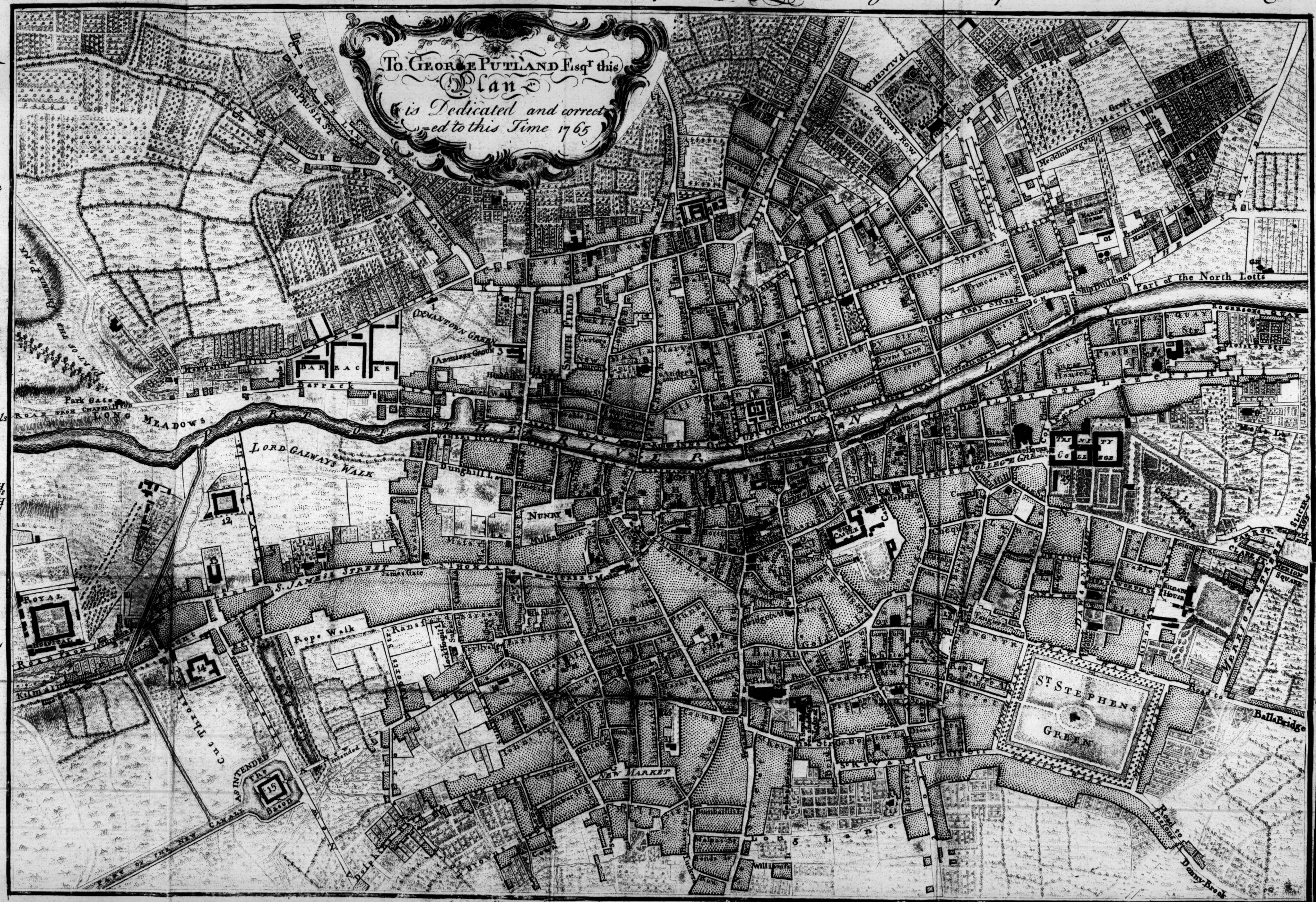
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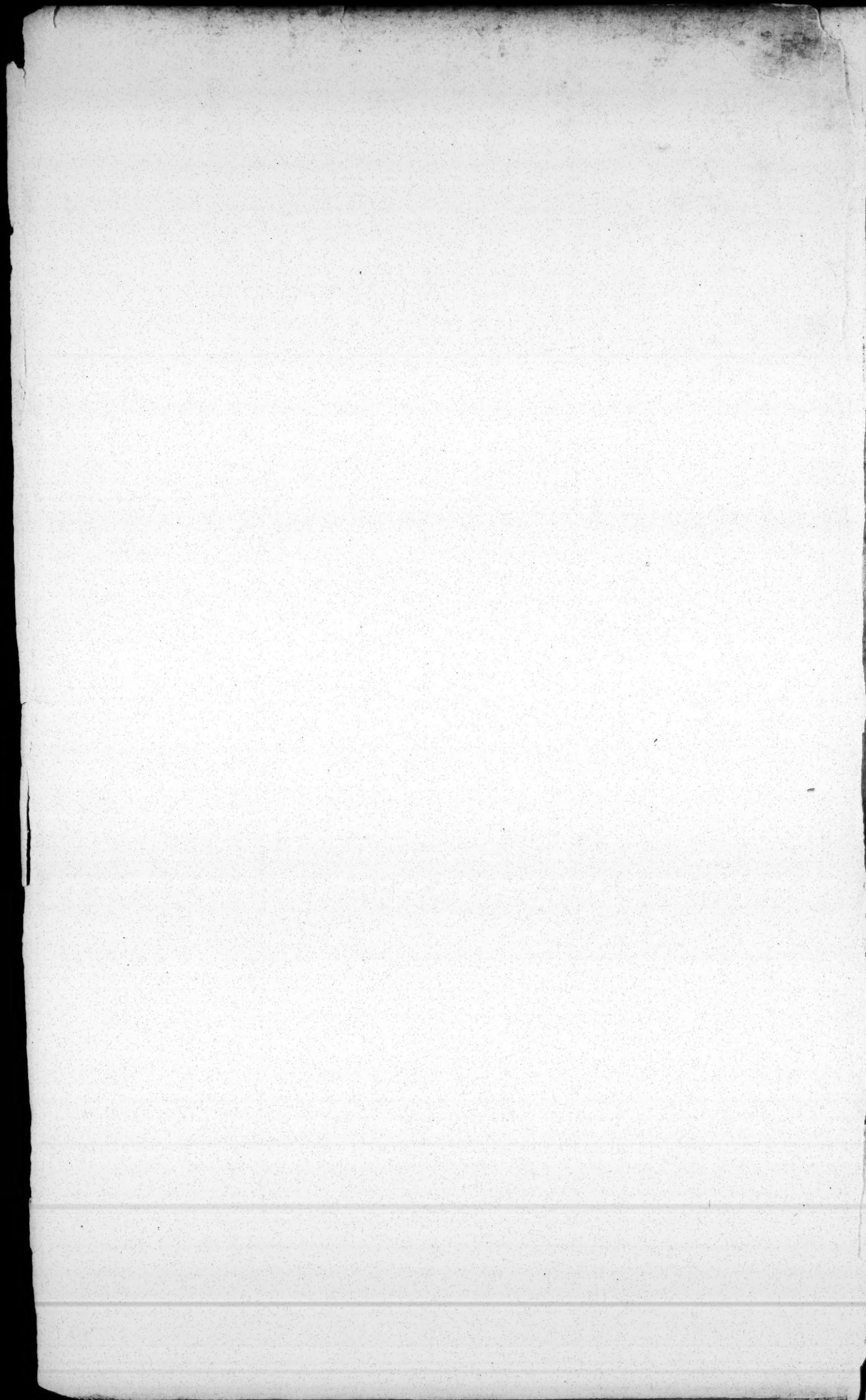
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A Plan of the City (and SUBURBS) of Dublin By J. Rocque Reduced from his large PLAN

- REFERENCES
- A S. Pauls
 - B S. Michans
 - C S. Marys
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 - G S. Catharines
 - H S. Audons
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 - M Do Without
 - N S. Johns
 - O S. Werburghs
 - P S. Bridgets
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 - R S. Kevans
 - S S. Andrews
 - T S. Anns
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 - X S. Patricks Do
 - Y French Churches
 - Z Presbyterian Meeting Houses
 - 1 Quakers Do
 - 2 Methodist Do
 - 3 Moravian Do
 - 4 Anna Baptist Do
 - 5 Roman Chappels
 - 6 Glass Houses
 - 7 Bloody Bridge
 - 8 Brideswell Do
 - 9 Old Do
 - 10 Ormond Do
 - 11 Elzev Do
 - 12 Carpenters Widows
 - 13 Grange gorman H
 - 14 Blue coat Hospital
 - 15 Linmen Hall
 - 16 Flax Manufactory
 - 17 Inns Q Infirmary
 - 18 Ormond Market
 - 19 Widows House
 - 20 Parish Schools
 - 21 Velvet Manufactory
 - 22 China Do
 - 23 Doe Stevens Hospital
 - 24 S. Patricks Do
 - 25 Work House
 - 26 Granary
 - 27 Soldiers Infirmary
 - 28 Court House
 - 29 Widows Do
 - 30 Black Dog
 - 31 New Gate
 - 32 Tholsel
 - 33 Musick Hall
 - 34 Four Courts
 - 35 Nicholas Hospital
 - 36 Meath Do
 - 37 Mercers Do
 - 38 Incusables Do
 - 39 Foundens Foundry
 - 40 Dutch Church
 - 41 Theatre Royal
 - 42 Old Do
 - 43 New Do
 - 44 Provosts House

To GEORGE PUTLAND Esq^r this
Plan
is Dedicated and correct
as of this Time 1765





THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CITY of DUBLIN.

CHAP. I.

Of the antiquity, name, and inhabitants of the city of Dublin, before the year 1172, when it became subject to the power of the English; and of the new colony at that time introduced.

SECT. I.

TO point out the precise time, when ^{Antiquity} the city of Dublin was first built, ^{of Dublin.} would be a vain attempt, and not reasonably to be expected; especially if it be considered that few cities are laid out all at once, but from the advantages of trade, the residence of Kings, navigable and convenient ports, natural situation, or other

B

advan-

2 THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. advantageous circumstances, they receive
I. a gradual growth and increase; so that
what is only a mean village now, may in
future ages be a large, and populous city,
of which the world affords us many in-
stances. The antient Irish were at no
trouble in erecting and fortifying cities,
or in providing for themselves habitations
of solid and lasting materials: their houses
were built of twigs and hurdles, and co-
vered with sedge or straw; and their
cities were like those described by Cæsar
(a) among the Britons, their ancestors,
namely, “a thick wood, inclosed within
“a ditch and rampart, and made for a
“place of retreat.”

Tarah in Meath was for ages the prin-
cipal residence of the Monarchs of Ire-
land, where they held their solemn festi-
vals and conventions upon all extraordi-
nary occasions, and to which of course
there was a vast confluence of the nobility
and gentry at stated times; and yet so
slight were the buildings there for the
reception of such multitudes, that at pre-
sent the least ruins or foot-steps of any
antient pile there do not appear. Rode-

(a) Comment. lib. 5.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

rick O-Connor, king of Conaught, is re-³CHAP.
ported to have been the first person in I.
Ireland, who erected a castle of lime and
stone at Tuam, and that so late as the
year 1161, which was looked upon as such
a novelty then, that it got the name of
the wonderful castle. Yet it is not to
be denied, but that cities were built and
fortified in Ireland long before the arrival
of the English, as Dublin, Limerick, Wa-
terford, Wexford and Cork; but we are
indebted for those works to the labours
of foreigners, the Ostmen or Danes, many
of whom settled here early on the score
of traffick, though they did not come
hither in an hostile way till about the be-
ginning of the ninth century.

Though Strabo (who wrote his Geogra-
phy in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, about
the time of the christian æra) mentions
Ireland, yet he is entirely silent in re-
gard of Dublin. But we cannot justly
infer from his silence, that there was no such
place existed at that period. Every rea-
der of Strabo must have observed, that
his acquaintance with those remote parts
was but superficial, for he places Ireland

at the north of Britain, if we rightly understand his words (*a*); nay, he ingenuously confesseth, that what he relates of Ireland he has taken from the testimony of witnesses not worthy of credit.

The earliest account we meet of Dublin, in any authentick writer, is in Ptolemy, who flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year of Christ 140, and calls it Eblana Civitas (at least his translator Maginus of Padua so renders it) and he places it under the same parallel with the present subject of our inquiry. This, without having recourse to fable, gives Dublin a just claim to an antiquity of more than sixteen hundred years. For unquestionably it must have existed for a considerable time before Ptolemy wrote, or he could not immediately have come to the knowledge of it. The historians (*b*) of Ireland take notice of it in a short time after Ptolemy. For there having

(*a*) Ἐἰσι δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι περὶ τὴν Βρετανικὴν νῆσοι μικραὶ, μεγάλη δ' ἡ ἸΕΡΝΗ πρὸς ἄρκιον αὐτῇ παραδελημένη.—There are other small islands about Britain, but one large island called Ireland, extended along it, (*i. e.* Britain) towards the north.—Geog. lib. 4. edit. Casaub. p. 201.

(*b*) Ware's Lat. Antiq. cap. 3. Flahert. Ogyg. p. 315. Keat. Hist. p. 3. 113.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

been many sharp battles fought between ⁵CHAP.
Con Ceadcathach (in latin Quintus Cen-
timachus) king of Ireland, who began his ^{I.}
reign A. D. 177, and Mogha Nuagad,
king of Munster; a peace was at length
made between them, which produced a
new division of the kingdom; whereby
the south part, bounded by a chain of lit-
tle hills, extending from the High-street
of the city of Dublin in various branches
through the kingdom to Galway, and cal-
led Aisgir Rieda, fell to the share of Mog-
ha Nuagad, and from thence was called
Leth-Mogha, or Mogha's share, and all
northward of those bounds was allotted
to Conn, and called Leth-Quin, or Conn's
portion. This bipartite division was made
about the year 191; but it did not subsist
longer than a year, when it was overturn-
ed by the ambition of Mogha-Nuagad,
who thought himself over-reached in the
partition; because the half of the harbour
of Dublin, which he observed to be com-
modious for traffick and fishing, did not
fall within his allotment; to recover which
he again commenced hostilities, and fell in
the attempt.

Joceline (*a*) also, in his life of St. Patrick, mentions Dublin in the following manner: "St. Patrick, departing from the borders of Meath, directed his steps towards Leinster, and having passed the river Finglafs, he came to a certain hill almost a mile distant from Ath-Cliath, now called Dublin, and casting his eyes round the place, and the circumjacent country, he is reported to have broke out into this prophecy: *That small vil- lage shall hereafter be an eminent city; it shall increase in riches and dignities, until at length it shall be lifted up into the throne of the kingdom.*" But this Monk soon forgets himself, and, in the next chapter save one, introduces St. Patrick into *the noble city of Dublin*, of which Alphin Mac-Eochaid was king. The former part of this quotation must certainly be foisted into the manuscript of Joceline for the sake of the prophecy; for no writer could be so negligent as to utter such manifest contradictions within the compass of a single page: besides, the fact contradicts Ptolemy's account, who some cen-

(*a*) Vit. Patr. cap. 69.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

turies before St. Patrick gave it the appellation of a city.

7
CHAP.
I.

The next antient authority concerning Dublin, is king Edgar's charter, called Ofwald's-law, dated at Gloucester in the year 964; the preface to which runs thus in English: "By the abundant mercy of
" God, who thundereth from on high,
" and is King of kings, and Lord of lords,
" I EDGAR, king of the English, and
" emperor and lord of all the kings of
" the islands of the ocean, which lie round
" Britain, and of all the nations included
" in it, give thanks to the omnipotent
" God, my King, who hath so greatly
" extended my empire, and exalted it
" above the empire of my ancestors, who
" though they obtained the monarchy of
" all England, from the reign of Æthel-
" stan, who, first of all the kings of the
" English, by his arms, subdued all the
" nations inhabiting Britain, yet none of
" them ever attempted to stretch its
" bounds beyond Britain. But divine
" Providence hath granted to me, toge-
" ther with the empire of the English,
" all the kingdoms of the islands of the
" ocean, with their fierce kings, as far as

B 4

" Norway,

“ Norway, and the greatest part of Ire-
 “ land, with its *most noble city of Dublin*;
 “ all which by the most propitious grace
 “ of God, I have subdued under my
 “ power.” Some writers (a) have called
 this charter in question; but they are
 such, who repine that the English should
 have any footing here at all; not duly
 reflecting, what happiness they enjoy un-
 der the mild administration of the best of
 laws, compared with the misery they suf-
 fered while their own rude customs pre-
 vailed. The Saxon annals relate, “ that
 “ the power of Edgar was so great, by the
 “ means of a considerable fleet and army,
 “ which he supported, that the kings of
 “ Wales, Ireland, and the isle of Man,
 “ were obliged to swear allegiance to, and
 “ acknowledge him for their sovereign:”
 which might have given rise to those ex-
 pressions in his charter relating to his
 conquest of a great part of Ireland. That
 some of the Anglo-Saxon kings had a do-
 minion over the city of Dublin, and per-
 haps over other parts of Ireland, seems
 to be clearly evinced, by a coin of king
 Ethelred, next successor but one to Edgar,

(a) Flah. Ogyg. p. 39.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

9

the legend on the reverse of which ex-CHAP.
presseth the mint-master's name, and the I.
place where it was struck to be at Dyfelin. }
Now Ethelred could not assume this mark
of sovereignty, of minting money within
the dominions of a prince, who did not
acknowledge him as his superior lord ;
and this casts some light over the before-
recited charter of king Edgar. 'Tis cer-
tain that the Danes, under princes of their
own, held the actual government of Dub-
lin during the reigns of both these princes ;
yet it is no way improbable, that they
held that city by homage and tribute,
though no mention is made of it by his-
torians. This circumstance elucidates all
the difficulties in Edgar's charter, the
Saxon annals, and the coin of Ethelred
before mentioned, which is at present in
the possession of a gentleman of the physico-
historical society. Thus far of the anti-
quity of the city of Dublin,

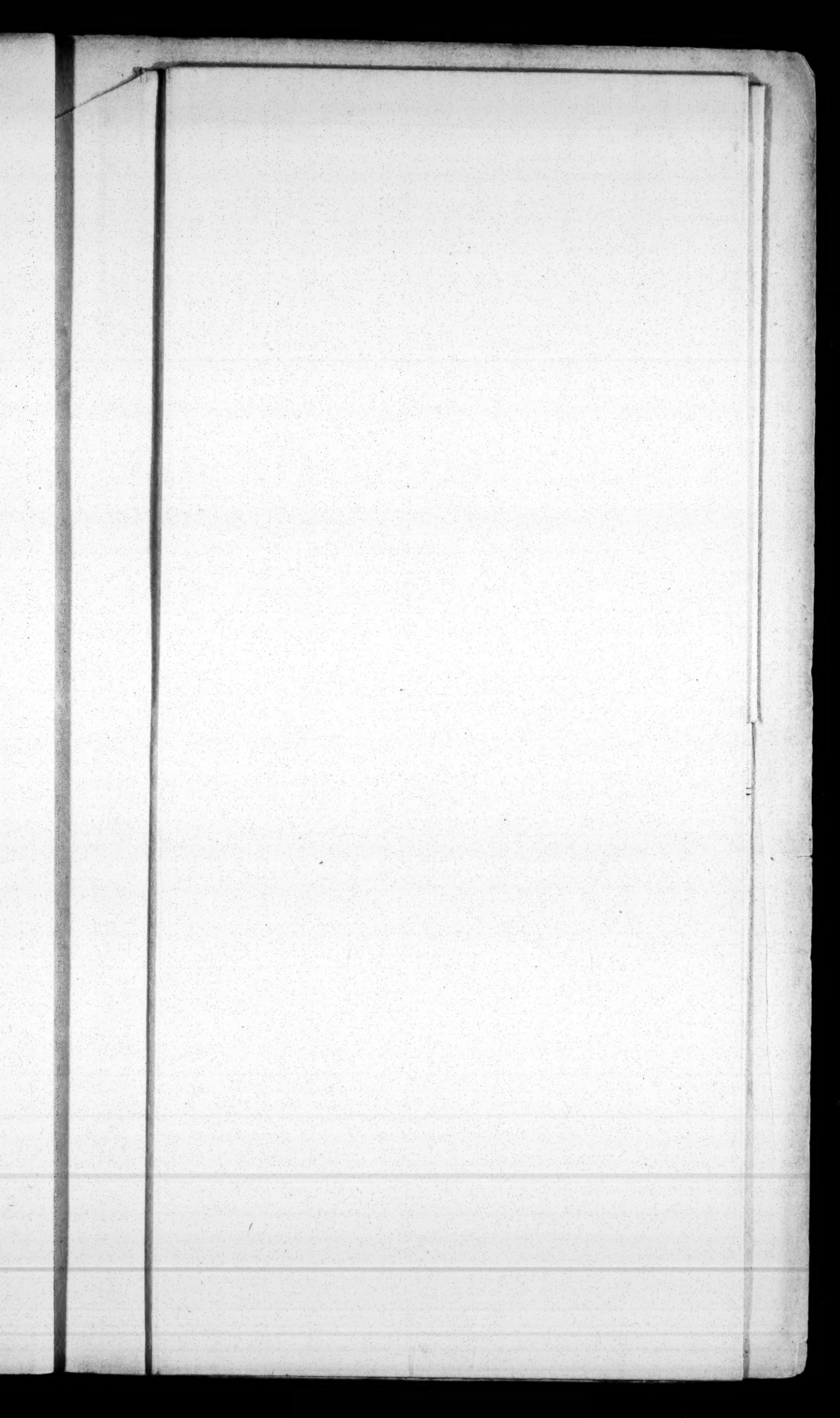
S E C T.

Name.

THIS city has been known by various names. The Irish called it Drom-Choll-Coil, i. e. *the brow of a hazel-wood*, from an abundance of those trees growing about it. But this name must have prevailed before, (by the great increase of buildings, and confluence of inhabitants) it merited the character of a city. The other names, since appropriated to it, are all founded on much the same reason. The Irish to this day call it Ath-Cliath, i. e. *the ford of hurdles*; and Bally-Ath-Cliath, i. e. *a town on the ford of hurdles*. For, before the river Liffey was imbanked by quays, people had access to it by means of hurdles laid on the low and marshy parts of the town adjoining the water; from which hurdles, it took those names, and not from the foundations of it having been laid on piles or hurdles, as some have asserted. We have observed before, that it was called Eblana by Ptolemy; upon which word, Mr. Baxter (a) has a conjecture, not indeed

(a) Glossar. verb. Deblana.

unsatis-



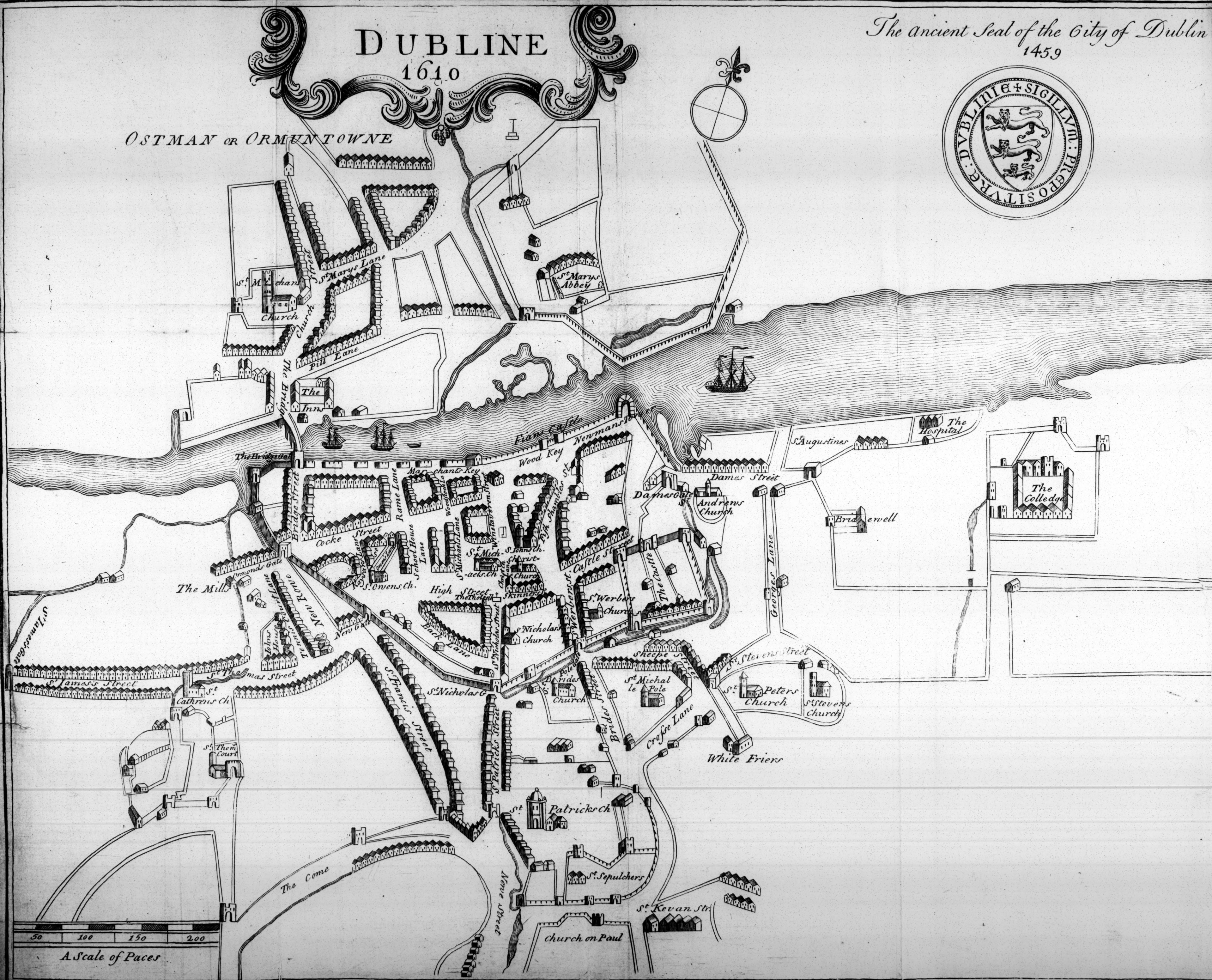
DUBLINE

1640

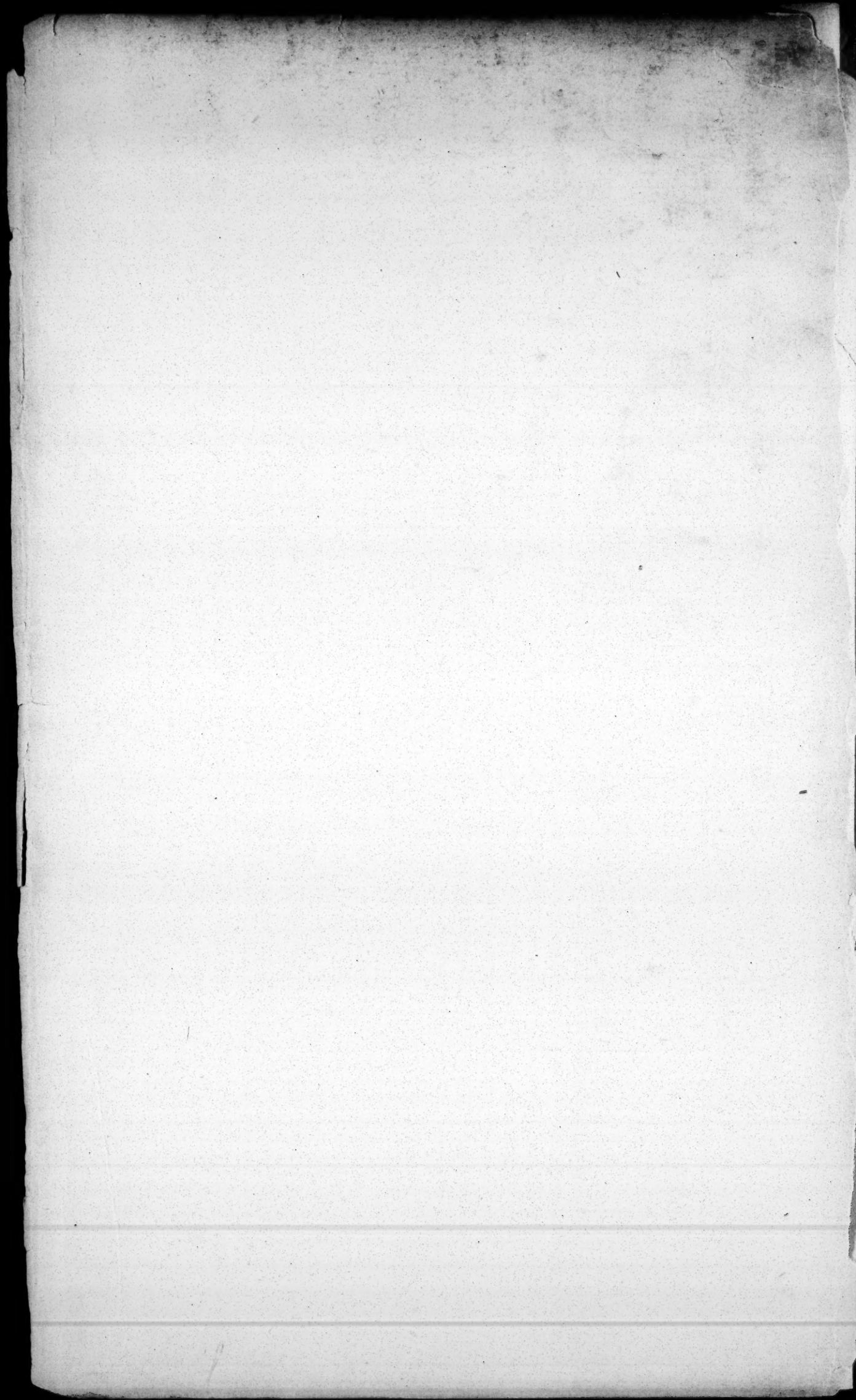
The ancient Seal of the City of Dublin
1459



OSTMAN OR ORMENTOWNE



A Scale of Paces



unsatisfactory, that the word Eblana has been maimed, and that the true reading is Deblana, which proves to be the termination of two British words, *dur* and *lhun*, i. e. *black-water*, or a *black-channel*, the bed of the Liffey in this place having been boggy, and consequently the water black. It is certain that antient geographers have often truncated the initial letters of proper names of places. For instance, instead of Pepiacum, and Pepidii in Wales, Ptolemy writes Epiacum and Epidii; and for Dulcinium, now called Dolcigno, in Dalmatia, he has Ulcinium, and Pliny, Olchinium. The inhabitants of * Fingal call this place Divelin, and the Welch, Dinas-Dulin, or the city of Dulin, to this day.

S E C T. III.

WHO were the original inhabitants of Dublin, is a matter both as uncertain and obscure as the time in which it was built: at best, we are under the disagreeable necessity of founding our reasonings on conjecture. The Blanii, Ebla-

* In the county of Dublin, to the north of that city.

CHAP. I. ni, or Deblani, (according to Mr. Baxter's notion, before mentioned) inhabited the tract of country, now comprehending the city and county of Dublin, and a considerable part of the county of Meath.

It is probable they were antient natives, and either gave the name of Eblana to the city, or took their names from their situation in or near it. But from what country this colony came hither, is a matter rather to be guessed at, than ascertained. It seems to be the most satisfactory opinion, that they came from that part of Britain, called Wales, on account of its proximity, the almost identity of languages, and the close conformity of antient religious rites and ceremonies of both people. The same reasons are given by Tacitus, why the Gauls peopled Britain. Hence it is probable, that the northern, and north-eastern Irish derive their origin from the north of Britain. It cannot however be denied, but other colonies might have, on unknown accounts, arrived here from more remote parts, at different periods, as the Milesians, for instance, from Spain. That the Danes, under the denomination of Ostmen or Easter-

Easter-lings, built the city of Dublin, or at least fortified and inhabited it, is agreed on all hands ; but at what time is not so clear as could be wished. Some alledge, that they founded it about or before the time of the incarnation, while others transfer that event to the 9th century. Be it as it may, we must leave the fact undetermined, since history has given us no certain light into the matter. We may indeed with safety conjecture, that it was built and inhabited first by the Irish, as a village, or small fishing town ; but that the Welch and Ostmen, at different periods, finding its situation commodious for trade, made a settlement for that purpose. If Edgar's charter be allowed of any weight (and there seems to be no reason to controvert its authenticity) we may reasonably suppose, that that monarch strengthened the old British colonies in Ireland, by encouraging a new race of Britons to settle among them. Henry II. pursued the same political steps. For upon the submission of the Irish potentates to him, in 1172, he early the year following by charter dated at Dublin, *granted to his subjects of*

Bristol,

CHAP. *Bristol, his city of Dublin to inhabit, and to*
 II. *hold of him, and his heirs for ever, with all*
the liberties and free customs, which his sub-
jects of Bristol then enjoyed at Bristol, and
through all England. This charter is the
 foundation of the liberties of the city of
 Dublin, which were afterwards enlarged
 and confirmed by king John, and other
 succeeding monarchs, and by divers acts
 of parliament, yet extant in the Rolls-
 office, of which more hereafter.

C H A P. II.

A short description of the castle of Dublin.

S E C T. I.

THE castle of Dublin is to be con-
 sidered in a three-fold respect.
 I. As a fortress or citadel erected for the
 defence of the city, and the security of the
 English interest in Ireland. This end it
 is well known to have answered in the
 rebellion of 1641; and before that event,
 it was signally useful in that of Thomas
 Fitzgerald in 1534. II. As the royal seat
 of government, to which it has been con-
 verted

verted in latter ages, though not erected CHAP.
for, nor applied to that purpose originally. II.

III. As the place where the courts of judicature were antiently held, and sometimes the high courts of parliament.

I. It is a generally-received opinion, that Henry Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, built this fortrefs about the year 1220 (*a*). But it will appear from the following patent, that it was erected, or at least begun, in the government of Meiler Fitz-Henry, about the year 1205. “Rex dilecto, &c. — The King to his beloved, and faithful subject, Meiler Fitz-Henry, lord justice of Ireland, greeting. You have given us to understand, that you have not a convenient place, wherein our treasure may be safely deposited; and for as-much, as well for that use, as for many others, a fortrefs would be necessary for us at Dublin, we command you to erect a castle there, in such competent place, as you shall judge most expedient, as well to curb the (*b*) city, as to defend it, if occasion shall so re-

(*a*) Camd. Brit. p. 1366, edit. 1722. Ware's English Annals, p. 45. Hooker in Holingshed, p. 23, &c.

(*b*) Ad justitiandum.

quire,

CHAP. "

II.

" quire, and that you make it as strong
 " as you can with good and durable walls.
 " But you are first to finish one tower,
 " unless afterwards a castle and palace,
 " and other works, that may require
 " greater leisure, may be more conveni-
 " ently raised, and that we should com-
 " mand you so to do ; for which you have
 " our pleasure, according to your desire.
 " At present, you may take to this use
 " three hundred marks from G. Fitz-
 " Robert, in which he stands indebted to
 " us. We command also our citizens of
 " Dublin, that they strengthen their city,
 " and that you compel them thereunto,
 " if they should prove refractory. It is
 " our pleasure also, that a fair be held at
 " Dublin every year, to continue for eight
 " days, and to begin on the day of the
 " Invention of the Holy Cross, another at
 " Drogheda on St. John Baptist's day,
 " to continue also for eight days, with
 " toll and custom thereunto belonging ;
 " another at Waterford on the festival of
 " St. Peter ad Vincula for eight days,
 " and another at Limerick on the festival
 " of St. Martin, for eight days : and we
 " command you that you give publick
 " notice

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

17

“ notice hereof by proclamation, that
“ merchants may resort to them. Wit-
“ nefs the lord bifhop of Norwich at Ged-
“ dington, 31ft Auguft, 1205.”

CHAP.
II.

If it be not manifest from the fore-cited patent, yet it is highly probable, that the lord juftice Fitz-Henry began the caftle, in regard the grant was made at his follicitation, the neceffity of the work fet forth, a fund allotted for the execution of it, and that he continued upwards of three years afterwards in the government: though, as it was an extenfive ftructure, perhaps archbifhop Loundres might have had the honour of putting the laft hand to it.

It would be impracticable to give an exact description of this royal building, as in its antient form, on account of the many alterations it underwent at different times: Yet we will adventure to give the reader fuch particulars upon the fubject, as have occurred, and hope for indulgence where the description appears to be defective.

The entrance into the caftle, from the city, was on the north fide, by a draw-bridge, placed between two ftrong round towers from Caftle-ftreet, which took its

C

name

name from this fortrefs. The towers were called the Gate-towers, and the most westward of them till lately sublifted, the other having been fome time before pulled down, to make a more commodious entrance into the court of the caſtle. The gate-way between theſe towers was furniſhed with a port-cullis, armed with iron, to raiſe or let down as occaſion required, and to ſerve as a ſecond defence, in caſe the draw-bridge had been ſurprized by an enemy. Since the invention of artillery, two pieces of great ordnance were planted on a plat-form oppoſite to the gate, to defend it, if the draw-bridge and port-cullis ſhould happen to be forced.

From the weſtern gate-tower, a ſtrong and high courtin extended in a line parallel to Caſtle-ſtreet, as far as another tower, which in the laſt century took the name of Cork-tower upon the following occaſion. On the 1ſt of May 1624, about nine o'clock in the morning, this tower ſuddenly fell down, and being only in part re-built at the charge of the publick, Richard Boyle, the opulent and firſt earl of Cork, in the year 1629, undertook to finiſh it at his own expence; and in the

accom-

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

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accomplishment thereof disbursed 408l. CHAP.

His arms, and an inscription were fixed
in the wall, at the place from whence he
carried the work. This tower has been
since demolished to make room for other
buildings.

II.

From Cork-tower, the wall of the castle was continued in one courtin of equal height with the former, until it joined Birmingham-tower, which was the stateliest, strongest, and highest tower of the whole. It is said to be erected by John Birmingham, earl of Louth, and baron of Atherdee, who was lord justice in the year 1321, or by sir Walter Birmingham, who was lord justice in 1348. But we conceive, that it had an earlier existence than either of these periods, was coeval with the rest of the fortress, and called the high-tower, as it over-topped the rest; otherwise the citadel would be left imperfect, and the southern and eastern courtins without proper defence, for want of such a flanker. It seems therefore to have taken its present name from the long imprisonment in it of sir William Birmingham, and Walter his son, who were committed to this prison in the

CHAP.

II.

year 1331, for evil practices against the government, and the year following the former was taken out from thence and executed, the other was pardoned as to life, because he was in holy orders. Certain it is, that it was known by the name of Birmingham-tower as early as the 13th year of king Henry IV. *i. e.* A. D. 1411; and what is contained in the tower itself, exhibits undoubted evidence of this. For in it may be seen a grant of that year to John Conyngham “ of a waste
“ parcel of land, then of no value, lying
“ under the castle of Dublin, called the
“ castle-ditch; extending in breadth be-
“ tween the said castle eastward, to a cer-
“ tain parcel of land, (formerly called le
“ Shepe’s land) which the said John and
“ one Richard Bernard possess towards
“ the east, and in length between the
“ same castle to the south to the high
“ street, called Castle-street to the north,
“ and from the bridge of the said castle
“ to the city wall, adjoining to a certain
“ tower of the said castle, called Birming-
“ ham tower.” This record proves not
only what is before asserted, but also shews
the growth and increase of the city with-
out

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

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out the walls since that time. For the two Sheep-streets take their names from a piece of pasture ground, called in the record *le Shepe's land*, extending from the city ditch to the Carmelite monastery in White-friar's-street, and not called Ship-street, as being formerly a station for shipping, according to vulgar tradition; and in archbishop Alan's registry it is called *vicus ovium*, from undoubted records. But this is beyond the bounds of the castle.

CHAP.
II.

This tower was often used as a prison for state criminals, and is at present a repository for preserving the antient records of the kingdom, for which purpose an establishment was formerly made to the officer of ten, and encreased to * five hundred pounds a year.

From Birmingham-tower the wall was continued by another high courtin as far as the wardrobe-tower, which now affords an entrance to the chapel, and was formerly, as it still remains, a repository for the royal robe, the cap of maintenance,

* The augmentation of appointment was made in favour of the celebrated Mr. Addison, who was secretary at that time to the earl of Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

and other furniture of state, preserved here by a patent officer, who has a competent salary for that employment. Between Birmingham-tower, and the wardrobe-tower the courtin was interrupted by two other nameless towers, of much less dimensions than either of the former; one of which, together with a part of the courtin, has been taken down, as well to make room for other necessary buildings, as to give an entrance into the castle garden, contiguous to it. The stump of the other of those towers yet remains, and on it is erected an elegant polygonal apartment, which serves for a cabinet to the government.

From the wardrobe-tower another courtin extended to the north, or store-house tower, which stood near Dame's-gate, and is now entirely demolished. This tower formerly served as a repository for the king's ammunition and stores *; and from
thence

* This seems to be the tower mentioned by sir H. Sydney in his letter to the lords of the council of England, April 14, 1559.—And whear your lordships may thinke straunge the demaunde of fower thousand of leade: it may pleas the tunderstone, a great part thereof to be ment for and towarde the covering of a certain tower within the castle of
Dublin,

thence the courtin was continued to the eastern gate-way-tower, at the entrance into the castle. CHAP.
II.

The castle is of an oblong quadrangular form, and was originally encompassed with a broad and deep moat, part of which was dry, but that part which lay to the east was filled with water by the flowing of the tide, and a branch of the river Dodder, which runs in a channel under an arch by the edge of the castle garden, and supplies the stables and other out-offices of the palace. This moat has from time to time been filled up, and at present is become private property, by grants from the crown, as may be seen before in the instance of John Conyngham, who was clerk of the king's works, an officer in the nature of a surveyor-general. By a concordatum yet remaining in Birming-

Dublin, whose rowse was taken down by my lord of Suffex, and a platfourme thereon made; and thereuppon a cannon planted, to the great force of that the queene's majesties piece, and terror of the evill disposed fort: So, as if the same be not in tyme covered agayn, it wil be the fynall decaye of that tower; beside the losse we have in the meane, of the neither rowmes there, for the bestowing of poweder, and other munycions, wherof (being as it is) we can lay there nothing. Collins's Letters, vol. I. p. 6.

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CHAP. ham-tower, dated the 23d of October,

II.

9 Hen. VI. (1430) " twenty marks a year
 " were allotted out of the revenue of the
 " kingdom for the reparation of the cas-
 " tle-hall, buildings, and towers of the
 " castle of Dublin, wherein the books and
 " records of chancery, of both benches,
 " and the exchequer were kept, and which
 " were then in such a ruinous condition,
 " that the said books and records were
 " greatly damaged by rain and the vio-
 " lence of the weather ; and that the said
 " twenty marks be paid into the hands of
 " John Conyngham for the year ensuing,
 " to enable him to proceed on the said
 " work."

There were formerly two fally-ports or postern-gates in the walls of this fortress ; one near Birmingham - tower towards Sheep-street, and the other afforded a passage down to the back yard, and the out-offices. The former was closed up in the year 1663, by order of the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, upon the discovery of the conspiracy of Jephson, Blood, Warren, and others, whose scheme was to surprize the castle by that port. The other remained within our own memory, until

until the courtin, extending from the wardrobe to the north-tower, together with the latter, were taken down to make room for a new range of buildings, where at present the council-chamber, and some of the offices of the secretaries stand.

CHAP.
II.

On the outside of the castle, towards the east, stands a chapel for the service of the household, a lodging for the office of a groom-porter, or gaming table, lately put down, the provost-marshal's prison, an armory, the work-houses of the armourers and smiths belonging to the train of artillery, the stables of the chief governor, and a range of fair buildings, some years since erected, and employed in offices belonging to the public, such as the offices of ordnance, war, treasury, for the registering of the deeds and conveyances of the kingdom, and the like.

The antient officers, to whom the guard of the castle ordinarily belonged were a constable, gentleman-porter, and a body of warders, consisting of archers and pikemen, and (after the invention of guns and gunpowder) of harquebussiers, or musquetiers, and artillery men; a quantity of great ordnance being planted on platforms

CHAP. forms in the most convenient places for

II.

defence. The two towers at the gateway or entrance were set apart to the use of the constable for the custody of state prisoners, and they were indeed a strong security for such purposes: yet prisoners have found means to escape out of them, either by connivance or bribery. One signal instance of this happened in the case of the lord Delvin, who in 1606 was committed in ward here for joining in a conspiracy with the earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, Maguire, O-Cahan, and most of the chieftans of the Irish septs of Ulster, to surprize the castle of Dublin, cut off the lord deputy and council, dissolve the state, and set up a government of their own. The conspiracy was discovered on the 19th of May 1607, by a roman catholic intrusted with it, who dropped a letter in the council-chamber, directed to sir William Usher, clerk of the council, and immediately carried to the lord deputy Chichester, then sitting in council, to the following import, "That he (the writer) " was called into company among some " popish gentlemen, who, after adminif- " tring an oath of secrecy, declared their " purpose

“ purpose was to murder or poison the
“ deputy, to cut off sir Oliver Lambert,
“ to pick up one by one the rest of the
“ officers of state, to oblige the small dis-
“ persed garrisons by hunger to submit,
“ or to penn them up as sheep in sham-
“ bles. That the castle of Dublin being
“ neither manned nor victualled, they
“ held as their own, that the towns were
“ for them, the country with them, the
“ grandees abroad and in the north pre-
“ pared to answer the first alarm, that
“ the powerful men in the west were as-
“ sured by their agents to be ready as soon
“ as the state was in disorder, that the
“ catholick king had promised, and the
“ jesuits from the pope warranted men
“ and means to second the first stir, and
“ royally to protect all their actions; that
“ as soon as the state was dissolved, and
“ the king's sword in their hands, they
“ would elect a governor, chancellor, and
“ council, dispatch letters to the king,
“ trusting to his unwillingness to embark
“ in such a war, and his facility to pardon,
“ would grant them their own conditions
“ of peace and government, with tolera-
“ tion of religion; that if the king listned
“ not

CHAP. “

II.

“ spent in England in debates and preparations, would give them time enough to breathe, fortify and furnish the maritime coasts, and at leisure to call to their aid the Spanish forces from all parts.” The discoverer further declares, “ That he interposed some doubts to them, which they readily answered, and he pretended to consent to further their projects, and that he took this method to give notice of their designs, though he refused to betray his friends, in the mean time, that he would use his best endeavours to hinder any further practices:” and he concludes, “ That if they did not desist, though he revered the mass, and the catholick religion, equal to the devoutest of them, yet he would make the leaders of that dance know, that he preferred his country’s good, before their busy and ambitious humours.” On this discovery, Tyrconnel, Tyrone, and Maguire fled beyond seas, most of the conspirators absconded, some were taken and executed, and lord Delvin (as appears by an inquisition taken at the Vicar’s-hall near St. Patrick’s church on the 9th of June 1608) was arrested on the

10th

10th of Nov. 1607, and committed to the castle* *pro diversis sceleratissimis et nequissimis* CHAP. II.
proditionibus contra dominum regem, coronam et dignitates suas per ipsum Richardum Nugent, baronem de Delvin, perpetratis :

(says the inquisition) to be kept there in safe custody by Tristram Ecclesten, constable of the castle, till he should by due course of law be released : within eight days after which the deputy, having notice that he was meditating an escape, ordered the constable to remove him from the upper chamber next the battlements, into a lower apartment, that he might be kept the more secure, and there be guarded night and day by some of the warders : but Ecclesten, in contempt of the deputy, not only suffered the lord Delvin to abide in his upper apartment, without placing any guards over him, but also permitted his lordship's servant John Evers to come to him, and bring to his gentleman, Alexander Aylmer, who attended him in his confinement, certain cords, by the help whereof, his lordship on the 22d of November, descended by the wall of the castle and escaped. The day following a

* For divers most wicked and atrocious acts of treason, committed against our lord the king, his crown and dignities, by him Richard Nugent, lord Delvin.

proclamation was issued, signed by the deputy and eighteen of the privy council, for apprehending and bringing him to justice; and sir Richard Wingfield, marshal of the army, was sent in pursuit of him with a detachment of horse. But his lordship found means to escape, and the next year voluntarily submitted himself to the king, and was pardoned.

To return, there was also in ancient times a chaplain allowed for officiating to the garrison in the chapel of this fortress; which office seems to have had commencement in the year 1224, or not long before it. For that year king Henry III. issued a privy seal to William, earl Marshal the younger, then lord justice, "to allow fifty shillings yearly to William de Radclive, the king's chaplain, for ministering in the chapel of the castle of Dublin." Officers of the mint had also their residence here in divers ages, and, upon account of security, it was appointed and set apart as a place for coinage by many acts of parliament, of which numbers yet remain in the Rolls-office. The importance of it also may be seen in the statute of 10 Hen. VII. chap. 14. by which

none

none but a man born within the realm of England was capable of being constable of it, as well as in the care taken from time to time in keeping it in repair. On the 24th of January, 6 Hen. VI. (1427) money being scarce to answer the exigencies of the state, an order passed in council, "that as the hall in the castle of Dublin, and the windows of it were ruinous, and that there was in the treasury an antient silver seal cancelled, which was then of no use to the king, that it should be broken and sold, and the money arising from it be laid out on the repairs of the said hall and windows." An instance of the frugality of those times. By a statute of 2d Edw. IV. not printed, it was provided, "that 40 s. be yearly taken out of the issues and profits of the hanaper, 40 s. out of the issues and profits of the chief-pleas, 40 s. out of the issues and profits of the common-pleas, 3 l. out of the issues and profits of the exchequer, and 20 l. out of the issues and profits of the masters of the mint, and be yearly paid to the clerk of the works of the said castle, (for which he was made accountable before the barons of

CHAP. " of the exchequer) and that all the leads

II.

" of the isle of the hall of the said castle
 " be sold by the treasurer of Ireland, to
 " make and repair the said hall." But
 these sums not being paid on account of
 divers pre-assignments on the fund allotted,
 an. 15 Edw. IV. (1475) it was enacted,
 " that the sheriffs shall make due payments
 " to the clerk of the works within
 " three months after the sums come to
 " their hands, notwithstanding any assignments
 " on the said issues to any other
 " persons, under the penalty of ten pounds,
 " and that the clerk of the hanaper pay
 " the 40 s. allotted on his office within a
 " month after the tally be offered him,
 " and the master of the mint within seven
 " days after the tally be offered him."

The former of these acts is among the printed statutes, and the other may be seen in the Rolls-office.

Many attempts have been made to surprize this fortress, of which see hereafter. It was twice besieged in the rebellion of Thomas Fitzgerald in 1534, and a part of it destroyed by fire in 1683. Friar James Keating, prior of Kilmainham, was constable of it in the 18th Edw. IV.

(1478)

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

(1478) and fortified it with men and arms, 33
CHAP.
II.
broke down the draw-bridge, and held it out against the then lord deputy, Henry, lord Grey. But a parliament meeting on Friday after All Saints that year, it was then enacted, " That the said friar should, " between that and christmas following, " cause the said bridge to be repaired " substantially and sufficiently, by the " survey of Henry White of Dublin, clerk; " and in case of failure, that his office of " prior should be void, and that the lord " deputy might make a guardian or custodee of the said priory, until the grand " master of Rhodes, or prior of St. John " of London should provide a guardian or " prior of it."

S E C T. II.

TO consider this building as a royal seat of government, it is to be noted, that it was not converted to that use till the reign of queen Elizabeth. Before that period there does not appear to have been any fixed place for the reception of the chief governors, who sometimes held their courts at Thomas-court, (in which

D

was

was a chamber of presence, called the king's chamber, wherein the lords of the council assembled) sometimes at the palace of the archbishops of Dublin, at St. Sepulchre's, but oftner in the castle of Kilmainham. In 1488 the earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, received sir Richard Edgecomb in the king's great chamber in Thomas-court, and there did homage, and took the oath of allegiance to king Henry VII. in the person of sir Richard Edgecomb. The earl of Kildare, being appointed lord deputy in 1524, took the oath of office in Christchurch, and from thence went in state to the abbey of St. Thomas, Conn O-Neil carrying the sword before him, where he entertained the nobility and the king's commissioners with a splendid feast. In 1556 the lord lieutenant, Fitz-Walter, kept his court at Kilmainham, and there received the submission of Shane O-Neil. The lord deputy Suffex kept his court in the same place the year following. In 1559, the earl of Suffex, being again appointed lord lieutenant, lay the first night of his arrival at the house of Mr. Peter Forth; because the house of Kilmainham had been damaged by a tempest the year, before,

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before, and was not yet repaired. The next morning he rode to St. Patrick's-church, and took the oath of office, and from thence to St. Sepulchre's, where he kept his court.

CHAP.
II.

Upon this occasion it was judged, that the castle of Dublin might be fitted up at less expence for the reception of the government, than the house of Kilmainham; and accordingly queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign (1560) sent a mandate to the lord lieutenant and council, “ to repair and enlarge the castle of Dublin, for the reception of the chief governors.” What was done in pursuance of this order does not particularly appear; but it is manifest, from an entry in the rolls of chancery, “ That when sir Henry Sydney, lord deputy, landed in 1565, he lay at Monck-town, and from thence removed to the house of Thomas Fitz-Williams at Merion, from whence as he approached the city, the sheriffs of Dublin met him with sixty horse and a trumpeter, and at * Hoggin-green the mayor and aldermen received him in their formalities. He marched not through the city, but rode through the

* Now College-green.

CHAP. II. "ford of St. Mary's abbey, and passed
 " along Oxmantown-green to Kilmain-
 " ham, to view the house, which was
 " then in decay; and there the sheriffs
 " at the outer gate took their leaves of
 " him, and went home at two o'clock,
 " and his lordship went to St. Sepulchre's,
 " and there lodged, and on the 20th of
 " January he was sworn in Christ-church."
 Hooker (*a*) adds, "that after he was sworn,
 " the new appointed privy-council con-
 " ducted him to the castle of Dublin,
 " where he swore them according to the
 " queen's instructions." From that time
 the castle became the residence of the
 chief governor, and has continued so from
 thence to this day.

Hooker (*b*) affirms, "that it was fir
 " Henry Sidney who repaired and beau-
 " tified the castle about the year 1567,
 " and that before his time it was ruinous,
 " foul, filthy, and greatly decayed." But
 it is probable something was done to make
 it commodious, by virtue of the queen's
 mandate in 1560; otherwise it could be
 no way fit for the reception of fir Henry
 Sidney seven years after. What that good

(*a*) As before, p. 112.

(*b*) As before, p. 152.

lord deputy did upon this occasion, will CHAP.
 best appear from a concordatum for the II.
 establishment of the house-keeper of the
 castle, issued by his lordship and the privy
 council on the 15th of November 1570,
 which we will give intire, not only as
 it illustrates the subject, but as it may
 afford some entertainment to the reader,
 to compare the English language at that
 time with the modern way of writing.

By the Lord Deputy and Counsaill.

Henry Sidney,

“ **W**HERAS ther haith ben erected
 “ of late within hir majestie’s cas-
 “ tell of Dublyn, certen lodging and ou-
 “ ther fair and necessarie roulmes, boeth
 “ for a convenient plaice for the lord de-
 “ putie’s howse, and a fit seate for the
 “ placing and receiving of any gouver-
 “ nour herastir, as for the bettir and more
 “ commodious reforte and assembly of the
 “ counsaill, and for the gretter ease of all
 “ futors boeth riche and poore, whiche
 “ hertofore were accustomed to travaill
 “ to and from plaices boeth farder distant
 “ and lesse commodious for the dispatche

CHAP. II. of ther causes ; whiche lodgings and
buildings yf they shoulde not from time
to time be well mayntained, loked into,
ayred, clened, and dressed up in the
absense of the gouvernour, they shoulde
in short tyme come to grette decay and
ruyne. We have therfor thought fytt,
that as well for the keaping of the said
howse, and roulmes newly erected, as
for the clensing of all the gutters with-
in the said castell, sweping and keaping
clene of the walkes upon the walls and
platform, as for the tending and keap-
ing of the clocke within the said castell,
whiche requireth daily attendance to
be tempred and kept in frame, to ap-
point sume honest, carefull, and diligent
person to take that chardge in hand,
who should from tyme to tyme under-
take the doinges of thof services, and
in the gouvernour's absense to loke to
the preservation of thinges appertayning
to the howse, to take the same by in-
dentur, and in like mannir to re-deliver
theme, so that hir magestie shall not,
through negligent keaping of the said
howse, be at any chardge. Forasmuche
therfor as ther is no certain fee or inter-
teynment

“ teynment appointed for that purpose,
 “ we have condescended and agreed to
 “ allow unto our well biloved George
 “ Arglafs of Dublin, gentilman, fervant
 “ unto us the sayd lord deputy, or to his
 “ fufficiente deputy, sixteen pence currant
 “ money of Ireland by the day, and with-
 “ all, fume convenient roulme for his
 “ lodging within the sayd castell, at the
 “ affignment of the gouvernour for the
 “ tyme being; whiche allowance of fix-
 “ teen pence currant money of Ireland,
 “ we have agreed fhall begyn from the
 “ first daye of October last past, and to
 “ be payed quarterly out of th’ office of
 “ the hanaper in this realme, of fouche
 “ fums of money as fhall be thear receyv-
 “ ed to hir magestie’s use from tyme to
 “ tyme, and the sayd intertaynment fhall
 “ fo endure and continue during pleasur;
 “ willing and requiring the clearke of hir
 “ magestie’s sayd hanaper in this realme
 “ for the tyme being, and his deputies
 “ and substitutes by virtue of this our
 “ concordatum, to be enrolled in hir ma-
 “ gestie’s exchequer in this realme, to
 “ make payment thereof unto hym from
 “ tyme to tyme as apperteyneth, without

“ any further special warrant or bill to
 “ be obteyned for the same; and this ac-
 “ cordingly shall not only be hys sufficient
 “ warrant and dischardge in that behalfe
 “ from tyme to tyme, but also unto the
 “ theforer, vice-theforer, chauncellour,
 “ and barrons, and outhier officers of hir
 “ magestie’s said exchequer, auditors, and
 “ outhier hir magestie’s officers and com-
 “ missioners of accomptes, to make allow-
 “ ance thereof from tyme to tyme upon
 “ the accomptes of the clearke of hir ma-
 “ gestie’s sayd hanaper for the tyme being.
 “ Given undyr hir magestie’s signett at the
 “ castell of Dublin the 15th of Nov. 1570,
 “ in the 12 yere of hir magestie’s reign.”

Rob. Weston,
 Adam Dublin,
 G. Kildare,
 T. Ardmachan.
 H. Miden.
 Rob. Dyllon,

Tho. Cusack,
 Lucas Dillon,
 Francis Agard,
 John Challoner,
 N. White.

S E C T.

S E C T. III.

TO consider the castle under its third relation, namely, as a place where the courts of law and equity for the dispatch of the justice of the nation, and where the high courts of parliament were held, it may be observed, that in the early ages of the English government, the courts of justice were ambulatory, and not fixed to any certain place. In the reign of Edward III. the common-pleas and exchequer were held at Carlow. In the 37th year of that reign (1363) the common-pleas was by writ removed from Carlow back to Dublin; and the reason for doing so is given in the record, namely, “because Carlow was furrounded by
“ enemies, the walls about it much de-
“ cayed, and the place reckoned unsafe
“ for the residence of the king’s ministers.” This would have been as good a reason for removing the exchequer from thence at the same time; yet it continued there long after. In the first year of Richard II. (1377) the ministers of the exchequer petitioned the parliament for an augmenta-
tion

CHAP. tion of their fallaries, in regard, “ that
 II. “ being obliged to sit at Carlow from their
 “ proper habitations, they could not have
 “ their own provisions for their sustenance,
 “ and by their fees of office, by which
 “ they used to be supported while the
 “ exchequer was at Dublin, they could
 “ not live on their antient fees.” Upon
 the reasons alledged in this petition, their
 fallaries were augmented, and an order
 issued for continuing such additional sal-
 laries while the exchequer sat at Carlow.
 After that time the common-pleas was
 removed back to Carlow, and that court
 was held there in 1389; from whence
 both that court and the exchequer were
 probably removed to Dublin in the reign
 of king Henry IV. for by patent dated the
 27th of June 1401, the duke of Lancaster,
 then lord lieutenant, had power given him
 to remove them to such places as he should
 think proper.

Parliaments also were unfixed, and held
 at various places, as at Trim, Drogheda,
 Naas, Wexford, Conall, Clare,
 Limerick, Balldoill, Castledermot, Kilken-
 ny, Waterford, Cashell, but more frequent-
 ly at Dublin, and sometimes in the castle
 itself,

itself, as was done 11th Jac. I. 10th and 15th Car. I. These assemblies were also sometimes held in Christ-church, where was a room called the common-house (perhaps the house of commons) as appears by a statute 29 Hen. VI. where a petition from the seneschal of the liberty of Wexford, and from the sovereign of Wexford was read in parliament, directed to the earl of Kildare, lord deputy, to the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, and to the commons of the said parliament in the common-house within the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, as Christ-church was antiently called; in which place a parliament was held in the government of Thomas, earl of Suffex in 1559, and at many other times. The stately halls of religious houses afforded also a commodious reception for those assemblies, and there is an instance of one being held in the hall of the Carmelites in White-frier's-street in the year 1333.

In the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the beginning of that of king James I. both terms and parliaments were held within the castle. In Michael-

mas

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In the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the beginning of that of king James I. both terms and parliaments were held within the castle. In Michael-

mas

C H A P.

II.

mas term 1605, and in the two following terms, the courts of justice sat in a house seated near the river Liffey, and not far from the college, which was built by sir George Cary for an hospital, though never applied to that use. In 1606 application was made by the lord deputy Chichester, and the privy-council of Ireland, to the lords of the council of England for a fund to build a place to hold terms and parliaments in. A part of the letter sent upon that occasion, may be necessary to be transcribed, as it manifests what is alledged. “ We are inforced to acquaint
 “ your lordships, how much we are troubled for a place to hold the terms in ;
 “ for that sir George Cary, the treasurer
 “ here, hath written to me the deputy,
 “ that he hath set his house here, which
 “ he built for an hospital, to sir Thomas
 “ Ridgeway, who (as he saith) shall succeed him in his said office of treasurer-
 “ ship, in which place, since Michaelmas
 “ last, the terms have been kept, as this
 “ likewise must be by reason of the shortness of the time to adjourn it. We
 “ find that sir George Cary is not unwilling it should be retained for that use,
 “ so

“ so he might be compounded with for CHAP.
“ the charge he hath been at in building II.
“ of it, which he values to be above 4000l.
“ and that charge we think very incon-
“ venient his majesty should be at; for
“ that we have found a place near the
“ magazine, where the victuals were,
“ which for 1600l. of sterling harps, we
“ will undertake to make a great deal
“ more convenient for keeping of the
“ terms, and besides fit to hold the par-
“ liament in, when his majesty shall be
“ pleased to appoint the same, for which
“ purpose only his majesty must be at a
“ great part of the aforesaid charge, tho’
“ the terms should be still kept in the
“ hospital; by reason that the places here,
“ wherein the parliaments have been used
“ to be kept, were reduced by the blast
“ of gunpower, and still remain so. In
“ consideration whereof, we are humbly
“ bold to beseech your lordships to be a
“ mean to his majesty to allow the afore-
“ said sum of 1600l. to be employed in
“ building that place, which will be both
“ fit for terms and parliament. For to
“ bring the courts of law again into this
“ castle, were to draw them just over the
“ store

CHAP.

II.

store of munitions, which not only by
practice (as formerly hath been attempt-
ed) but by using of fire, by burning of
some prisoners in the hand, may be
fired, to the exceeding detriment of
this state, and ruin of this castle. In
which respects, we doubt not but your
lordships will think it exceeding incon-
venient, and for our parts, we know it
to be so dangerous (and at no time more
than now) as we cannot without almost
inevitable hazard adventure upon it;
whereof her late majesty and your lord-
ships had a like feeling, and according-
ly directions were sent hither for re-
moving the terms out of this castle,
which, upon some occasion of altering
the then deputy, was neglected: and,
if we may by this bearer herein receive
his majesty's directions and money, we
are in good hope that by Michaelmas-
term the place before mentioned may
be built for the terms, which are now
greater than usually they have been;
and therefore neither the hospital nor
castle great enough for that purpose,
but

“ but only for necessity.” From Dublin, CHAP.
 “ 29th April 1606. Your lordships, &c. II.

What is intended by the blast of gun-powder mentioned in this letter, refers to an accident by the blowing up of gun-powder on the Wood-quay in 1596, which did great damage to many parts of the city.

Notwithstanding the importunity of the said letter, yet the castle continued to be the ordinary place of meeting both for terms and parliament till the rebellion of 1641, and from thence to the restoration*: For the building mentioned to be erected for an hospital by sir George Cary, afterwards became the property of the Chichester family, and was called Chichester-house, and was rented and inhabited by the lord justice Borlase in 1641. But in latter times, parliaments have been constantly held in it, and on the scite thereof a sumptuous parliament-house hath been not many years since erected, with all convenient chambers and offices for the dispatch of the business of those august

* It is a stately pile, fronted with a grand arcade of Ionic columns, the whole built of Portland stone.

assem-

asssemblies. A particular place was afterwards set apart in Christ-church-lane for the business of the law, and handsome courts and chambers erected for that purpose in the year 1695.

And now the castle is disengaged from both these incumbrances, which were a great inconvenience to the state, and such great alterations have been made in the building within side the walls, that it would be difficult to point out what the antient buildings were, or to what uses applied. The two gate-towers were antiently set apart for the constable's lodgings, and the custody of state-prisoners; and so late as the year 1715, one of them, together with the adjoining old buildings, was applied to the latter of those uses. The antient fee of the constable was 20 l. sterl. per annum, which afterwards was augmented to 365 l. per annum, to make the whole 20 s. a day; and a few years ago, the constable had an additional allowance made him of 70 l. per annum in lieu of his lodgings, to continue until the said lodgings were put in proper order for his habitation. Each warder, called *vigil* in the publick records, had

had a yearly fee antiently of 45 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as ^{CHAP.} appears by a liberate now remaining in ^{II.} Birmingham tower, of the 32d year of Edward III. (1358) whereby Thomas Langarton, vigil or warder of the castle of Dublin, had an order for receiving out of the exchequer 11 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a quarter's salary, from the 17th of August to the 17th of November, in part payment of his annual fee of 45 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and another of the same import for his quarter's salary from November the same year to the February following. The porter's antient fee was 13l. 13s. 9d. a year, and so continues. The fee of the keeper of the council-chamber is 18l. 5s. a year. It has been seen before, that upon the first creation of a house-keeper, the fee was 16d. a day, or 24l. 6s. 8d. a year: At present, the fee of the house-keeper of the castle, and of the house of (a) Chapel-izod, and overseer of the gardens, and keeper of the wardrobe, (which are blended in one office) amounts to 120l. per annum. The antient fee of the keeper of the records of Birmingham tower was 10l. but is now augmented to 500l. per an. as has been already remarked.

(a) Lately converted to a barrack for the regiment of artillery.

E

This

This description of the castle shall be closed by the relation of a matter not wholly foreign to the subject, namely, an account of a controversy determined by combat within the walls of it in the year 1583, as the same is related in the chronicle of John Hooker, alias Vowell, a contemporary writer.

Connor Mac-Cormack O-Connor appealed Teig Mc. Gilpatrick O-Connor before the lords justices (Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, and sir Henry Wallop) and council, for killing his men under protection. Teig, the defendant, pleaded that the appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the rebel Cahir O-Connor, and therefore were also rebels, and that he was ready to maintain his plea by combat. The challenge being accepted by the appellant, all things were prepared to try the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the defendant, and the next day appointed for the combat. The lords justices, the judges and counsellors attended in places set apart for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers for the greater

greater solemnity of the trial were present. CHAP.

II.

The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the castle. The court being called, the appellant was led forward from his stool within the lists, stripped to his shirt, and searched by the secretary of state, having no arms but his sword and target; and taking a corporal oath, that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the lords justices and the court, and then was conducted back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed as to the defendant. Then the pleadings were openly read, and the appellant was demanded, whether he would aver his appeal? Which he answering in the affirmative, the defendant was also asked, whether he would confess the action, or abide the trial of the same? He also answered, that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being given by the sound of trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his eye, and thereupon attempted to close the defendant, who, being too strong for him, he pummeled him, till he loosened his murrion, and then

CHAP. with his own sword cut off his head, and
 III. on the point thereof presented it to the
 lords justices, and so his acquittal was
 recorded. Hooker gives the victory to
 the appellant, and yet acquits the defend-
 ant, which is a contradiction occasioned
 by his not attending to the legal terms;
 and he concludes with an ill-natured re-
 mark, "that the combat was managed
 " with such valour and resolution on both
 " sides, that the spectators wished, that it
 " had rather fallen on the whole sept of
 " the O-Connors, than on those two gen-
 " tlemen."

C H A P. III.

*Of the antient walls, castles, and towers of
 the city of Dublin.*

THAT the walls and fortifications
 about Dublin were raised by the
 Ostmen or Danes in the 9th century, is
 a point that admits of no controversy;
 historians are uniform upon this head,
 though none of them are so particular as
 to fix an æra for the first erection. As
 it

it was the head and capital of their colonies in Leinster, from whence they issued out upon all occasions against their enemies: it is no way improbable but that they rendered it fit for defence and security soon after they first possessed it; which seems to have been about the year 838, when we are told (a) “that a fleet
 “ of sixty sail of those foreigners entered
 “ the river Liffey, and another of the
 “ same number possessed themselves of the
 “ mouth of the river Boyne at Drogheda.” Ware (b) indeed from the authority of some Irish histories, takes it for granted, “that the Danes possessed themselves of
 “ the city of Dublin, and of the neighbouring territory called Fingal, before
 “ the year 851.” He might have fixed that event to an earlier period; for it is manifest, from the annals of Ulster, “that
 “ in the year 843 Nuad Mac-Segene,
 “ a religious of Kil-Achad, suffered martyrdom from the Danes of Dublin,
 “ who also pillaged the church of Kil-Achad.” As therefore we find them settled at Dublin in this last mentioned

(a) Annal. four Mast. under, the year 838. Ware's Antiq. cap. 24. (b) Ibid.

year, it is no way improbable that they possessed themselves of it five years earlier, when their great fleet first appeared in the mouth of the Liffey.

In the year 1000 the same people repaired (a) and fortified the city with new works, and five years after king Melaghlin marched to Dublin, and set fire to the suburbs; but the strength of the walls hindered him from making any impression on the city. An eye-witness (b) tells us, "that when earl Strongbow " first laid siege to Dublin in the year " 1170, Miles de Cogan lodged close to " the walls," and he mentions also St. Mary's-gate, on the east part of the city, and the south gate, and that the kerne were mounted on the walls. Cambrensis, (c) who was contemporary with these actions, gives also the same account; from all which it is evident, that the city was encompassed with walls before the arrival of the English; and it may be seen before p. 15. that in the writ sent by king John to the lord justice Fitz-Henry in 1204, for building the castle, he commanded him

(a) Ware *ibid.* (b) See *Hibernica*, p. 10. (c) *Vaticinal Hist. of Irel. lib. 1. cap. 17. 21.*

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

to compel the citizens to strengthen and repair the city walls, the fortifications about the city having then, it seems, gone in some measure to decay.

55
CHAP.
III.

In the annals of Ireland published by Camden at the end of his *Britannia*, ascribed by some (*a*) to Philip Flatisbury, but by others, (*b*) more truly, to Christopher Pembrige, it is said, "that the church of the dominicans (*c*) was in the year 1316 destroyed by the mayor and citizens of Dublin, when they expected to be besieged by Edward Bruce, and the stones converted to the building of the city walls, which were then enlarged on the north part above the Merchants-quay; for that formerly the walls ran by the church of St. Owen, where (proceeds Pembrige) we still see a tower beyond the gate, with another gate in the street where the taverns are," *i. e.* in Wine-tavern-street. From this description given by Pembrige, some judgment may be formed how the antient walls of the city were carried, namely, from Wine-tavern-

(*a*) Stanihurst Descrip. Hib. cap. 7. (*b*) Ware de Script. cap. 10. et 12. (*c*) On the Inn's-quay.

gate along the south side of Cook-street, till they joined Owen's-arch, which yet remains, and was a portal to the city, and from thence were continued north of Owen's church-yard to a castle called Fagan's-castle, in Page's-court, where was another portal, and from thence they extended to New-gate. Some remains of these ancient walls may be seen in a void plot of ground lying between School-house-lane and Owen's-arch; the residue of them being for the most part built on, and the traces and evidences thereof intirely changed, must be judged of by the description given by Pembrige before mentioned, which was given, if not by a contemporary witness, at least by one who writ a very few years after. For that writer closes his annals with the year 1347, at which time he probably died; and we rather choose to follow his testimony, than that of Richard Stanihurst (*a*), a writer of the 16th century, who inverts the order of the story, and would have the new wall erected at the time of Bruce's invasion to be the inner wall before def-

(*a*) Descrip. Hib. cap. 3.

cribed,

cribed, "for that (says he) the citizens
 "mistrusted that the walls that went along
 "both the quays (*i. e.* the Merchants-
 "quay and Wood-quay) should not have
 "been of sufficient force to out-hold the
 "enemy."

CHAP.
 III.

The walls of the city, including those of the castle, in their largest extent did not take up an Irish mile. We shall endeavour to trace them out, as far as the ruins of time, and the penury of writers will suffer; and as some parts of them in several places are yet visible, we shall connect them together, partly by probable conjecture, and partly by such memoirs as have occurred.

From the North or Store-tower of the castle, formerly mentioned p. 22. the city wall was carried by the garden of Cork-house, which was antiently the church-yard of St. Mary les Dames, unto Dame's-gate, which stood upon the rising of Cork-hill, opposite to a small alley, called by some Scarlet-alley, and by some Salutation-alley. It is to be noted by the way, that the street now called Cork-hill, is no antient name of the place, but was affixed to it only in the last century, from a house
 erected

erected there by the first earl of Cork, in which now is kept (a) Lucas's coffee-house, the Old Exchange, and some other tenements inhabited by tradesmen. The proof of this particular may in some measure be collected from a grant of the ground on which those buildings stand, to the said earl of Cork, now to be seen in his majesty's Rolls-office, passed in the reign of king Charles I. though enrolled in the 28th of Charles II. among other grants made to that nobleman by queen Elizabeth, king James I. and king Charles I. The grant is "of one piece of land with
 " the appurtenances, situate near the
 " castle ditch of Dublin, late in the tenure of Jaques Wingfield, extending
 " from the wall on the north part of the
 " said castle, in breadth an hundred feet,
 " and from the bridge of the said castle
 " in length to the wall of the city of
 " Dublin, adjoining to a certain tower
 " of the said castle (which must be the
 " store-tower) towards the east one hundred and fifty feet. Also the whole
 " piece now or late void ground lying
 " near the east and north wall of Dublin,
 " extending from the castle called Fyan's-
 castle,

“ castle, and so near the wall, from the
 “ wall of the said city on the west, unto
 “ a garden late in the tenure of William
 “ Grace or Patrick Kelly, or one of them,
 “ and the orchard called Fagan’s orchard,
 “ and so along by the mears of the said
 “ orchard unto the Hogg-lane on the east,
 “ and from the river Aneliffe on the north
 “ unto the walls of the said city, and the
 “ king’s way called Dame’s-street, on the
 “ south and west, together with the ground,
 “ soil, and bottom, and other appurte-
 “ nances of and in the limits aforesaid in
 “ the county of the city of Dublin. Also
 “ a tenement late covered with thatch,
 “ and two gardens adjoining, in the pa-
 “ rish of St. Andrew’s, without the Dame’s-
 “ gate, within or near to the said city in
 “ the county of the city of Dublin, late
 “ parcel of St. Mary’s-abbey near Dublin.”

We have given this part of the record at
 large, though it does not all properly be-
 long to the subject of the present chap-
 ter ; yet we thought it necessary in regard
 it shews how much the city is encreased
 in buildings and improvements, even since
 the reign of king Charles I. when gardens
 and void spaces of ground, and thatched
 houses

CHAP. houses were to be seen even within the
 III. narrow compass of the walls. To proceed.

Dame's-gate, antiently called the eastern-gate, and St. Mary's-gate, and so mentioned by Maurice Regan, did not take its name from the mill-dam near it, as some have conjectured, but from the church of St. Mary les Dames, contiguous to it on the inside of the walls; and till the reformation (a) the image of the Virgin Mary stood in a nich of stone work over the gate; the pedestal and other footsteps whereof remained there till the gate itself was demolished within our own memory: From this gate, the street called Dame's-street derives its name, extending in a line from east to west to Hoggin-green. This gate was built with towers castle-wise, and was armed with a port-cullis. It was one of the narrowest entrances into the city, and standing upon an ascent was, when business encreased, and the town grew more populous, much thronged and incumbered with carriages; for remedy whereof, the earl of Strafford attempted (b) to have the passage enlarged by throwing down a part of the city wall, and some houses adjoin-

(a) MS. of Robert Ware.

(b) Ibid.

ing thereto; but the neighbouring pro-
 prietors could not be prevailed on to yield
 their consents upon the terms proposed,
 and the project came to nothing. At this
 time the places, where now Crane-lane,
 Effex-street, the Custom-house, Temple-
 bar, and Fleet-street are built, were a
 strand and flough, and there was a small
 harbour near the foot of Dame's-gate, from
 whence archbishop Alan in 1534 (a) took
 boat, intending to fly to England to avoid
 the fury of Thomas Fitzgerald, who had
 that year broken out into rebellion, and
 was a great enemy to the archbishop (b).
 This flough was reclaimed, and the river
 imbanked with quays in the reign of king
 Charles II. (c) and the council-chamber,
 and other structures being built there,
 it was thought necessary by the govern-
 ment, in regard the incumbrances daily
 increased by the growth of trade, to make
 another aperture in the city wall, which

(a) Waræi Annal. regn. Hen. VIII. ad an 1534. Hooker.
 in Hollingsh. p. 92.

(b) She was driven on shore by contrary winds near Clon-
 tarf, from whence he went to a village called Artain to con-
 ceal himself for a time, but was discovered by his enemies,
 and the next morning dragged from his bed and most inhu-
 manly murdered.

(c) MS. Rob. Ware ut supra.

was done in the government of Arthur, earl of Essex in 1675, by demolishing Ifod's-tower, and in the room of it erecting a new gate, which then got the denomination of Essex-gate, as the new street leading from it, and the bridge soon after laid over the Liffey, were called Essex-street, and Essex-bridge in honour of that lord lieutenant. Mr. Humphry Jervis (who was afterwards knighted, and served in the office of lord mayor in 1681) was one of the sheriffs of the city when these works were undertaken, and promoted them with great zeal and activity, perhaps not without an eye to private interest, as he had a considerable leasehold estate on the north side of the river, and the event has shewn that he was not mistaken in his reckoning. Essex-gate, at that time erected, has been since demolished.

The tower before mentioned under the name of Ifod's-tower, together with Chapel-izod, a village near the city, (and the same may be said of Ifod's-fort in the park) are reported by an historian (a) "to have

(a) Stanihurst *ibid.* p. 23.

" taken

“ taken their names from La-Beal-Isoud, CHAP.
 “ or the fair Isoud, daughter to Anguish III.
 “ (I know not what) king of Ireland, and
 “ that the tower was a castle of pleasure
 “ for the kings to recreate themselves in.”

But perhaps it would be nearer the truth to conjecture, that these places were so called from the surname of Isod, some of whom yet remain in the county of Kilkenny.

Between Dame's-gate and Isod's-tower, stood another (*a*) tower (now covered with a private edifice.)

From Isod's-tower the wall extended N. N. W. till it joined Newman's-tower, by some (*b*) called Buttevant's-tower on the banks of the river, a little west of the place where Essex-bridge now stands; and from thence at no great distance it was annexed to another tower antiently called (*c*) Case's-tower, but in latter times the Baker's-tower, the same having been long held as the Baker's-hall.

(*a*) Demolished in 1763, when Parliament-street was opened, in the middle of which it stood.

(*b*) Robert Ware, MS.

(*c*) It stood at the foot of Essex-bridge, and the remains of the foundation were taken away when that bridge was re-edified.

From

From Case's-tower westward on the walls of the city, at the end of Fishamble-street stood a castle, that in different ages bore two names, *viz.* Proutefort's-castle, and Fyan's-castle, possibly from some families of both those names, who either built or inhabited it. William Proutefort was a man of some figure in the reign of Edward III. and was appointed one of the commissioners (*a*) for levying a subsidy granted by the communities of the counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary and Kerry to Almarick de Sancto Amando, lord justice, for carrying on the war against the Irish enemies an. 1358. Three of the Fyans bore (*b*) the high offices of the city in the 15th and 16th centuries. For John Fyan was mayor in 1472 and 1479. Thomas Fyan was one of the sheriffs in 1540, and Richard Fyan was mayor in 1549 and 1564. It must be submitted to conjecture, whether the Proutefort or the Fyans beforementioned gave their respective names to this castle, by the latter of which names it was called (*c*) in the year

(*a*) Rot. Tur. Birm. 32 Edw. III. No. 8.

(*b*) List of the mayors and sheriffs of Dublin.

(*c*) Plan of Dublin annexed to this work, taken 1610.

1610, and by the former in 1678 (*a*), and was sometimes used as a state prison.

CHAP.
III.

The Old Crane, a strong building, and for a time used as a custom-house, stood near the city walls between the Wood-quay and Merchant's-quay, at the end of Wine-tavern-street, but seems to have been more modern than the towers and castles before mentioned, and to have been erected for other purposes than defence. Part of this building remained till of late; and from thence the wall made in the time of Edward Bruce's attempt, stretched in a direct line along Merchant's-quay, till it joined the Bridge-gate, standing on the south side of the Old-bridge, which gave name to one of the most antient streets in the city, called from thence Bridge-street, and afforded also another inlet into the city. This gate was not coeval with the bridge, which was built in the reign of king John, but was erected in the year 1316 against Bruce's attempt. It was placed between two turrets, furnished with a port-cullis, and ornamented with a publick clock (*b*) for regulating the motions of market people homewards, which was

(*a*) Robert Ware, MS.

(*b*) Robert Ware, MS. ut supra.

set up in the year 1573, and seems to have been done from observations made on the conveniencies which three publick clocks (*a*) set up in the year 1560, by Q. Elizabeth, afforded the citizens; namely, one at the castle, one in the city, and a third at St. Patrick's church. This gate, having through age suffered great decays, was repaired (*b*) at considerable expence by that glorious queen; and at the same time her royal arms were erected on the north side thereof, fronting Oxmantown, and an inscription fixed thereon bearing date MDXCVIII.

From this gate the wall was continued on the west side of Bridge-street to another gate which stood between the south end of the said street and the lower end of New-row, near a place called by Stanihurst (*c*) the Cucull or Cuckold's-post. This gate supported (*d*) with an arch a castle without turrets, and hath passed under three several names. Some (*e*) have called it Gormund-gate, from one Gormund, a Dane, who they suppose was the builder of it, and others (*f*) from Gormund,

(*a*) Annal. Q. Eliz. Engl. imputed to sir James Ware, under the year 1560. (*b*) MS. ut supra. (*c*) Description of Ireland, p. 22. (*d*) R. Ware, ut supra. (*e*) Stanihurst ut supra. (*f*) R. Ware,

a Danish saint. But neither of these hypotheses can be well supported; since the gate gave an entrance into the city, thro' that part of the wall which was built in 1316, (a) during the invasion of Edward Bruce, long after the extinction of the Danish power here. Others, with more probability, have called it Ormond, or Urmond-gate; and this also is a conjecture of Stanihurst (b), who adds, that it took the name from some earl of Ormond, who issued out of it and defeated a body of Irish, who were approaching to assault the city, and that in memory of the action, the gate was from thence so called; and this indeed seems to be countenanced by the name which the place at this day bears, being called in Irish, *Geata na Eorlagh*, or the Earls-gate. The place where it stood is now called Wormwood-gate.

From Ormond-gate the wall stretched up a steep hill to Newgate; but between

(a) Anno 1316 the city walls on the north ran close by St. Owen's church and Wine-tavern-street; in which places were two gates (described in Cambden's Irish Annals) and by the stones of St. Saviours, the friers predicants church; the mayor and citizens enlarged and built a new wall to the city from Newgate (from thence so called) to Ormond's-gate, which stood at the foot of king John's-bridge.

(b) R. Ware.

both stood a square tower within the verge of the marshalsea of the four courts, commonly called the Black-dog (*a*), from the sign of a Talbot there hung up. This tower was till towards the end of the 17th century called Brown's-castle, not in regard of any antient founder, but of a later proprietor, sir Richard Browne, who kept his mayoralty therein in the years 1614, 1615 and 1620. Newgate was antiently, and still is, made use of for the custody of the worst sort of criminals. It was built in a square form, and had a tower at each corner; but upon the reparation of it in the time of the usurpation (*b*), the two towers that looked towards the city were taken down, the other two next to Cut-purse-row are still remaining. It has been repaired and altered not many years since, and a commodious passage for foot people laid out on the south side of it. Whether it was called Newgate as being the last built of the city gates, or from Newgate in London, must be left uncertain; but it appears from undoubted records to have borne that

(*a*) R. Ware.(*b*) Ibid.

name upwards of five hundred years; of ^{CHAP.} III. which the foundation charter of the hospital of St. John without Newgate, made by Alured le Palmer about the year 1188, and the confirmation thereof by pope Clement III. are pregnant evidences. It appears also by a record (*a*) in the tower of London, that one Daniel, prior of the hospital of St. John without Newgate, obtained the royal assent to the bishoprick of Emly on the 8th of April 1238; tho' the see being at that time filled by one Christian, Daniel came short of his expectation. Among the plea rolls in Birmingham-tower (*b*) there is an instance also that comes near the point, where Walter, prior of St. John's without Newgate, recovered by fine against Richard Bretnagh, the lands of Coulkoyl in the county of Limerick, before the justices itinerant at Limerick in trinity term, 35 Hen. III. *i. e.* 1251.

A good part of the old walls of the city is to be seen at the Market that nearly adjoins to Newgate.

From Newgate the wall was carried

(*a*) Pat. 22 Hen. (*b*) Rot. fin. Berm. tur de an. 35 Hen. III.

S. E. along the rere of Back-lane, to another aperture in it at St. Nicholas's-gate, and in this extension supported three towers; the first of which was called the Watch-tower (*a*), placed near Newgate, where ordinarily a centry stood heretofore to guard the prisoners therein confined; from which circumstance it got its name. The second tower was in shape octangular, but was usually called the Hanging-tower, from a propension or leaning posture it had towards the suburbs. The third of these towers stood between the Hanging-tower and St. Nicholas's-gate, and was called sometimes the Round-tower, from its figure, and sometimes St. Francis's-tower, from its position opposite to the garden of the Franciscan friery, which is now all covered with buildings.

From St. Nicholas-gate the bounds of the city began to be contracted, and the walls were carried N. E. at the back of a mill-race in Bride's-alley, where a proportion of them is yet to be seen on the south side of Rofs-lane, till they extended to another opening at Pole-gate, or rather Pool-gate, from a confluence of water

(*a*) MS. ut supra.

which

which settled in this hollow, and was often troublesome to passengers, till a bridge was thrown over it, which was repaired (*a*) by Nicholas Stanihurst about the year 1544. In latter times this gate has been called St. Werburgh's-gate, in regard to its situation at the south end of a street of that name, dividing the same from Bride's-street or St. Bridget's-street. In equi-distance between Nicholas-gate and Pole-gate stood antiently a tower called Geneville's-tower (*b*), near adjoining to a building called after the tower Geneville's-inn, both which are supposed to have borrowed their names from sir Henry Geneville, whose property they were, and whose wife, Maud Lacy, died in Dublin in the year 1302.

From Pole-gate the wall proceeded in pretty near a straight line till it terminated with the castle at Birmingham-tower, a little beyond a small tower which stood on the city wall, in the room of which was afterwards erected (*c*) a little building projecting out of Hoey's-alley; and here a good part of the city wall is yet to be

(*a*) R. Stanihurst's Description of Ireland in Holingshed, p. 23. (*b*) R. W. ut supra. (*c*) Ibid.

seen. Antiently there was a small gate hereabouts, that gave an entrance into the city from Sheep-street to Castle-street, called St. Austin's-gate, not (as some have imagined) (*a*) as it opened a passage to a monastery of Augustin-friers, which, to support their notion, they mistakingly place in Castle-street. For that religious house did not lie within the city, but without the walls northward of Dame's-street, almost opposite to the end of George's-lane, where some foot-steps of the ruins of it were lately to be seen at the bottom of Crow-street; and it appears also by a fiat (*b*) in the Rolls-office, that the site and possessions of this friery lying near the city, were granted to Walter Tyrrel to hold in fee by knight's service, and six shillings and a penny rent; the heirs of which Tyrrel assigned them to Nicholas viscount Netterville, by whom they were assigned to William Crow, whose family (for what we know) enjoy them to this day. But this gate took the name of Austin's-gate, either as it was dedicated to that saint, or, as it afforded

(*a*) R. W. ut supra. (*b*) An. 34 Hen. VIII. July 10.

a passage

a passage to the friers of that order to attend the citizens in their nightly confessions and other duties, when the principal gates of the city were kept close shut and guarded. Before the building of the castle, the wall of the city ran up short of the same, and to the west of it, until it joined Dame's-gate; and much of the foundation of the old walls has been from time to time discovered in digging the earth for laying the foundations of buildings in that tract.

Having thus surrounded the city, and traced the antient fortifications of it, we shall close the account with an act of parliament (*a*) passed in the 14th year of king Edward IV. wherein it is recited
 “ That king Henry VI. had on the 6th of
 “ February in the 33d year of his reign
 “ granted to four citizens of Dublin six
 “ pounds out of the fee farm rent of the
 “ city for forty years for the reparation
 “ of the walls and gates thereof, and that
 “ king Edward IV. on the 23d of June
 “ in the 4th year of his reign, had granted to four other citizens twenty marks

(*a*) Rot. Canc. 14 Edw. IV.

CHAP. “ for forty years out of the said fee farm
 IV. “ for the same purposes, and all the said
 “ citizens being dead, it was enacted that
 “ the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens should
 “ have and retain annually in their hands
 “ the said six pounds, and twenty marks
 “ during the remaining years, to be em-
 “ ployed on the walls and gates of the
 “ city. Provided the said act be not pre-
 “ judicial to Thomas Kelly, prior of the
 “ dominicans of Dublin, as to ten marks
 “ granted to him for life out of the said
 “ fee farm.

C H A P. IV.

*Some observations on the antient buildings,
 streets, lanes, and alleys within the walls
 of the city of Dublin; and what alterations
 they have received from time to time.*

S E C T. I.

THE buildings of the city of Dub-
 lin, like those through other parts
 of the kingdom, were antiently mean and
 contemptible, erected of wattles daubed
 over with clay to keep out the cold, and
 covered

covered with sedge or straw. The Danes, who fortified the city, applied their labours to make it defensible, and not ornamental; nor could this latter circumstance be expected to be considered by a people engaged in perpetual wars, undefended by laws, and in a flitting, shifting condition, ready to make room for the first powerful invader. The arts of peace, and the protection of laws, only can inspire the notions of making solid and comfortable settlements. It was of such rude materials, that king Henry II. either out of necessity, or in conformity to the fashions of the country, (*ad modum patriæ illius*, as Roger Hoveden (*a*) expresses it) erected a royal palace with uncommon elegance, (*miro artificio*) of smoothed wattles in 1172, in which his majesty, with the kings and princes of Ireland, solemnized the festival of Christmas. The introduction and establishment of English colonies in Ireland, gradually introduced commerce, and the consequences thereof, wealth and politeness, which was followed by an alteration for the better in the buildings of the city; insomuch that both

(*a*) Anal. pars posterior, p. 302. edit. Saville 1596.

before

before and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the citizens fitted up their houses in a more durable and convenient form, namely, of timber built in the cage work fashion, elegantly enough adorned, and covered with flates, tiles, or shingles. Several of these houses erected in that queen's time, as well as in the reign of her successor, have subsisted till of late years, and one particularly in * Cook-street was totally demolished on the 27th of July 1745, to make room for new houses. On an oak beam carried over the door the whole length of the said house, was the following inscription cut in large capitals, and a fair Roman character, nothing damaged by time in the space of 165 years, except in one part, where an upright piece of timber being mortised into it, had received the drip, and was somewhat rotted.

QUI FECISTI COELUM ET TERRAM
BENEDIC DOMUM ISTAM, QUAM
JOHANNES LUTREL ET JOHANA—
NEI CONSTRUI FECERUNT A.D. 1580,
ET ANNO REGNI REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ 22.

* At the corner of Skipper's-lane in Cook-street, at the west side. Thou

Thou who madst the heavens and the earth bless this house, which John Lutrel and Joan — caused to be built in the year of our Lord 1580, and in the 22d year of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

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It is no way improbable, that John Lutrel, who was sheriff (a) of Dublin, in conjunction with Gyles Allen, in the years 1567 and 1568, was the builder of this house.

Next door to the former lately stood a large and stately cage-work house, with this inscription over the door in Roman characters,

ROBERT EUSTAC, AN MANNING
1618.

This Robert Eustace was sheriff (b) of the city in conjunction with Thomas Allen in the years 1608 and 1609.

In a lane leading from Cooke-street to Merchant's-quay, called Rosemary-lane, part of the wall of an old cage-work house stands, over the door whereof, cut in timber, are two escutcheons of arms, and between them a date 1600, with the letters E. P. which may be conjectured to stand

(a) Catalogue of the mayors and sheriffs of Dublin.

(b) Ibid.

CHAP. for Edmond Purcell, who two years before was sheriff (*a*) of the city in conjunction with John Brice.

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An old cage-work house in Big-butter-lane, without the city, wherein brigadier general Borr lately lived, and is still the property of one of the name and family. It was in the year 1641 the house of sir Francis Willoughby, a gallant and experienced foldier, where he resided upon the breaking out of the rebellion, but left it to take on him the government of the castle, to which he was advanced by the order (*b*) of the lords justices.

Several cage-work houses now remain in Patrick-street, without the walls of the city, which carry the face of antiquity; but as there are no dates visible on them, it is not possible to fix their ages. Among these there is one with this inscription, VICTORIA MIHI CHRISTUS A. I. the last letters of the name with the date being defaced.

A large house of the same form in Fishamble-street, (*c*) many years inhabited by

(*a*) Catalogue of the mayors and sheriffs of Dublin.

(*b*) Temple's History of the Rebellion, p. 47. Borlases's History, p. 27.

(*c*) Bull's-head.

Mr.

Mr. Pattin, a victualler, has on the front of it two coats of arms, one of Plunket, the other of Plunket empaled with his wife. From whence it may be probably concluded, that some person of that family erected the said house, though (according to tradition) it was afterwards inhabited by the Anglesey family.

But the oldest house of this sort now subsisting, is (for what appears, there being no date to aid an inquiry) that in Skinner-row, near the Tholsel, in a part whereof Dick's coffee-house hath been for a long time kept. It was called the Carbrie, and appears by history (*a*) to have been inhabited by the earl of Kildare two hundred and thirty-two years ago, and how much longer we know not. "For in the
 " year 1532 the lord deputy Skeffington,
 " being displaced, was by his successor,
 " Gerald earl of Kildare, suffered like a
 " mean private person to dance attend-
 " ance, among other suitors, in his house
 " in Dublin, named the Carbrie." This house is called by the said name of Carbrie in antient leases from that noble fa-

(*a*) Stanihurst's Continuation of the Chronicles of Ireland, published by Holinghed, p. 87.

mily, still subsisting, though upon the misfortunes attending it after the rebellion of Thomas Fitz-Gerald in 1534, it changed its proprietor, and was inhabited by the earl of Ormond (as tradition says) until the restoration of the earl of Kildare to the estate and honours of his family, the first by king Edward VI. and the latter by queen Mary. In the 11th of Elizabeth, it became again the property, and, for a time, the habitation of that family.

Several of this kind of houses are yet to be seen in Castle-street, High-street, the Wood-quay, Thomas-street, and other parts of the city and suburbs ; but it is sufficient particularly to mention the foregoing. We shall conclude therefore this head with two general observations. I. That before and during the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, most of the buildings for habitation here were of the cagework fashion, and only castles, towers, churches, monasteries, and other buildings appropriated to religious or charitable uses, were built of lime and stone. II. That it may be doubted, from what has been said, whether any of the thin modern buildings will continue for so long a period,

riod, as some of the cage-work houses before mentioned have done.

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S E C T. II.

IN the reign of king James I. upon the settlement of the nation after the rebellion of the earl of Tyrone, the inhabitants of Dublin began to build their houses of lime, stone or brick, and to cover them with slates or tiles, after a more elegant and convenient form than the cage-work houses before mentioned. The same fashion continued and was improved in the reign of that monarch's son and successor, and has been handed down with some variation to this time. None of the houses built here in the reign of the former of those kings subsist to this day, that we know of, at least there are none that betray their ages by any inscription or date. Some of the houses built in the reign of king Charles I. remain, * particularly a large one in Wine-tavern-street, opposite to Cooke-street, which shews some elegance in the structure, and has on the front

* The front of this house was taken down and re-built in the year 1760.

G

an escut-

CHAP.
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an escutcheon containing a coat of arms, on one side of which, on a tablet, are inserted these letters R^c. M. and another tablet on the other side containing the date of the building (1641).

S E C T. III.

THE face of the city of Dublin both within and without the walls, has been much changed since the reign of queen Elizabeth. Within the walls several streets and lanes have been totally annihilated, while others have only changed their names, many whereof are to be met with in antient records, which would puzzle one how to fix. Of the growth and increase of the city without the walls, we shall take occasion to remark something in the next chapter.

From the bowed part of Fishamble-street, near the place where the Music-hall at present stands, to Castle-street, formerly extended a lane called Cow-lane (*a*) which is now totally shut up by buildings, and the large elegant structure at the corner of Fishamble-street and Castle-street, now inhabited by Mr. Bond tobacconist,

(*a*) Ware's MS.

built by sir Daniel Bellingham, the first lord mayor of Dublin, and wherein he kept his mayoralty in 1665 (*a*), was erected across that lane, which in the mayoralty of Nicholas Weston in 1598 was set to farm by the city to John Weston, and many houses built on it, and almost as many contests had for the property of the ground in the courts of law.

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Another lane formerly ran at the back of Skinner-row, from Nicholas-street to Werburgh-street, which is now also totally shut up by private buildings; at the end whereof in Werburgh-street, in the last century, stood (*b*) the prison of the four court marshalsea, which being removed to another place, a fair house was built in the room of it (*c*), inhabited by Mr. Crofts, deputy clerk of the Tholsel, about the year 1678.

This lane is called in a record of 1422 Hynd-street, alias Souter-street, the former of which names was probably technical, as it was carried behind one of the principal streets of the city, and the latter (since called Sutor's-lane) it had from its

(*a*) Catalog. ut supra. (*b*) R. Ware, MS.

(*c*) At present the Phoenix-tavern.

CHAP. being the habitation of many shoe-makers

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during its existence. It is mentioned under the name of Vicus Sutorum in the black book (*a*) of Christ-church, Dublin, and is the same which Richard Stanihurst (*b*) in the reign of queen Elizabeth calls St. Verberoffe's-lane, *i. e.* St. Werburg's-lane; describing it to stretch from St. Werburgh's-street to St. Nicholas-street, and which was, when Hollingshed published the said treatise of Stanihurst in 1586, inclosed.

Another lane formerly subsisted, called Austin's-lane (*c*), extending from Austin's-gate in Sheep-street, before mentioned in cap. III. p. 72. to Castle-street, which is now also totally employed in buildings, on a part of which the house of sir James Ware stood in the last century; in the room whereof the buildings composing Hoey's-alley (*d*) were afterwards erected.

Preston's-inn hath lost its name, these many years. It was a large space of ground opposite to the Castle-gate, bounded (*e*) by the castle ditch, the city walls, extending from

(*a*) f. s. b. (*b*) Description of Ireland, p. 23. (*c*) R. W. MS. (*d*) Now Hoey's-court. (*e*) R. W. MS.

Dame's-gate to Ifod's-tower, (on the site whereof Essex-gate was afterwards erected) Scarlet-alley, called also Ifod's-lane, and now the Upper Blind-quay, Smock-alley or Smoke-alley, and so up to Castle-street. On this void piece of ground a party, sent (*a*) by Thomas Fitz-Gerald in 1534 to besiege the castle, planted their batteries, and which since that time has become the properties of divers persons. Cork-house, now Lucas's coffee-house, the old exchange, and the adjoining houses, were erected on a part of it; a part of it was occupied by Copper-alley, (which took its name (*b*) from the copper money there coined and distributed by the lady Fenton, widow of sir Jeffery Fenton) another part of it has been taken up by a range of buildings extending from Copper-alley to Castle-street, and the remainder, opposite to Cork-house became the property of the lord chief baron Bysshe, and sir Dudley Loftus, and was what in latter times remained under the denomination of Preston's-inn, until it changed its name to the lord chief baron's yard, on which the said chief baron Bysshe erected a fair house,

(*a*) Chron. in Hollingh. p. 92. (*b*) R. W. MS.

which was demolished in the year 1762 with other buildings, when Parliament-street was opened, in which it stood.

Geneville's-inn hath also lost its name, for the situation whereof see in the foregoing chapter p. 71. The same may be said of Tullock's-lane, which ran from the end of Fishamble-street to the Wood-quay, and is now understood to be a part of the Blind-quay properly so called. It derived its name from St. Olave's, corruptly called St. Tulloch's or St. Doolach's-church, which stood close to it at the end of Fishamble-street. This lane is mentioned by Stanihurst (a).

Vicus Figulorum, or Potter's-street is mentioned in a record of 23 Edw. III. (1348) to lie within the city; and in another record of 30 Edw. III. (1355) Vicus Siccorum is said to be in the parish of St. Nicholas. We can find nothing remaining of either of these streets at this day; and therefore, if they have not changed their names, they must have suffered the same fate with those before mentioned, and have been shut up by buildings erected on them.

(a) Descrip. in Hollingsh. p. 23.

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Stanihurst (*a*) takes notice of Giglottes hill, but does not describe its situation. CHAP.
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The word signifies a wanton woman; and possibly the place took its name from being the resort of such. If it be not called Cock-hill at this day, extending from Michael's-lane to the upper end of Wine-tavern street, it has eluded our searches.

Fishamble-street is said by some (*b*) to have been antiently called Bough-street, “either from the wattles or boughs of trees, with which it was at first built, or from the custom of the country butchers (for whose use, they say, this street was at first appointed) in setting off their shambles with the boughs or branches of trees;” and they further alledge, “that it has since changed its name into Fishamble-street, the country butchers having been removed from thence in the last century, and the fish-market then established there.” But we can by no means subscribe to this opinion; because in a record so early as the 19th Richard II. (1395) it is called “Vicus Piscatorius in parochiâ Sancti Jo-

(*a*) Descrip. in Hollingh. p. 23. (*b*) R. W. MS.

CHAP. "hannis." ——— *Fish-street in the parish*
 IV. *of St. John.* So that if ever it bore the

name of Bough-street, it was since the date of the before cited record; or if it had a name in any wise resembling that, it may be probable it was called Bow-street, from its crooked form like a bow, which it has at this day. It is called by an historian (*a*) in the reign of queen Elizabeth, St. John's-street, alias Fishamble-street. The flesh-shambles stood then in High-street, as will be seen hereafter.

Skinner-row, or Skinner-rue, *i. e.* the street of the skinners, is called by that name, with an alias Boath-street, in a record of 20 Hen. VI. (1441) and is described by Stanihurst (*b*) to extend from the pillory to the Tholfel, or to the High-cross, the former standing where the end of that street is intersected by Werburgh-street, and Fishamble-street, and the latter at the end of High-street, where that and Skinner-row are intersected by Nicholas-street and Christ-church-lane.

St. Michael's-lane, so named from the adjoining church of St. Michael, is called in the black-book of Christ-church, Gil-

(*a*) Stanihurst ut supra.

(*b*) Ibid.

lemoholmoch's-lane, from a sept of that name in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the petty prince of which joined the English in their first invasion; of whose fidelity Maurice Regan gives an ample account in his history (*a*). In the year 1207 king John granted to Dermot Fitz-Gilemoholmoch a burgage in Dublin, and fifteen carucates of land in the vale of Dublin (*i. e.* in Fingal) to hold by the service of one knight, and two otters-skins, to be paid annually into the exchequer. It is probable that the burgage stood in this lane, which took its name from this grantee.

Rochel-lane, called in the antient records of Christ-church, Vicus Rupellæ, and Vicus de la Rochel, had its name from the Rochel merchants inhabiting there, and extended from St. Nicholas-street to Corn-market E. and W. on the south side of the flesh-shambles, which before, and in the reign of queen Elizabeth (*b*), were kept in High-street; and upon their removal in the reign of king James I. a range of buildings was erected, and joined to those which formed the

(*a*) Published in the Hibernica, part I.

(*b*) Stanihurst ut supra.

north

north side of Rochel-lane, which from its course on the back of High-street, took the name of Back-lane, by which it is known at this day.

The street extending from New-gate to St. Audoen's-church, was antiently called (*a*) New-gate-street, and is so mentioned and described by Stanihurst, but has since taken the name of corn market, being the place where grain was exposed to sale; till of late years that market was removed to Thomas-street, and a spacious and convenient edifice erected for the purposes of dealers in that kind. The corn market notwithstanding still retains its name; though it is now chiefly employed as a market for coarse linens. In the opening of this street from High-street, antiently stood the High-pipe, built to supply the citizens with water by John Decer in the year 1308, who was mayor of Dublin that year and the year following. Another pipe stood in High-street opposite to the entrance into Michael's-lane. (*c*)

(*a*) Robert Ware MS. (*b*) Stanihurst ut supra.

School-house-lane is called also Ram-^{CHAP.}
lane by Stanihurst (*a*), and extends from ^{IV.}
High-street to Cooke-street (*b*), parallel
with Michael's-lane before mentioned.

Keyfer's-lane, extending from New-gate-street to Cook-street, has in vulgar acceptance changed its name for one more homely, namely, Kifs-arfe-lane (*c*). For being exceeding steep and slippery, such who pass unwarily down it are often subject to falls.

Of Frapper-lane mentioned by Stanihurst (*d*) as lying within the walls, we know nothing. The same writer mentions Scarlet-lane, alias Ifod's-lane, without describing its situation; and as he has omitted taking any notice of the Blind-quay, which extended from Ifod's-tower, before described p. 62. to the end of Fishamble-street, E. and W. this probably in his time passed under the name of Scarlet, alias Ifod's-lane.

These are all the streets and lanes within the walls of the city that occur to us either to have lost their existence, or to have changed their names. For our

(*a*) Stanihurst ut supra. (*b*) In the map of 1610 Ram-lane extends from Cooke-street to the Merchants-quay.
(*c*) Stanihurst ut supra. (*d*) Ibid.

CHAP. defects we must make the apology Pliny

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did upon the like occasion. “ Ardua res
“ est vetustis novitatem dare, obsoletis
“ nitorem, obscuris lucem, dubiis fidem.
“ —It is a difficult task to give the ap-
“ pearance of novelty to old things, to
“ cast a lustre on matters gone out of use,
“ to raise light out of obscurity, or to
“ give certainty to things doubtful.”

We shall now give the reader an alphabetical list of the modern names of all streets, lanes, alleys, passages, and remarkable places within the city and liberties of Dublin, with references to the next streets to them, viz.

A.

Abbey-street, capel-street.
Adam-and-Eve's-lane,
merchant's-quay.
Allen's-yard, kevan-street.
Anderson's-court, cow-lane.
Angel-alley, high-street.
Anglesea-street, fleet-street.
Anne-street, linen-hall.
Anne-street, dawson-street.
Arbour-hill, barracks.
Archdall's-row, temple-bar.
Arran-lane, arran-quay.
Arran-quay, queen-street.
Arran-street, E. ormond-qu.
Arran-street, W. arran-quay.
Arundel-court, nicholas-gate.
Ash-street, coombe.
Aston's-quay, hawkins's-str.
Atkinson's-alley, up. coombe.
Audeon's-arch, cooke-street.

Aungier-court, cow-lane.

Aungier-street, george's-lane.

B.

Bachelor's-quay, lower ormond-quay.

Bachelor's-lane, bachelor's-quay.

Back-lane, corn-market.

Badger's-lane, duke-street.

Baldwin's-court, wine-tavern-street.

Ball's-lane, anne-street, oxm.

Ball-yard, church-street.

Ball-yard, john's-lane.

Barracks, barrack-street.

Barrack-street, queen-street.

Barrack-hay-yard, arbor-hill.

Bason-lane, mount-brown.

Beck's-lane, mount-brown.

Bedford-row, fleet-street.

Bedford-street, loughbuoy.

Bell-

- Bell-alley, golden-lane.
 Birchin-lane, moore-street.
 Birmingham-alley, meath-str.
 Black-dog, newhall-market.
 Black-horse-lane, stonybatter.
 Blackmore-yard, anglesea-str.
 Black-pitts, ward's-hill.
 Black-post-yard, francis-str.
 Blind-quay, (upper) cork-hill.
 Blind-quay, (lower) effex-str.
 Bloody-bridge, watling-street.
 Blue-boar-alley, werburgh-str.
 Blue-coat-hospital, queen-str.
 Boater-lane, (great) kevan-str.
 Boater-lane, (little) stephen-str.
 Bolton-street, capel-street.
 Bond's-lane, new-street.
 Boot-lane, mary's-abbey.
 Borr's-court, michael's-lane.
 Bow-bridge, bow-lane.
 Bow-lane, aungier-street.
 Bow-lane, james's-street.
 Bow-lane, new-church-street.
 Bow-street, bow-lane.
 Bowling-green, marlboro'-str.
 Bowling-green, (old) hendrick-street.
 Brabazon or Truck-str. coombe.
 Bradogue-lane, little-green.
 Braithwait-street, pimlico.
 Brickfield-lane, brown-street.
 Brickfield-lane, (old) britain-str.
 Brickfield-street, britain-str.
 Bride or Bridget's-alley, bride-street.
 Bride or Bridget's-street, werburgh-street.
 Bridewell, mount-brown.
 Bridewell or Ellis's-bridge, queen-street.
 Bridewell-lane, arran-street.
 Bridge-foot-street, bridewell-bridge.
 Bridge-street, old-bridge.
 Britain-street (great) capel-str.
- Britain-street, (little) capel-str. CHAP.
 Britt's-yard, cole-alley, meath- IV.
 street.
 Broad-stone, glassmanogue.
 Brock-lane, great britain-str.
 Brown's-alley, thomas-street.
 Brown's-street, king-str. oxm.
 Brown's-str. weavers-square.
 Bull-alley, patrick-street.
 Bull-lane, pill-lane.
 Bumbailiff's-lane, new-street.
 Bunting-lane, moore-street.
 Burges's-lane, hay-market.
 Burrowes's-court, michael's-lane.
 Butter-lane. See Boater.
 Byrne's-lane, swift's-row.
 C.
 Cabbage-garden-lane, kevan-street.
 Cabragh-lane, prussia-street.
 Callendar-yard, cooke-street.
 Capel-street, effex-bridge.
 Carman-hall, francis-street.
 Carpenters-hall, audeon's-arch.
 Carter's-alley, lazer's-hill.
 Carter's-lane, smithfield.
 Castle, dublin, castle-street.
 Castle-lane, dame-street.
 Castle-market, dame-street.
 Castle-street, dublin-castle.
 Castle-yard, dublin-castle.
 Catharine's-lane, garden-lane.
 Catharine's-street, swift's-al.
 Cavendish-row, new-gardens.
 Cecilia-street, crow-street.
 Chambre-street, crooked-staff.
 Chancery-lane, bride-street.
 Channel-row, glassmanogue.
 Chapel-lane, plunket-street.
 Chapel-yard, cooke-street.
 Chapter-court, christ-ch.-la.
 Charcoal-lane, earl-street.
 Charles-str. ormond-bridge.
 Cheater's-alley, redmond's-hill
 Chequer-

CHAP. Chequer-lane, grafton-street.

IV. Cherry-lane, bolton-street.

Cherry-tree-lane, james's-str.

Chester-alley, lower blind-qu.

Chicken-lane, stonybatter.

Christ-church-lane, high-str.

Christ-church-yard, fishamble-street.

Church-lane, kevan's-port.

Church-lane, aungier-street.

Church-lane, thomas-court.

Church-lane, lazer's-hill.

Church-lane, college-green.

Church-street(new)smithfield.

Church-street(old)old-bridge.

City-bafon, james's-street.

City-marshalsea, merch.-qu.

City-quay, george's-quay.

Clare-street, leinster-street.

Clarendon-market, clarendon-street.

Clarendon-street, chequer-la.

Clement's-alley, abbey-street.

Cock-hill, winetavern-street.

Coghill's-court, dame-street.

Coghlan's-alley, bridge-street.

College-green, dame-street.

College-street, lazer's-hill.

College, trinity, college-green.

Cole-alley, castle-street.

Cole-alley, meath-street.

Colebank's-alley, coombe.

Coleraine-street, linen-hall.

Cole's-lane, henry-street.

Cole's-yard, hanbury-lane.

Coney-court, petticoat-lane.

Cooke's-lane, watling-street.

Cooke-street, bridge-street.

Coombe, (lower) francis-street.

Coombe, (upper) pimlico.

Cope-street, anglesea-street.

Coping's-lane, william-str.

Copper-alley, fishamble-street.

Cork-bridge, cork-street.

Cork-hill, dame-street.

Cork-street, crooked-staff.

Corn-market, newgate.

Cow-lane, mary's-lane.

Cow-parlour, weavers-square.

Cradock's-alley, thomas-str.

Crampton-court, dame-street.

Crampton-quay, aston's-quay.

Crane-lane, dame-street.

Crane-lane, thomas-street.

Creagh's-court, cooke-street.

Crooked-staff, pimlico.

Crosbie's-court, michael's-la.

Cros-lane, bolton-street.

Crown-alley, cope-street.

Crow-street, dame-street.

Cryllis's-yard, earl-street.

Cuckold's-row, new-market.

Cuckow-lane, anne-str. oxm.

Cuffe-street(great)kevan's-po.

Cuffe-street(little) great cuffe-street.

Cuffe-street, oxm. bloody-br.

Cullen's-yard, meath-street.

Cuming's-court, bride-street.

Custom-house, effex-street.

Custom-house-quay, effex-br.

Cut-purse-row, francis-street.

Cut-throat-la. mount-brown.

D.

Dame's-gate, dame-street.

Dame-street, cork-hill.

Darby-square, werburgh-str.

Dawson-street, stephen's-gr.

Dawson's-yard, barrack-str.

Delany's-court, pimlico.

Dermot's-lane, lazer's-hill.

Derry-street, linen-hall.

Digges-court, aungier-street.

Digges-street, aungier-street.

Dirty-lane, thomas-street.

Dog-&-duck-yard, usher's-qu.

Dolphin's-barn-lane, cork-str.

Dominick-street, britain-str.

Dorset-street, bolton-street.

Dowker's-lane, new-street.

Draper's-

Draper's-court, nicholas-str.
 Drogheda-street, abbey-street.
 Drumcondra-lane, dorset-str.
 Drury-lane, barrack-street.
 Dubber's-alley, up. coombe.
 Dublin-hospital, smock-alley.
 Dublin-quay, ship-building.
 Duck-lane, smithfield.
 Duke-street, grafton-street.
 Dullaghan's-alley, wine-tavern-street.
 Dunghill-lane, watling-street.
 Dunkin's-alley, meath-street.
 Dun's-lane, brown-street.

E.

Earl-street, meath-street.
 Echlin's lane, james's-street.
 Egan's-lane, hanbury-lane.
 Elbow-lane, great, pimlico.
 Elbow-lane, little, pimlico.
 Ellis's or Bridewell-bridge, queen-street.
 Ellis's-quay, queen-street.
 Engine-alley, meath-street.
 English's-court, corn-market.
 Essex-bridge, capel-street.
 Essex-gate, essex-street.
 Essex-quay, essex-bridge.
 Essex-street, custom-house.
 Eustace-street, dame-street.

F.

Fade-street, george's-lane.
 Ferry-boat-lane, bachelor's-q.
 Fishamble-street, castle-street.
 Fisher's-alley, black-pitts.
 Fisher's lane, pill-lane.
 Flag-alley, meath-street.
 Fleece-alley, fishamble-street.
 Fleet-alley, fleet-street.
 Fleet-lane, fleet-street.
 Fleet-street, temple-bar.
 Fleming's-gate-la. thomas-str.
 Flinn's-lane, channel-row.
 Flood-street, cusse-str. oxm.
 Fordham's-alley, coombe.

Four-court-marshalsea, fishamble-street.

Four-courts, christ-church-la.
 Fownes's-court, college-green.
 Fownes's-street, dame-street.
 Francis-street, thomas-street.
 Frederick-str. molesworth-str.
 Freestone-alley, kevan-street.
 Frenchman's-lane, mabbot-st.

G.

Galway's-walk, watling-str.
 Garden-lane, francis-street.
 Garden-lane, stonybatter.
 Garden-lane, dorset-street.
 Garter-court, castle-street.
 Gates's-court, hanbury-lane.
 George's-hill, mary's-lane.
 George's-lane, channel-row.
 George's-lane, dame-street.
 George's-quay, george's-str.
 George's-street, george's-qu.
 Gibraltar, elbow-lane.
 Gilbert's-alley, earl-street.
 Gill's-square, cole-al. me.-st.
 Glassmanogue, new church-st.
 Glebe-market, thomas-street.
 Gloucester-street, lazer's-hill.
 Glover's-alley, stephen's-gr.
 Goat-alley, stephen-street.
 Goat-alley, francis-street.
 Golden-lane, stephen-street.
 Goldsmith's-hall, werburgh-st.
 Goodman's-alley, patrick-str.
 Grafton-street, college-green.
 Granby-row, new gardens.
 Grange-gorman-lane, channel-row.
 Gravel-walk, barrack-street.
 Greg-street, britain-street.
 Greg's-lane, marlboro'-street.

H.

Hacket's-court, college-street.
 Half-stone-street, mary's-lane.
 Hammond-lane, church-str.
 Hanbury-lane, meath-street.

Hanover-

C H A P. Hanover-lane, francis-street.

IV. Hanover-street, george's-qu.

Hanover-street, low. coombe.

Harry's-street, grafton-street.

Hawkins's-quay, alston's-qu.

Hawkins's-street, lazer's-hill.

Hay-market, smithfield.

Hell, christ-church-lane.

Hendrick-street, queen-street.

Henrietta-street, bolton-street.

Henry-street, mary-street.

High-street, skinner-row.

Hoey's-court, werburgh-str.

Hog-hill, william-street.

Horse-guard, dublin-castle.

Hunt's-alley, truck-street.

Hunt's-yard, capel-street.

I.

Jackson's-alley, pimlico.

James's-gate, james's-street.

James's-street, thomas-street.

Jervis-quay, bachelor's-quay.

Jervis-street, britain-street.

Incurable-hospital, lazer's-hill.

Indian-alley. See Engine.

Infirmary, charitable, inns-qu.

Infirmary, soldiers, james's-st.

Inns-quay, ormond-bridge.

John's-lane, fishamble-street.

John's-lane, thomas-street.

John's-street, gravel-walk.

John's-street, pimlico.

Johnson's-alley, wood-quay.

Johnson's-alley, mary's-abbey.

Johnson's-court, clarendon-st.

Johnson's-court, fishamble-str.

Joseph's-lane, george's-lane.

Iron-quay, ship-building.

K.

Kane's-alley, coombe.

Kane's-court, bridge-street.

Kay's-court, high-street.

Keizar's-lane, cooke-street.

Kennedy's-lane, nicholas-str.

Kevan's-port, cusse-street.

Kevan-street, poddle.

Kildare-house, kildare-street.

Kildare-street, stephen's-gr.

Kilmainham, mount-brown.

King's-head-court, capel-str.

King-street, linen-hall-street.

King-street, stephen's-green.

L.

Lamb-alley, cut-purse-row.

Lamb-alley, meath-street.

Lamb-alley, high-street.

Latin's-court, cow-lane.

Lazer's-hill, fleet-street.

Lee's-lane, fleet-street.

Leeson's-street, stephen's-gr.

Leeson's-yard, wormwood-ga.

Leinster-street, nassau-street.

Lemont's-lane, abbey-street.

Lewis's-yard, george's-lane.

Liberty-lane, kevan's-port.

Liffey-street, E. abbey-street.

Liffey-street, W. barrack-str.

Lilly's-lane, patrick-street.

Lime-kiln-yard, thomas-str.

Lime-street, strand.

Limerick-alley, francis-street.

Linen-hall, linen-hall-street.

Linen-hall-street, king-street,
oxm.

Lisburn-street, linen-hall.

Little-green, bolton-street.

Litton's-court, coombe.

Litton's-lane, bachelor's-quay.

Lock-hospital, george's-lane.

Loftus-lane, capel-street.

Longford-lane, longford-str.

Longford-st. (great) aungier-st.

Longford-str. (little) aungier-st.

Long-lane, new-street.

Lovat's-court, copper-alley.

Love-lane, brown-street.

Love-lane, york-street.

Loughbuoy, king-street, oxm.

Lucy's-lane, inns-quay.

Luke-street, Lazer's-hill.

Lurgan-

Lurgan-street, linen-hall.
Lying-in-hospital, britain-str.

M.

Mabbot-street, strand.
M'Cracken's-yard, new-row,
thomas-street.

Mackenlin's yard, pill-lane.
Maculla's-alley, high-street.

Mahon's-alley, church-street.

Maiden-lane, thomas-street.

Maiden-lane, wood-street.

Mall, sackville-street.

Malpas-street, new-street.

Market-house, thomas-street.

Mark's-alley, francis-street.

Marlborough-bowling-green,
marlborough-street.

Marlboro'-str. ship-building.

Marrowbone-la. roberts's-str.

Marshall's-alley, fishamble-st.

Marshall's-alley, new-street.

Martin's-court, pimlico.

Martin's-court, blind-quay.

Martin's-lane, strand.

Marth's-library, patrick's-close

Mary's-abbey, capel-street.

Mary's-lane, capel-street.

Mary-street, capel-street.

Math-lane, thomas-street.

Mason's-court, pill-lane.

Mas-lane, cooke-street.

Mas-lane, dirty-lane.

Mas-lane, inns-quay.

Mas-lane, thomas-street.

May-lane, loughbuoy.

Mayoralty-house, dawson-str.

Meath-hospital, meath-street.

Meath-street, coombe.

Mecklenburgh-st. marlboro' st.

Meeting-house-lane, mary's-
abbey.

Meeting-house-yard, usher's-
quay.

Mercer's-hospital, stephen-str.

Merchant's-quay, bridge-str.

Merrion-street, stephen's-gr.

Michael's-lane, high-street.

Middleton's-court, bull-alley.

Miller's-alley, temple-bar.

Miller's-alley, thomas-court.

Mill-lane, mill-street.

Mill-street, crooked-staff.

Minor's-alley, bride-street.

Mitre-alley, kevan-street.

Moggy's-alley, temple-bar.

Molefworth-court, fisham.-st.

Molefworth-street, dawson-str.

Molineaux's-yard, engine-al.

Montpelier-hill, barracks.

Moore-street, britain-street.

Mofs-lane, lazer's-hill.

Mofs-street, lazer's-hill.

Mount-barry, stonybatter.

Mount-brown, james's-street.

Mountrath-street, pill-lane.

Mullican's-yard, swift's-alley.

Mullinahack, wormwood-ga.

Murdering-lane, bow-bridge.

Music-hall, fishamble-street.

Mutton-lane, crooked-staff.

Myler's-alley, bride-street.

N.

Nassau-street, grafton-street.

New-gardens, britain-street.

Newgate, corn-market.

Newhall-market, newgate.

New-lane, grafton-street.

New-market, chambre-street.

New-market, ormond-quay.

New-row, thomas-street.

New-row, poddle.

New-street, kevan-street.

Newton's-lane, nicholas-str.

Nicholas-gate, nicholas-str.

Nicholas-hospital, francis-str.

Nicholas-street, patrick-str.

Nightingale-court, capel-str.

O.

Off-lane, moore-street.

Old-bridge, church-street.

H

Oliver's-

CHAP.

IV.

Oliver's-alley, wood-street.
Ormond-bridge, wood-quay.
Ormond-court, sycamore-al.
Ormond-market, ormond-qu.
Ormond-quay, up. effex-br.
Ormond-qu. low. swift's-row.
Ormond-str. weaver's square.
Ormond-street, marlboro'-str.
Orpin's-court, copper-alley.

P.

Paget's-alley, corn-market.
Paradise-row, new-gardens.
Park-street, coombe.
Park-street, leinster-street.
Parliament-house, college-gr.
Parliament-street, cork-hill.
Patrick's-close, patrick's-str.
Patrick's, St. hospital, bow-la.
Patrick's-lane, leinster-street.
Patrick-street, nicholas-street.
Patten's-lane, copper-alley.
Pembroke-court, castle-street.
Pembroke-quay, bloody-br.
Peter's-row, peter-street.
Peter-street, bride-street.
Petticoat-lane, lit. britain-str.
Petty-canons-alley, bride-str.
Phoenix-park, barrack-street.
Phoenix-street, hammond-lane.
Phrapper-lane, king-str. oxm.
Pig-alley, new-row, thomas-str.
Pig-lane, mount-brown.
Pill-lane, new-market.
Pimlico, crooked-staff.
Pipe-office-yard, barrack-str.
Plunket-street, francis-street.
Poddle, patrick-street.
Poolbeg-street, lazer's-hill.
Pool-street, pimlico.
Potter's-lane, mount-brown.
Post-office, college-green.
Post-office-yard, old, fish.-str.
Post-office-yard, old, syc.-al.
Pound-lane, bolton-street.
Price's-lane, fleet-street.

Prince's-street, george's-quay
Prince's-street, drogheda-str.
Proby's-yard, liffeystreet.
Protestant-row, kevan's-port.
Prussia-street, cabragh-lane.
Puckridge-court, gr. sheep-str.
Pudding-lane, arran-quay.
Pudding-row, winetavern-str.
Purcell's-court, corn-market.
Pye-alley, garden-lane.
Pye-corner, trinity-lane.

Q.

Queen-street, bridewell-br.

R.

Ram-alley, skinner-row.
Ransford-str. thomas-court.
Raparee-alley, stephen's-gr.
Read's-court, cow-lane.
Red-cow-lane, channel-row.
Redmond's-hill, kevan's-port.
Reed's-alley, abbey-street.
Reed's-court, abbey-street.
Reily's-court, pimlico.
Richardson's-court, boot-lane.
Richardson's-lane, arbour-hill.
Rigmaiden's-yard, meath-str.
Roberts's-street, marrowb.-la.
Robinson's-alley, coombe.
Rogerfon's-quay, george's-qu.
Rope-walk, martin's-lane.
Rope-walk, ransford-street.
Rosemary-lane, merchants-qu.
Rofs-lane, bride-street.
Royal-exch.-alley, wood-quay.
Royal-hospital, kilmainham.
Russel's-court, church-street.
Ryder's lane, britain-street.

S.

Sackville-street, britain-street.
Sackville-lane, sackville-str.
Salutation-alley, dame-street.
Sampson's-lane, moore-street.
Saul's-court, back-lane.
School-house-lane, high-str.
Scot's alley, patrick-street.

Scot's.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

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CHAP. IV.

Scot's-yard, james's-gate.
Shaw's-court, dame-street.
Shelly's-alley, bridge-foot-str.
Sheep-str. great, stephen-str.
Sheep-street, little, bride-str.
Ship-building, abbey-street.
Shoemaker's-hall, cooke-str.
Silver-court, castle-street.
Simpson's-court, phrapper-la.
Skinner-row, castle-street.
Skinner's-alley, new-market,
coombe.
Skipper's-lane, cooke-street.
Smithfield, king-street, oxm.
Smock-alley, fishamble-street.
Span's-lane, grafton-street.
Spittle-square, coombe.
Spring-gard.-court, dame-str.
Stafford-street, abbey-street.
Stanley-street, channel-row.
Steevens's-hospital, james's-str.
Steevens's-lane, james's-street.
Stephen's-green, york-street.
Stephen-street, george's-lane.
Stirrup-lane, phrapper-lane.
Stocking-lane, lazer's-hill.
Stonybatter, king-street, oxm.
Strand-street, great, capel-str.
Strand-street, little, capel-str.
Strand-street, low. liffeys-str.
Suffolk-street, grafton-street.
Sugar-house-la. hawkins's-str.
Sugar-house-lane, ransford-str.
Summer-hill, britain-street.
Summer-str. marrowbone-la.
Swan-alley, dame-street.
Swan-alley, hanbury-lane.
Sweeny's-lane, crooked-staff.
Swift's-alley, new-street.
Swift's-alley, francis-street.
Swift's-row, jervis-street.
Sycamore-alley, dame-street.

T.

Tangier's-lane, grafton-street.
Tashe's-court, mountrath-str.

Taylor's-hall, back-lane.
Taylor's-lane, marrowbone-la.
Temple-bar, fleet-street.
Temple-court, castle-street.
Temple-lane, dame-street.
Temple-street, barrack-street.
Theatre-royal, crow-street.
Theatre, city, smock-alley.
Theatre, old, aungier-street.
Theatre, Stretch's, capel-str.
Tholsel, skinner-row.
Thomas-court, thomas-street.
Thomas-street, james's-street.
Thundercut-alley, queen-str.
Tighe-street, barrack-street.
Trinity-lane, college-green.
Tripilo, pimlico.
Truck or Brabazon-str. coombe.
Tucker's-row, new-street.
Tucker's-row, drogheda-str.
Turn-again-lane, bolton-str.
Turnstile-alley, fleet-street.

U.

Vicar's-hall, patrick's-close.
Vicar-street, thomas-street.
Union-lane, bachelor's-quay.
Usher's-island, bridewell-br.
Usher's-lane, usher's-street.
Usher's-quay, old-bridge.
Usher's-street, usher's quay.

W.

Walker's-alley, patrick's-close.
Ward's-hill, mill-street.
Watling street, james's-street.
Weavers-hall, coombe.
Weavers-square, chambre-str.
Werburgh-street, castle-street.
Wheeler's-alley, cole's-lane.
White's-court, sheep-street.
White-crofs-alley, patrick-str.
White-friar-str. stephen-str.
White-friar-lane, aungier-str.
Whitehall-yard, francis-street.
White-horse-alley, thomas-str.
White-lion-court, strand-str.

H 2

White's-

CHAP. White's-lane, george's-quay.	Wolfe's-alley, bridge-street.
V. White's-quay, george's-quay.	Wood-quay, ormond-bridge.
Whitmore-alley, dame-street.	Wood-street, white-friar-str.
Whynnery's-alley, arran-str.	Work-house, mount-brown.
Wilde's-lane, rogerfon's-quay.	World's-end-lane, strand.
William's-lane, abbey-street.	Wormwood-gate, cooke-str.
William's-lane, new-street.	Y.
William-street, stephen-street.	Yarn-hall, linen-hall.
Winetavern-street, merch.-q.	York-street, stephen's-green.

C H A P. V.

*Of the growth and increase of the city of
Dublin without the walls.*

S E C T I.

WHOEVER takes the pains of comparing the two maps annexed to this work, namely, one published by Mr. Speed in 1610, and the other by John Rocque in 1759, will readily perceive the great growth and increase of the city of Dublin without the walls, since the former of these periods. At that time the river Liffey was not imbanked by quays on the north side, and only a part of it on the south. The ground now called the Bachelor's-walk, the two Ormond-quays east and west of Essex-bridge, the Inns-quay, Arran-

Arran-quay, and Back-quay, taking up in CHAP.
the whole an extent of ground of above 5000 V.

feet, on which are many commodious, and some stately houses erected, was then covered with duse, and overflowed by the tides, except a small part about the King's-inns, which had been a monastery of Dominican-friers. Mary's-abbey was then the extent of that part of the town (called Ostman-town, corruptly Oxman-town) to the east, and north-east from thence to the ship-buildings, containing Capel-street, Abbey-street, Mary's-street, Jervis-street, Stafford-street, Henry-street, Great Marlborough-street, Henrietta-street, Bolton-street, Dominick-street, Dorset-street, Drogheda-street, Cavendish-street and Sackville-street. This last mentioned street requires a larger description than this place will admit of, which for elegance of plan and architecture exceeds any street in London. These, with a great number of other streets and lanes have been since laid out in that quarter. On the other side, to the west, Michan's-church and Church-street, (so called from thence) were for the most part the bounds, and all westward of them, as far as the Barracks and Montpelier-

hill, taking in Bow-street, Smithfield, Hay-market, Channel-row, King-street, Queen-street, Linen-hall-street, Anne-street, Lurgan-street, Coleraine-street, and many other streets and lanes have increased on this side. Grange-Gorman, Stonybatter, and Glasnemenoge, now united to the town, were then villages at some distance from it, in the latter of which places the sheriffs of Dublin have been known to hold their courts in the times of the plague, and particularly in the year 1575 (*a*), as being remote from the city.

On the south side of the Liffey the city hath been likewise much enlarged since the year 1610. The space of ground now occupied by Crane-lane, Essex-street, the Custom-house, Sycamore alley, Temple-bar, Fleet-street, Aston's-quay, and Lazer's-hill was then under the dominion of the water, and George's quay with a large tract of many acres, (now good meadow ground) from the lower end of Lazer's-hill to Rings-end-bridge has in our memory been recovered from that element. Dame-street contained then only a short range of buildings on the north side, and

(*a*) Lib. Alb. Eccl. S. Trin. Dub. MS.

extended

extended no farther than to the precincts of the Augustin-monastery, not three hundred feet in length, opposite to the end of George's-lane. The dissolution of that religious house made room for enlarging the city eastward, the precincts whereof were first converted into gentlemens houses and gardens, such as the lord chancellor Eustace's, John Crow's, and others, which were again demolished in our memory, and converted into several streets, as Eustace-street, Crow-street, at the end of which near Temple-bar has lately been erected the new theatre-royal on the place where the said monastery formerly stood, Fownes's-street, and others. The parts opposite to the then Dame-street were principally taken up by St. Andrew's church, and church-yard, which at that time stood very near to Dame's-gate, and on a part of the site of that church and church-yard Castle-lane, and the houses adjoining were laid out, and on the remainder the Castle-market was built by alderman William Fownes and Thomas Pooley, esq; so lately as the year 1704. The church of St. Andrew was before that time removed further eastward near

the college, where it now stands. George's-lane was nearly the extent of the suburbs to the east, and was then but slenderly built, and thinly inhabited; though we are told by Mr. Stanihurst (*a*), "that it was antiently a place of more consequence, but that the inhabitants thereof, being daily and hourly molested and preyed on by their prolling mountain neighbours, were forced to suffer their buildings to fall into decay, and to embay themselves within the city walls." The same writer adds, "That a place therein (called at the time of his giving that account in 1586) Collet's-inns was in antient times the seat of the king's exchequer, but that once the baron sitting in it solemnly and carelessly, the Irish laid hold of the opportunity, rushed in, surprized the unarmed multitude, slew all that fell under their power, and ransacked the king's treasure; after which mishap the exchequer was removed from thence into a place of greater security." That author gives no account when this accident happened: but it appears from re-

(*a*) Description of Ireland in Holingshed, p. 23.

CORDS, that the site of the old exchequer CHAP.
was on the 28th of July 36 Edw. III. V.

(1362) granted in custodium to the prior and friers of the Augustinian order in Dublin, (which lay in the neighbourhood of it) for the profits whereof they accounted in the 17th year of Richard II. (1393) as appears by a pipe roll of that year in Birmingham tower. The place nevertheless, though abandoned as to its original use, retained the name of the exchequer long after, which it communicated to a lane called Chequer-lane, built in the year 1610, and extending from George's-lane to Grafton-street. Stanihurst proceeds (a),
 " That there was in that lane (namely,
 " George's-lane) a chappell dedicated to St.
 " George, likely to have been founded by
 " some worthy knight of the garter; that
 " the mayor, with his brethren, was ac-
 " customed with great triumphs, and pa-
 " geants yearlie on St. George's feast to
 " repair to that chappell, and there to offer;
 " but that the chappell had beene of late
 " razed, and the stones thereof, by con-
 " sent of the assemblie, turned to a com-
 " mon oven; converting the antient mo-

(a) Description of Ireland in Hollingshed, p. 23.

" nument

CHAP. V. numment of a doutie, adventurous, and
 " holie knight, to the coal-rake sweeping
 " of a puf-loafe baker." This chapel
 was under the care and government of a
 master and wardens, and supported chiefly
 by oblations; for which reason the par-
 liament thought proper to take it under
 their protection, and by a statute (a)
 provided, " That whatever person in the
 " county of Dublin should make any prey
 " upon the Irish enemies, exceeding forty
 " cows, should deliver one cow, or five
 " shillings in money, towards the repa-
 " ration of St. George's chappell in Dub-
 " lin, and an action was given for the
 " recovery of the same to the master and
 " wardens thereof."

A village, called Hogges, lay without side
 the city walls, and eastward of George's-
 lane, in which a nunnery under the in-
 vocation of the B. V. Mary was founded
 by Dermod Mac-Morough, king of Lein-
 ster, about the year 1146, before the ar-
 rival of the English in this kingdom. It
 is not improbable that the village took its
 rise as well as name from the nunnery :

(a) Rot. Cancel. 36 Hen. VI. No. 19.

For Ogh in the Irish language signifies a CHAP.
V.
virgin; and, removing the aspirate, H, the word by an easy corruption may pass into Hogges, as much as to say the place of the virgins. Be this as it may, the village is mentioned in several early charters, particularly in one made about the year 1200 by Sir Jeffery de Constantin to the abbey of Tristernagh (a) in the county of Westmeath, whereby he grants to the said abbey one messuage without the walls of Dublin, near the village of Hogges, the foot-steps or traces of the name whereof still remain in a street called Hogg-hill; and Hoggin-green, whereon St. Andrew's church now stands, which took up a large space of ground extending to the river Liffey, is often mentioned by the Irish historians, as the common place for the execution of criminals, among whom, to give one instance, Adam Duff O-Toole was in the year 1327 burned here for heresy and blasphemy (b). Part of this green is now called College-

(a) Archives of Tristernagh, MS. chart. I.

(b) Campion's Hist. of Irel. p. 86. Chron. in Hollingsh. p. 69.

green,

green, from a college founded there by queen Elizabeth in the latter end of the 16th century, on the site of the monastery of All-saints. This village is now united to the city, and the whole green taken up by buildings; though at the period mentioned, scarce any thing but that little village, the sites of the said religious houses, a Bridewell for the reception of vagrants, and an hospital, where the parliament-house now stands, were to be seen. A place also on this green was antiently called Hoggen-butt, where the citizens had butts for their exercise in archery; and near them was a small range of buildings called Tib and Tom, where possibly the citizens amused themselves at leisure times by playing at keals or nine-pins. This practice seems to be hinted at by an old proverb, though not applied to this place, namely, *he struck at Tib and down fell Tom*. We find these buildings called Tib and Tom, mentioned in the will (a) of Richard the first earl of Cork, as mortgaged to him by Theodore lord Dockwra, and the lady Anne his mo-

(a) Prerog. Office.

ther for three hundred pounds, and rent-
ed from the mortgagee by Sir Philip Per-
cival at twenty-four pounds per annum.

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V.

On the east and south of George's-lane (the churches of St. Peter and St. Stephen, and the college excepted) little was to be seen but enclosed fields. Stephen's-green was then so called, which took its name from the neighbourhood of the church of St. Stephen, and no improvements were on it; nor was there then any open street or passage from thence to the college but round through George's-lane. A part of Keivan's-street was indeed then built, and some residentiary houses of the prebendaries and canons of the cathedral of St. Patrick, together with the archbishop's palace. From hence the reader will have a just idea of the growth and increase of the city in these quarters, when he sees, that Chequer-lane, William-street, Clarendon-street, King-street, Grafton-street, Anne-street, Duke-street, Dawson-street, Moleworth-street, Kildare-street, Frederick-street, Merrion-street, Leinster-street, Nassau-street, Clare-street, the buildings about Stephen's-green, (which is one of the
finest

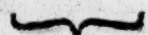
CHAP. finest squares in Europe) being almost an
 V. English mile in circumference, York-street,
 Aungier-street, Peter-street, Cusse-street,
 with many other streets and lanes have
 been added to it since the period afore-
 mentioned. The same thoughts will occur
 when he views the west and south-west
 parts of the town, and sees what few streets
 or buildings then extended westward or
 southward of Newgate, except Francis-
 street, James's-street, and Thomas-street,
 and the precincts of churches and religious
 houses.

S E C T. II.

BESIDES the growth of the city
 and suburbs in streets, lanes, and
 alleys, since the time mentioned, it hath
 also been wonderfully improved in build-
 ings both public and private.

Within the walls of the city, the castle
 hath indeed lost its antient strength, but
 hath assumed a more graceful form, and
 better fitted for the settled times of peace
 and tranquillity. Within that compass is
 to

to be seen a stately tholse, erected in the year 1683, and adapted to the business of commerce, wherein are chambers laid out for holding the general assemblies of the city, the quarter sessions, and other courts for the administration of justice, and where the records of the city both antient and modern are preserved with great care. Near to the former was erected in the year 1695, a commodious building called the Four-courts for the dispatch of the public justice of the nation.

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What alterations the city has received in respect to private buildings, has been seen before, and there are in it several stately houses, most of the principal streets are well built and very little inferior to those in London, and the houses are well adapted to the uses of trade and of the several families inhabiting in them.

The public buildings without the walls of the city are, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, a large and elegant building, erected in the year 1684 for the reception of aged and maimed soldiers; its form is quadrangular, finely seated on a rising ground at the west end of the town
near

CHAP. near the river Liffey. The Blue-coat-boys
 V. Hospital in Oxmantown for the maintenance
 and education of decayed citizens children,
 situate at the west end of the city near
 the barracks, built in the year 1670. Stephens's-hospital, a fair, large, and commodious building, for the maintenance and cure of the sick and wounded, at the west end of the city, on the side of the river Liffey. Mercer's-hospital in Stephen-street, and the Charitable Infirmary on the Inns-quay for the same purposes. An hospital for Incurables on Lazer's-hill. The Poor-house. Lying-in-hospital. An hospital for lunatics. The Barracks, the largest and handsomest building of the kind in Europe, in which are generally quartered four battalions of foot and one regiment of horse; most pleasantly situated at the west end of the town, and on the north side of the river, having an agreeable prospect of the water, the fields, the city and neighbouring mountains. Add to these a stately Custom-house, five bridges, of which Essex-bridge, a most stately and masterly performance, newly re-built according to the model of that at Westminster, with balustrades

trades of stone and foot passages on five arches of most curious workmanship, and a large and elegant house for the habitation of the lord mayor for the time being, but these will be handled more at large hereafter. The two cathedrals and the college will be taken notice of in separate chapters, and the parliament-house not passed over in silence.

The stately houses of the nobility and gentry are too numerous to be described; and therefore we shall content ourselves with naming the few following. About Stephen's-green are Abercorn-house, now inhabited by lord Joscelyn, the earl of Lanesborough's, the earl of Shelburne's, Mr. Whaley's, and the late bishop of Clogher's. In other parts of the town, the earl of Tyrone's, lady Alice Hume's, Mr. Trevor's, Mr. Putland's, the earl of Charlemount's, the houses in Sackville-street, Cavendish-street, Dominick-street, Kildare-street, Dawson-street, Moleworth-street, and many other streets which are improving in elegance of buildings, which are not exceeded by many other cities in Europe. But above all a house built by the marquiss of Kildare, perhaps the no-

From its present state may be fairly inferred, that the character of *Nobilissima Civitas* given to Dublin by king Edgar's charter in the 10th century, is now truly applicable to it. It is about ten miles in compass, the second city in his majesty's dominions, and the fifth, perhaps the fourth, in Europe.

C H A P. VI.

Of the manner how the citizens of Dublin rode their franchises in antient and modern times.

WE shall have little here to do but barely to transcribe the several forms used by the citizens in riding their franchises at different periods, as the same have been transmitted to posterity, either by authentic records or antient manuscripts, whose evidence is not to be controverted at this day: more especially as the reader will readily perceive by comparing each form, how little variance there has been therein from the beginning to the

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the present times, except in the names of places, which yet are but few. It would indeed be a difficult task for the citizens to have at any time stretched their rights beyond the just limits within the city or suburbs, as they were surrounded on most parts by vigilant neighbours, namely, the ecclesiasticks of St. Mary's-abbey, Kilmainham, Thomas-court and St. Sepulchre's, or the liberties of the archbishop of Dublin; who were upon all occasions ready to procure papal anathemas and censures, against those who offended them in less momentous matters than the loss of their lands. Several of the instruments we shall have occasion to cite are written in latin, but to shew our fidelity, we shall transcribe them verbatim, and for the sake of the English reader translate them literally into our own language.

The earliest instrument that occurs, is one of John, earl of Morton and lord of Ireland, dated at London the 14th day of May in the 3d year of the reign of his brother, king Richard I. (A. D. 1192) which refers to a former charter of local franchises granted by king Henry II. now lost. The charter of

I 2

king

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king John is to be seen in the black book
(a) of the archbishops of Dublin, called
Alan's Register, being collected by arch-
bishop Alan in the reign of Henry VIII.
and as it containeth other liberties besides
their metes and bounds, we shall here give
only so much thereof as is pertinent to the
subject in hand, reserving the remainder
for another place.

Charta Johannis, domini Hiberniæ de
metis et franchesiis civitatis Dublin, et de
libertatibus concessis.

“ Johannes, dominus Hiberniæ, comes
“ Morton, omnibus hominibus et amicis
“ suis, Francis et Anglicis, Hiberniensibus
“ et Wallensibus, præsentibus et futuris,
“ salutem.

“ Sciatis nos (b) dedisse et concessisse, et
“ hanc meam chartam confirmasse civibus meis
“ de Dublin, tam extra muros, quam infra
“ muros manentibus, usque ad metas villæ,
“ quod habeant metas suas sicut probatæ (c)
“ fuerant per sacramentum bonorum (d)
“ virorum de civitate istâ (e) per præceptum
“ regis Henrici, patris mei; scilicet, ex par-
“ te orientali de Dublin, et australi parte,

(a) f. 221. (b) Me, in alio MS. ejusdem chartæ.
(c) Perambulatz, in alio MS. (d) Proborum, in alio MS.
(e) Ipsa, in alio MS.

“ pasturam

“ pasturam quæ ducit usque ad portam
 “ ecclesiæ sancti Keivini, et sic per viam
 “ usque ad Kylmerekargan, et sic per di-
 “ visam terræ de Donenobroogi (*a*) usque ad
 “ Doder, et de Doder usque ad mare, sci-
 “ licet ad Clarade juxta mare, et de Clarade
 “ usque ad Ramynelan (*b*). Et in occi-
 “ dentali parte de Dublin ab ecclesiâ S.
 “ Patricii per Wallam (*c*), usque ad Far-
 “ nan-Clenegimethe (*d*), et deinde usque ad
 “ divisam terræ de Kylmainam, et ultra
 “ aquam de Kylmainam juxta Avenliffey
 “ usque ad vada de Kilmaſtan (*e*), et
 “ ultra aquam de Avenliffey versus boream
 “ per Cnocknogannoc (*f*), et deinde usque
 “ ad horrea S. Trinitatis, et de horreis illis
 “ usque ad furcas, et sic per divisam inter
 “ Clonlic (*g*) et Crynan usque ad Tole-
 “ can, et deinde usque ecclesiam S. Mariæ
 “ de Oſtmanby. Hæc etiam eis conceſſi,
 “ ſalvis tenuris et terrâ omni eorum,
 “ qui terras et tenûras habent, et chartam
 “ meam inde extra muros usque ad præ-
 “ dictas metas; et quod non poſſit civitas
 “ de terris illis, ſicut de aliis, diſponere,

(*a*) Donbroky, in alio MS. (*b*) Remmolan, in alio MS.
 (*c*) Vallem, in alio MS. (*d*) Carnaclonegmieclo, in alio MS.
 (*e*) Kilmahanock, in alio MS. (*f*) Knocknekaok, in alio MS.
 (*g*) Clonlyffe, in alio MS.

“ ſed

“ sed faciant communes consuetudines
 “ civitatis, sicut alii cives. De illis autem
 “ dico hoc, qui chartam meam habuerunt
 “ de aliquibus terris infra easdem metas
 “ extra muros antequam civitati prædictas
 “ libertates et hanc chartam concesserim.”

In English as follows,

The charter of John, lord of Ireland, concerning the bounds and franchises of the city of Dublin, and of the liberties granted thereto.

“ John, lord of Ireland, earl of Morton, to
 “ all his subjects and friends, French, English,
 “ Irish and Welch, present and to come,
 “ greeting. Know ye, that I have given and
 “ granted, and by this my charter confirmed
 “ to my citizens of Dublin, as well those
 “ who inhabit without the walls, as to
 “ those who dwell within them, as far
 “ as the boundary of the town, that they
 “ may have their limits, as they were
 “ perambulated by the oaths of the honest
 “ men of the city itself, in pursuance of a
 “ precept sent to them by king Henry my
 “ father, namely, on the east and south
 “ sides of Dublin, by the pasture-grounds
 “ which lead as far as the port of St. Kei-
 “ vin’s church, and so along the road as
 “ far

“ far as Kylmerekargan, and from thence
“ as they are divided from the lands of Do-
“ nenobroogi as far as the Doder, and from
“ the Doder to the sea, namely to Cla-
“ rade, close to the sea, and from Clarade
“ as far as Ramynelan. And on the west
“ side of Dublin from St. Patrick’s church
“ through the valley as far as Farnan-Cle-
“ negimethe, and from thence as they are
“ divided from the lands of Kylmainam,
“ and beyond the water of Kylmainam
“ near Avenliffey, as far as the ford of
“ Kilmaflan, and beyond the water
“ of Avenliffey towards the north by
“ Cnocknogannoc, and from thence as far
“ as the barns of the Holy Trinity, and
“ from those barns to the gallows, and
“ so as the division runs between Clon-
“ lic and Crynan as far as Tolecan,
“ and afterwards to the church of St. Mary
“ of Ostmanby. These things we have also
“ granted to them that their tenures and
“ land be secure, who have any granted
“ to them in our charter, from thence
“ without the walls as far as the before-
“ mentioned limits; that the city may not
“ dispose of those lands as of other lands,
“ but that they observe the common cus-
“ toms

CHAP. "toms of the city as other citizens do.

VI. "But this, we declare, of those who have
 "had our charter of certain lands, within
 "the said limits, without the walls, before
 "we had granted the aforesaid liberties
 "and this charter."

It will be readily perceived that the foregoing form is very general, and drawn up according to the simplicity of those early times, from whence it would be a difficult task to trace the limits of the city liberties step by step, and more especially as by its breaking off at the church of St. Mary of Ostmanby, it leaves a good part of them unfurrounded. We shall therefore in some measure supply this defect from an inspeximus of an inquisition, recited in the same book (a), and taken in the reign of Richard the second, intituled, *De metis libertatum per novam inquisitionem*, i. e. *Concerning the bounds of the franchises of the city by a new inquisition*; as follows, viz.

"Richardus dei gratia rex Angliæ et
 "Franciæ, et dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerunt salutem. Inspeximus, &c. Ex parte

(a) Lib. Niger Arch. Dub. p. 222.

"majoris

“ majoris et communitalis civitalis Dub-
 “ lin nobis eſt oſtenſum, &c. Et dicunt ſu-
 “ per ſacramentum ſuum, quod metæ ci-
 “ vitatis Dublin ſunt in parte orientali
 “ Dublin et aſtrali parte, ſcilicet, paſ-
 “ tura quæ ducit uſque ad portam
 “ Sancti Keivini, et ſic per viam uſque
 “ ad Kilmerecarigan, et per diviſam terræ
 “ de Donobrooge uſque ad Doder, et de
 “ Doder uſque ad mare, ſcilicet, ad Cla-
 “ rada juxtâ mare, et de Clarada uſque ad
 “ Reymilan, et a portâ S. Keivini eccleſiæ
 “ per viam verſus boream uſque ad crucem
 “ lapideam ubi *ortus forum* antiquitùs eſſe
 “ ſolebat verſus occidentem, et indè ad
 “ venellam juxtâ Sanctum Sepulchrum (*a*)
 “ verſus horreum uſque ad quandam ve-
 “ terem venellam eſtopiatam juxtâ com-
 “ muniâ vicariorum eccleſiæ S. Patricii,
 “ quæ ſe extendit uſque ad vicum S. Pa-
 “ tricii; et in occidentali parte Dublin
 “ ab eccleſiâ S. Patricii per medium
 “ wallis (*b*) uſque ad ſtagnum domus S.
 “ Thomæ martyris, dimittendo portam
 “ aſtralem monaſterii de Witeſchan et
 “ le Conelan (*c*) verſus boream in manu

(*a*) Eundo, additur in alio MS. (*b*) Vallis, in alio MS.
 (*c*) Cowbelan, in alio MS.

“ dextrâ

“ dextrâ, et equalitèr per medium profundi
 “ totius stagni prædicti, et a stagno præ-
 “ dicto per medium prati quod se ducit
 “ usque ad pasturam quæ vocatur le
 “ Irendam versùs boream, et de le Iren-
 “ dam usque ad crucem de Killmaynan,
 “ ambulando per divisas terras de Kill-
 “ maynan, et a cruce illâ per metas
 “ terræ de Killmaynan usque ad vadum
 “ quod vocatur Tyrrell’s-ford, et ab illo
 “ vado inter terram ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis
 “ Dublin, et terram de Killmaynan usque
 “ ad aquam de Amliffy (a), et inde juxtâ
 “ aquam prædictam usque ad vada de Kill-
 “ mayhane, et ultra aquam de Amliffy
 “ versùs boream per Enolnegannocke (b),
 “ eundo (c) in pratum quod se ducit versùs
 “ occidentem usque ad regalem viam quâ
 “ itur versùs Carberagh de Dublin, et de-
 “ inde usque ad orrea (d) S. Trinitatis,
 “ et ab orreis (e) illis per fossatum quod
 “ vocatur le Rugh-ditch, usque ad regalem
 “ viam quæ ducit de Finglas, usque ad
 “ civitatem prædictam dimittendo fossa-
 “ tum in manu finistrâ versùs boream,

(a) Avenliffie, in alio MS. (b) Eunolnegannocks, in alio
 MS. (c) Eundum, in alio MS. (d) Horrea, in alio MS.
 (e) Horreis, in alio MS.

“ et ab illâ viâ regali usque ad aquam de
 “ Glassteynock, et sic usque ad collem
 “ versus boream ubi furcæ antiquæ esse
 “ solebant, et ab inde per medium aquæ
 “ de Glassteynock usque ad regalem viam
 “ quæ ducit de civitate predictâ versus
 “ Santreff, et ultrâ illam viam usque ad
 “ fossatum terræ de Clonclyffe, et sic per
 “ illud fossatum usque ad viridem jacen-
 “ tem ex parte boreali abbatiæ domus
 “ S. Mariæ Dublin, et exinde inter viri-
 “ dem et dictum fossatum usque ad me-
 “ dium regalis viæ ducentis de Ostman-
 “ ton usque Tulgin, per mediam viam
 “ villæ de Ballybough, usque ad vetus
 “ calcetum veteris molendini dimittendo
 “ abbatiam et terram Lexinam (a) in
 “ manu dextrâ versus austrum, fossatum
 “ et calcetum illud in manu sinistrâ ver-
 “ sus boream, et inde per aquam de Am-
 “ liffy usque ad abbatiam ecclesiæ beatæ
 “ Mariæ de Ostmanby, &c.”

In English thus,

“ Richard, by the grace of God, king of
 “ England and France, and lord of Ireland,
 “ to all to whom these present letters shall

(a) Ecrinam, in alio MS.

“ come,

come, greeting. We have viewed, &c.

“ It has been shewn unto us on the part
 “ of the mayor and community of the
 “ city of Dublin, &c. and the jurors upon
 “ their oaths say, that the bounds of the
 “ city of Dublin are on the east part of
 “ Dublin and on the south part thereof,
 “ namely, the pasture leading to the port
 “ of St. Keivin, and so by the road as
 “ far as Kilmerecarigan, and from thence
 “ as they are divided from the lands of
 “ Donobrooge to the Doder, and from
 “ the Doder to the sea, namely, to Cla-
 “ rada near the sea, and from Clarada to
 “ Reymilan, and from the port of St.
 “ Keivin’s-church by the way northward
 “ to a stone-cross, where the *eastern mar-*
 “ *ket* antiently used to be kept towards
 “ the west, and from thence to a lane
 “ near St. Sepulchre’s in the passage to-
 “ wards a barn as far as to a certain old
 “ lane closed up near to the commons of
 “ the vicars of St. Patrick’s-church, which
 “ extend to St. Patrick’s-street, and in
 “ the west part of Dublin, from St. Pa-
 “ trick’s-church through the middle of
 “ the valley to the pool of the house of
 “ St. Thomas the martyr, leaving the south
 “ gate

“ gate of the monasteries of Witeschan
 “ and Conelan (a) towards the north on
 “ the left hand, and exactly through the
 “ middle of the depth of all the said pool,
 “ and from the said pool through the mid-
 “ dle of a meadow leading to a pasture
 “ called le Irendam towards the north,
 “ and from le Irendam to the cross of
 “ Kilmaynan by the bounds of the lands
 “ of Kilmaynan, and from the said cross
 “ along the bounds of the lands of Kil-
 “ maynan to a ford called Tyrrel's-ford,
 “ and from that ford between the lands of
 “ the church of the Holy Trinity Dublin,
 “ and the land of Kilmaynan unto the
 “ water of Amliffy, and from thence along
 “ the said water as far as the ford of
 “ Kilmayhane, and beyond the water of

(a) Such monasteries as Witeschan and Conelan do not occur in any accounts to have lain within the liberties of the city of Dublin, and therefore it may be presumed they were either dissolved in early times, or united to other houses. Among the pleas of the crown in Birmingham-tower, an. 3 Edw. II. (1309) Thomas Thonnyr was indicted for harbouring Adam the son of Robert de Caunteten, who burglariously robbed the church of the friers *de pœnitentia Jesu Christi of Dublin*, and taking from them 40s. Perhaps this house *de pœnitentiâ* may be one of the monasteries here mentioned; at least we meet with no other account of it.

“ Amliffy

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“ Amliffy towards the north by Enolnē-
“ gannocke, passing into a meadow, which
“ leads towards the west as far as the high
“ way, passing from Dublin towards Car-
“ beragh, and from thence to the barns
“ of the Holy Trinity, and from those
“ barns along a trench called Rugh-ditch
“ to the high way leading from Finglas
“ to the city, leaving the said trench on
“ the left hand towards the north, and
“ from that high-way to the water of
“ Glasfeynock and so to a hill towards
“ the north where the gallows antiently
“ stood, and from thence through the
“ middle of the water of Glasfeynock to
“ the high-way leading from the said city
“ towards Santreff, and beyond that
“ high-way as far as the trench of the
“ land of Clonclyffe, and so along that
“ trench to a green lying on the north
“ side of the abbatial house of St. Mary
“ Dublin, and from thence between the
“ green and the said trench to the middle
“ of the high-way leading from Ostman-
“ ton to Tulgin, through the middle of
“ the road of the village of Ballybough,
“ unto an antient path of an old mill,
“ leaving the abbey and land of Lexinam
“ on

“ on the right hand towards the south, CHAP.
 “ and the trench and path on the left VI.
 “ hand towards the north, and so along
 “ the water of Amliffy to the abbey of
 “ the blessed virgin Mary of Oftmanby,
 “ &c.”

We shall now give the form of riding the franchises as the same was done on the 4th of September in the 4th year of Henry VII. (1488) (Thomas Meyler being then mayor, William English and Robert Boys, bailiffs) taken from the white book of Christ-church, Dublin. (a).

“ They proceeded well horsed, armed and
 “ in good array, taking their way out of
 “ Dame’s-gate, turning on the left hand to
 “ the Strond, and from thence straight for-
 “ ward to the long stone of the Stayne,”
 (which yet standeth on the west end of Lazer’s-hill) “ leaving All-hallowes on
 “ the right hand, keeping the Liffey side,
 “ until they came unto the Ring’s-end,
 “ and from thence they kept forward to
 “ Clare-road, alias Cleer-rode, for the
 “ shipping, (which is now Poolbegg) and

(a) f. 65.

“ from

CHAP. " from thence to Remelin (now called
 VI. " the Barr-foot) and so eastward upon
 " the strand on the south side as far as
 " a man might ride, and there cast a spear
 " into the sea at low-water, thereby to
 " shew the extent of the city-franchises
 " eastward. Then they rode backward
 " till they came to the Black-stone by
 " east Myrion, and leaving Myrion on
 " the right hand, thence rode on a meer
 " westward, until they came to our Lady's
 " well, and so continued their course till
 " they came by the gate of Smothi's-
 " court; then surrounded the green, and
 " passing the fords of Donnybrook, they
 " left the town and the church on the
 " left hand, and so kept on in the high
 " way until they came to Kilmackargan
 " on the west of Donnybrook; and thence
 " continuing their march by the high-
 " way-side, until they arrived at St. Kei-
 " vin's-gate, and from thence northward
 " unto the lane wherein a cross of stone
 " was then fixed; but the ditch of the
 " lane being a strong fence, they broke
 " their way through to the high-way by
 " east St. Sepulchre's, and so leaving St.
 " Sepul-

“ Sepulchre’s and St. Patrick’s-clofe on
 “ the left hand, until they came to an
 “ old lane, adjoining to the north fide
 “ of the chancellor’s orchard, or Huggar-
 “ place; and fo paffed through an or-
 “ chard, which fometimes belonged to
 “ Thomas Swetickby, and alfo through
 “ the gardens until they came to the
 “ houfe of Anne Ahohone, on the north
 “ fide, where John Arthur fome time
 “ dwelled, making their way through the
 “ fame into the ftreet; through which
 “ they marched fouthward as far as Wil-
 “ liam Englifh his houfe, which they
 “ paffed through, mounting over the roof
 “ of another houfe, and paffing alfo through
 “ feveral gardens until they came to the
 “ Coomb, and from the Coomb-gate they
 “ proceeded to Cow-lane, and fo forward
 “ to Carnaclogh-Imathe, (which is now
 “ Dolphin’s-barn) and thence returning
 “ backward left it on the right hand as
 “ you ride to the crofs ditch in the lane
 “ leading from Dublin to Kilmainham,
 “ and fo downward to Bow-bridge, paf-
 “ fing under an arch of the fame through
 “ the water of Cammock, unlefs for their
 “ more eafe they fometimes rode through

“ the prior of Christ-church his lands,
“ which they left on the south, whence
“ they rode over the water of Cammock
“ westward, to the place whereunto the
“ water of Liffey sometimes reached, and
“ so forwards towards the west, leaving
“ the tilling land of Kilmainham on the
“ left hand, and part of the meadow on
“ the right hand, where is the narrowest
“ place of the meadow, there being there
“ a ditch of small thorns by the tilling land,
“ whence they rode northward through
“ the water of Liffey as far as to the
“ west end of Ellen Hore’s meadow, cal-
“ led the ford of Killmahennock; for on
“ the hill, that is now called the hill on
“ the west end of Ellen Hore’s meadow,
“ by the high-way, they made an halt,
“ and there drew up together, and took
“ counsel. On the north side of this
“ place there was an arch said to be
“ common, on the which the prior of
“ Kilmainham received the rent. Some
“ of them rode over the north side of
“ the arch, and some over the south side,
“ meeting together in Gibbets-flade, leav-
“ ing Knocknecoack (so named in their
“ charter, and now called Hennock-mack-
“ nack)

“ nack) on the right hand ; and so con-
“ tinued a straight course to the prior
“ of Christ-church his leffowe on the north
“ side of the gallows ; and so through
“ the leffowe, leaving part of the tilling
“ land on the right hand, and so proceed-
“ ed through a part of Sharp’s park into
“ the high-way, where they turned north-
“ ward as far as to the prior of Christ-
“ church his barn, and so over Russel’s-
“ park, until they came to Barnes-end,
“ where the prior made a way for them
“ into the same, and caused a ladder to
“ be put up unto a window, wherein
“ John Savage citizen, and Richard
“ White, one of the mace-bearers to the
“ mayor, were sent by him and his bre-
“ thern to observe how the franchises
“ went. They also put a man through
“ the window by a ladder to the barn-
“ floor, where there lay a stone, as a
“ mark of distinction betwixt the liber-
“ ties of the city and the prior, and so they
“ proceeded from that stone eastward, over
“ the Old-kill, and so eastward through
“ the orchard belonging to the church of
“ the Holy Trinity, leaving the gardens
“ of the green on the right hand, and the

“ tilling land on the left; and so con-
 “ tinued their course to the high-way
 “ which leadeth to Glaffen-even; and so
 “ to the place where the gallows stood
 “ in old time betwixt the abbot of St.
 “ Mary’s-abbey his lands on the east side,
 “ and the prior of Christ-church on the
 “ west, where the abbot of St. Mary’s-
 “ abbey, and his convent met with them,
 “ and prayed them, that they would do
 “ them no wrong; they then replying,
 “ that they would do nothing, but even
 “ as their predeceffors informed and taught
 “ them how they should ride the fran-
 “ chises.

“ Thence they rode northward upon
 “ the marches to Glaskeynock, and so
 “ forth on the high-way which goeth to
 “ Dryshock, and leaving the stone well
 “ on the left-hand, they proceeded south-
 “ ward until they came into the high-
 “ way going to Ballybought, and from the
 “ gate of Ballybought they came to the
 “ water of Tulkan by the bridge of Bal-
 “ lybought, there passing over the water,
 “ keeping by the water-side southward,
 “ as far as they might ride, until they
 “ came unto St. Mary’s-abbey, leaving
 “ the

“ the abbey on the right hand. On the
 “ west of the abbey, on the water-side,
 “ there lyeth a stone, where the abbot
 “ and his monks met them again, where
 “ the abbot told them, that they should
 “ have ridden by west the abbey, and so
 “ forth to the sea: But the mayor and
 “ his brethern said, *nay!* for by our book
 “ when we did return back from the
 “ Tulkan, we should have rid to our
 “ lady church of Ostmanby. And so they
 “ departed, every man repairing home-
 “ ward to his lodging. And thus the
 “ mayor and his brethern made an end
 “ of the riding their franchises the day
 “ and year aforesaid.”

The modern manner of surveying and perambulating the city liberties every third year is thus :

They draw up at the custom-house,
 then pass along Essex-street, Temple-bar,
 and to the east end of Lazer's-hill, from
 thence to Ring's-end, and so to the low
 water-mark, where the dart is cast. From
 thence they cross the strand to the Black-
 rock †, and so westward to a Red-house on
 the east side of Merrion †. From thence
 through the garden on the back of the

Red-house, and across the fields to Simons-court; from thence across the fields into the road to Bray, and then southward along the said road to two little cabbins on the south side thereof. From thence they cross the fields into the road to Clanskiagh, opposite to a mill on the river of Donnibbrook; from whence they pass along the said road to the bridge of Clanskiagh, and under the east arch thereof, and then to and through the mill of Clanskiagh, and so to Clanskiagh-lane †, and from thence along the said lane to Mill-town road, and then northward to Mr. Roberts's house in the said road, which they passed through and the garden belonging to it, across the fields to Donnibbrook road, near a cabin on the right hand thereof; from whence they proceeded northward along Donnibbrook road to the sign of the Currant-tree, on the west side of the said road, and from thence by the south end of the said house through the garden, and crossed the fields at the back of Mr. Leeson's-house at Stephen's-green, till they came to the corner house of St. Keivin's-port, on the east side thereof, and through the said house. From
thence

thence they passed by the west side of Keivin's-port to and through Big-butter-lane to Bride-street, and along Bride-street to Bull-alley, and down it to the house formerly counsellor Swift's, which, and the garden thereof they passed through into Patrick-street, and from thence to the sign of king William and queen Mary on the west side of the said street, and through the back-side thereof to the Coomb, at a great stone that stands in the street; and from thence along the Coomb by the water-course to Crooked-staff. From thence over the wall on the west side of Crooked-staff between the willow-trees, and along the water-course into the road to Dolphin's-barn; from thence by the water-course to a malt-house at the west end of Dolphin's-barn, including the said malt-house and garden westward of it. From thence they proceeded northward across the fields, and through the garden and Red-house, at the north end of Cut-throat-lane. From thence they made their way to Bow-bridge, and passed under the middle arch of the said bridge, and then into the hospital fields over the old Deer-park wall, near the old Slaughter-house.

From thence through the Hospital-fields, and across the Liffey-strand to a round stone by the Deer-park wall †. From thence they passed over the Deer-park wall, and through a part of the park to a corner of the wall near the Dog-kennel, on the north side thereof. From thence over the said wall northward, and passed along the same to the first half round or rising on the said wall. Thence they proceed eastward through Mr. Brownlow's-fields, and several gardens to Stonybatter on the south end of Mr. Addison's-house, and from thence through a house at which hangs the sign of the Half-moon, on the east side of Stonybatter, and through the gardens to Colonel Stanley's-house, and through the said house to Grange-gorman-lane. From thence by the south end of the Half-moon on the east side of Grange-gorman-lane, and through the gardens into Finglafs-road †, and from thence northward to the Broad-stone. From thence through the water-course that passes by the stone, and through the gardens into Drumcondra road †; thence southward to a little cabbin at a well † in a garden on the east side of the road. From thence thro' the

the gardens to the sign of the Coach and horses in Ballybough-lane, and then northward along Ballybough-lane to Ballybough-bridge. From thence across the river, and along the strand to Clontarf, and so to the shades of Clontarf, and from thence forward to the mill of Rahenny, and from the mill northward one hundred and thirty perches to a little brook which is the end of the liberties of the city of Dublin.

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Note. In this progress they took several stations, marked with a dagger, where they called courts.

It may not be thought impertinent to the subject, to annex here a short account of the franchises of the liberties of St. Sepulchre's, Dublin, as the same appear in a controversy concerning the same, supported by Hugh Inge, archbishop of Dublin in the year 1524, against the citizens, for their violation of the said liberties, which by a petition to the lord deputy, Gerald earl of Kildare, and the privy council, and a reference by them to the three chief judges, was by their report fully determined that year; the whole proceedings of which, word for word, may be

CHAP. be found in the black book before cited.

VI. (a).

To the right noble lord Gerald earle of Kildare, the king's deputye of Ireland, and the king's counsell of the same.

" In moſte greivous manner ſheweth
 " unto your diſcreete wiſdomes Hugh
 " archbuſhopp of Dublin, and primate of
 " Ireland. That whereas hee and all his
 " predeceſſors have been peceably ſeiſed
 " out of tyme of minde to the contrary,
 " of the mannor and lordſhipp of St. Pul-
 " chre's, with all the appurtenances, li-
 " berties, franchiſes and ſuites of courts
 " unto the ſaid mannor belonging in
 " their demeane as of fee; as in the right
 " of the ſaid archbuſhoppricke, by the
 " graunts of our ſoveraigne lord's the king's
 " moſt noble progenitors; So it is, that
 " one Nicholas Coitrotte merchant, late
 " maire of the cittie of Dublin, Bartho-
 " lomew Blanchfeld and John Candelle,
 " bayliſſs of the ſame, accompanied with
 " two hundred and more of ſenſuall (b)
 " perſons in a riotous manere, contrary

(a) p. 219. (b) Severall in alio MS.

" to

“ to our soveraigne lord the king’s peace,
“ and all good order, envaded and en-
“ tred within the said lordship, liberties,
“ and franchises of St. Pulchre’s, and
“ there then keste down ditches and
“ hedges, otherwise riding their franchises
“ than any of their predeceffors did be-
“ fore this tyme, to the great hurte and
“ prejudice of the said complainant, in
“ the diminishing of his right liberties
“ and franchises. The premisses confi-
“ dered, that it would please your moste
“ discrete wisdomes to call before you
“ the said Nicholas Coitrotte, and the
“ foresaid bayliffs, and to take such di-
“ rection in the premisses, that they may
“ be punished for the said riote and
“ wrongs, according to right and consci-
“ ence, in avoyding of further inconve-
“ niences that may ensue in tyme com-
“ inge.”

“ Hit is decreed by my lord deputye,
“ and king’s counsell, that the cheif judges
“ shall have the examination of this mat-
“ ter, and it to order decree and finish,
“ and they to certifie my lord deputye
“ and the king’s counsell of the same.”

Decretum

Decretum Judicum.

“ Be it knowen unto all men, That
 “ whereas the most reverend father in
 “ God, Hugh archbusshopp of Dublin,
 “ complayned unto Gerald earle of Kil-
 “ dare, the king’s deputie of Ireland, and
 “ the king’s counsell of the same, that
 “ whereas hee and all his predeceffors,
 “ as in the right of his cathedrall church,
 “ have bin peaceably seised of all the
 “ cheife rents and suits to his courts, as
 “ to his lordshipp and mannor of Sepul-
 “ chre’s, of all the burgages on the east
 “ side of St. Patrick’s-street; that is to
 “ say, from the north side of the house
 “ where Nicholas Boyse tailour late
 “ dwelled, called the lady of Thamolyne’s
 “ house or ground unto St. Patrick’s-gate,
 “ which precinct is within the franchises,
 “ crosse and liberty of the said archbus-
 “ shopp, and he and his predeceffors out
 “ of tyme of mind of anie man to the
 “ contrary, have used their franchisees,
 “ crosse, and liberty there, till now of
 “ late that Nicholas Coitrotte, late maire
 “ of the said cittie, and the citizens of
 “ the

“ the same, in ryding and bounding their
“ franchise of the said cittie, did enter
“ and ride within the franchise and li-
“ berty of the said archbushopp, which
“ matter of complaint was by the said
“ lord deputie and councell remitted to be
“ ordered and redressed by us Patrick Bir-
“ mingham, chief justice of the king’s chief
“ place, Richard de la Hoyde, chief justice
“ of the king’s common place, and Patrick
“ Finglass, chief baron of the king’s ex-
“ chequer in Ireland, and we hearing and
“ examinige the allegations, possessions,
“ rights, titles and evidences of either of
“ the said parties, and walking the bounds
“ and mears of the same, by good and
“ mature deliberation doe order and de-
“ cree the said precinct from the north
“ syde of the said house where Nicholas
“ Boyse late dwelled, called the lady of
“ Thamolyne’s ground on the east syde of
“ the said street unto St. Patrick’s-gate,
“ to be with the franchises, crosse and
“ liberty of the said archbushopp, as per-
“ taining to his mannor of Sepulchre’s;
“ and that hee and his successors from
“ hereforth shall have and enjoy their
“ antient rents, suits, and franchisees there
“ with-

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“ without lett, interruption, or grievance
 “ of the said maire of Dublin, or cittyzens
 “ of the same, or their succeffors for ever.
 “ In witness whereof we the aforefaid
 “ Patrick, Richard and Patrick unto this
 “ our award and decree have subscribed
 “ our names.”

C H A P. VII.

Of the interludes and plays antiently represented on the stage by the several corporations of the city of Dublin.

THE city of Dublin antiently consisted of twenty corporations, to which five have been in latter times added. Of these we shall be more particular when we come to treat of the political state and division of the city; it being sufficient for our present purpose barely to hint their numbers.

An antient custom prevailed for a long time in the city of Dublin always against the great festivals of the year to invite the lord deputy, the nobility, and other persons of quality and rank to an entertainment,

ment, in which they first diverted them with stage plays, and then regaled them with a splendid banquet. The several corporations also upon their patrons days, held themselves obliged to the like observances, which were for a long time very strictly kept up and practised.

We are told from a writer (*a*), (to whom in other respects we are much obliged) “ that Thomas Fitzgerald, earl
“ of Kildare, and lord lieutenant of Ire-
“ land, in the year 1528, was invited
“ to a new play every day in Christmas,
“ Arland Ussher being then mayor, and
“ Francis Herbert and John Squire bay-
“ liffs, wherein the taylors acted the part
“ of Adam and Eve, the shoemakers re-
“ presented the story of Crispin and Cris-
“ pianus, the vintners acted Bacchus and
“ his story, the carpenters that of Joseph
“ and Mary; Vulcan, and what related
“ to him, was acted by the smiths, and
“ the comedy of Ceres, the goddess of
“ corn, by the bakers. Their stage was
“ erected on Hoggin-green, now called
“ College-green, and on it the priors of

(*a*) Robert Ware, MS.

“ St.

“ St. John of Jerufalem, of the bleffed
 “ Trinity, and of All-hallows, caufed
 “ two plays to be acted, the one repre-
 “ fenting the paffion of our Saviour, and
 “ the other the feveral deaths which the
 “ apoftles fuffered.”

This account may probably in its material parts be true ; but in circumftances the author of it undoubtedly errs. For Pierce Butler, earl of Offory, was lord deputy of Ireland from the 13th of May 1528 to the 22d of June 1529, and from the intervening Michaelmas the perfons mentioned adminiftered the offices of mayor and bayliffs. Thomas Fitz-Gerald was indeed lord deputy for a very fhort time to his father Gerald in 1534 ; but then Robert Stillingforth was mayor, and Henry Plunket and William White bayliffs : fo that we are under a neceffity of appropriating thefe entertainments to the government of the earl of Offory.

Something upon this fubject is to be met with in a manufcript in the college library, where it is faid, “ that in the
 “ parliament of 1541, wherein Henry
 “ VIII. was declared king of Ireland, there
 “ were prefent the earls of Ormond and
 “ Defmond,

“ Desmond, the lord Barry, Mac-Gilla-
 “ Phadrig, Chieftane of Offory, the sons
 “ of O-Bryan, Mac-Carthy-Mor, with
 “ many Irish lords, and on Corpus Christi
 “ day they rode about the streets with
 “ the procession in their parliament robes,
 “ and the Nine Worthies was played,
 “ and the mayor bore the mace before
 “ the deputy on horse-back. The sun-
 “ day following king Henry was pro-
 “ claimed king of Ireland in St. Patrick’s
 “ church, and the next funday they had
 “ tournaments on horse-back, and run-
 “ ning at the ring with spears on horse-
 “ back.” Sir James Ware hints (*a*) at
 the same thing in a few words. “ *Epulas,*
 “ *Comœdias, et certamina ludicra, quæ*
 “ *sequebantur, quid attinet dicere?* It is
 “ needless (says he) to relate, what feast-
 “ ings, comedies, and sports followed.”
 It is said also in the college manuscript
 before cited, “ that in an expedition made
 “ against James Mac-Connell by the lord
 “ deputy Suffex in 1557, he was attended
 “ by John Usher captain, and Patrick
 “ Bulkely petty-captain, with sixty of the
 “ city trained-bands, and upon their re-

(*a*) Annal. Hen. VIII. ad an. 1541.

CHAP. " turn the Six Worthies was played by
 VII. " the city, and the mayor gave the pub-
 " lick a goodly entertainment upon the
 " occasion, found four trumpeters horses
 " for the solemnity, and gave them 20 s.
 " in money."

Among other days of solemnity, the festival of St. George was celebrated with high veneration. In the chain-book of the city of Dublin are several entries to that purpose.

I. It was ordered in maintenance of the pageant of St. George, that the mayor of the foregoing year should find the emperor and empress with their train and followers well apparelled, and accoutered, that is to say, the emperor attended with two doctors, and the empress with two knights, and two maidens richly apparelled to bear up the train of her gown.

Item. 2dly, The mayor for the time being was to find St. George a horse, and the wardens to pay 3 s. 4 d. for his wages that day. The bailiffs for the time being were to find four horses, with men mounted on them well appareled to bear the pole-ax, the standard, and the several swords of the emperor, and St. George.

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Item. 3dly, The elder master of the guild was to find a maiden well attired to lead the dragon, and the clerk of the market was to find a golden line for the dragon.

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Item. 4thly, The elder warden was to find for St. George four trumpets; but St. George himself was to pay their wages.

Item. 5thly, The younger warden was obliged to find the king of Dele and the queen of Dele, as also two knights to lead the queen of Dele, and two maidens to bear the train of her gown, all being entirely clad in black apparel. Moreover, he was to cause St. George's chapel to be well hung in black, and compleatly appareled to every purpose, and was to provide it with cushions, rushes, and other necessaries for the festivity of that day.

No less was the preparation of pageants for the procession of Corpus Christi day, on which the glovers were to represent Adam and Eve, with an angel bearing a sword before them.

The Corrisees (perhaps curriers) were to represent Cain and Abel, with an altar, and their offering.

Mariners and vintners, Noah, and the

L 2

persons

persons in his ark, appareled in the habits of carpenters and salmon-takers.

The weavers personated Abraham and Isaac, with their offering and altar.

The smiths represented Pharaoh, with his host.

The skinners, the camell with the children of Israel.

The goldsmiths were to find the king of Cullen.

The hoopers were to find the shepherds, with an angel singing, *Gloria in excelsis deo*.

Corpus Christi guild was to find Christ in his passion, with the Marys and angels.

The taylor's were to find Pilate with his fellowship, and his wife cloathed accordingly.

The barbers, Anna and Caiaphas.

The fishers, the apostles.

The merchants, the prophets.

And the butchers, the tormenters.

These interludes and representations carried with them the appearance of the superstition of the times, which John Bale, bishop of Ossory, afterwards laboured to reform, by writing with more sobriety
several

several comedies and tragedies in the reign of king Edward VI. and, during his banishment, in that of queen Mary, upon religious subjects. Several of those pieces are yet extant printed in the black letter; and, though they shew the taste of that age, they would by no means please the present. Such plays and interludes gradually went into disuse as the reformation gained ground, and were at length totally banished by the improvements of the theatre, and the excellencies of those whose peculiar profession it was to entertain the publick on the stage; between whose performances and those antient ones, no unapt comparison may be drawn from the distant ages of Thespis and Roscius.

Other diversions have been substituted in the room of those that were laid aside. On several days during Christmas, the lord mayor entertains the citizens with musick and balls, and many of the corporations on their respective patrons days walk in procession about the streets, dressed out in the several colours and emblems belonging to their trades; from whence they retire to church to hear the word of God,

CHAP. and from thence to an entertainment pro-
 VIII. vided at the charge of their corporati-
 ons.

C H A P. VIII.

*Of the forces, musters, and military discipline
 of the city of Dublin, according to antient
 constitutions, customs and usages.*

THE signal actions done from time to time by the citizens of Dublin, in aid of the state, will be seen hereafter ; in the mean time, it may be thought necessary to say a few words of their *military discipline* in antient times, which produced those services for which they have been justly remarkable : For it is habit and discipline that create the chief distinctions between man and man in point of valour, notwithstanding what has been alledged on the score of inward worth.

The

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The military forces of the city were antiently composed of twenty corporations, commanded in chief by the principal magistrate, and every company under the guidance of their respective masters, as captains, subordinate to whom were appointed lieutenants, and other inferior officers. The foot, consisting of twenty companies, were mustered and exercised four times a year; 1st. On Easter-monday, commonly called *black monday*, from a disastrous accident which happened to the citizens of Dublin on that day; 2dly, On May-day; 3dly, On Midsummer-eve; and 4thly, On St. Peter's-eve. On *black monday* and *midsummer-eve* the mayor and sheriffs mustered and commanded the forces in person; but on the other two days, the mayor and sheriffs of the *bull-ring* had the chief command of the *bachelors*, who were then mustered before them. The horse were mustered on Shrove-tuesday, and then commanded in chief by the sheriffs of the city. The charges of these musters were defrayed by fines levied on such freemen as had been married the foregoing year. The mayor and

principal citizens sat at these musters under a pavillion or tent erected on the top of a butt; and every person so married, being below the estate of paying a fine in money, presented the mayor with an orange, as an acknowledgement for the fine, which by the constitution and custom of the city he was liable to.

The mayor of the *bull-ring* was an officer eligible by the citizens yearly, to be captain or guardian of the bachelors of the city; and during the year of his office had authority to punish such as frequented brothel-houses, and the like infamous places. He took his name from an iron ring in Corn-market; to which the butchers fastened their bulls for baiting; and when any bachelor citizen happened to marry, the custom was for the mayor of the bull-ring and his attendants to conduct the bride-groom, upon his return from church, to the ring, and there with a solemn kiss receive his homage and last farewell: From whence the new-married man took the mayor and sheriffs of the bull-ring home to dinner with him, unless he were poor; in which case, the mayor
and

and his bachelors made a collection for him, which they gave to him at the ring, upon receiving his homage. But this office seems to have been ludicrous, and established merely by custom, without any foundation of authority.

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The muster on *black-monday*, before-mentioned, and the name of the day, had their rise upon this occasion. The Bristolines of Dublin, to whom king Henry II. granted the city, by custom had introduced a sport among them, called, *hurling of balls*, which they practised on all festival days. One party of the citizens challenged another party to exercise this recreation on Easter-monday near Cullen's-wood, two miles from Dublin. Having, as they thought, at that time fully subdued the Irish enemy, they feared no attempt from them, and therefore went out unarmed. But a false brother gave notice of the citizens intentions to the enemy, then lurking in the neighbouring mountains, who marching down privately, laid an ambush in Cullen's-wood, who fell on the citizens unprepared and fatigued with the laborious diversion, and slew upwards of
five

CHAP. five hundred of them. This disaster hap-
pened in the year 1209, and ever since
hath been called *black-munday*. The city
was soon after replenished by a new colony of Bristolines, who for ages after kept up the memorial of this misfortune, by marching out to the place well armed every Easter-munday, and bidding defiance to their enemies.

The citizens heretofore in general hostings marched out with a black standard carried before them ; which proved a great terror to the Irish enemy, as knowing by dear bought experience that it was attended by valiant, well disciplined, and soldierly citizens.

CHAP. IX.

Brief annals of the city of Dublin from the year 448 to the year 1169, when it was first invaded by the English, during which period the Ostmen or Danes became masters of it.

WE have seen before (*a*), that Dublin was either built or fortified by the Ostmen or Danes, who settled here early on the score of traffick: but, as these mercantile people had for a long time no concern in government, it cannot be expected that their actions could afford any matter for history, till their countrymen came hither for the purposes of conquest in the 9th century, and, like a deluge, spread the terror of their arms thro' the whole kingdom.

That Dublin, and the adjacent territories, were early governed by Roitelets,

(*a*) Chap. I.

or

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or petty kings, is manifest from the tenor of the Irish history, though the names of such petty kings have not been handed down to us, except in one instance only. For the kingdom being cantoned into several parts, the supreme monarch had his share of territory, as well as the dominion of the whole. The four provincial kings were governors of the four provinces, yet in subordination to the supreme monarch, to whom they were feudatory, and collected and paid the allotted tributes and taxes for the support of the government to him ; so that, properly speaking, they were *substitutes* or *vice-roys* only to the monarchs of Ireland, though they often undertook to mete his power. If the provincial kings were to be considered in any other light, it would be repugnant to the nature of monarchy, which was always the prevailing form of government in this island ; and the title of king of Ireland would be only an empty shadow if those provincial kings should be allowed singly to enjoy a supreme right of magistracy in their respective shares. For then, nothing would be left
to

to the supreme monarch but the little territory of Meath, which was reckoned his private estate, and was allotted to him for the maintenance of his table. CHAP.
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As the provincial kings were substitutes to the supreme monarch, so they had under them other *inferior kings* of smaller territories. For the possessors of considerable domains in Ireland were in common acceptation dignified with the titles of kings, though in reality they were only subjects ; so that to this passage of Martial, “ Qui rex est, regem, Maxime, “ non habeat,” may be opposed another (a), “ Degener in tuguri rex lare quisque “ fui.” Thus we read frequently of the king of Breslinny, the king of Kinfellagh, the king of Offory, the king of Cashell, and the like, who were all subjects only to the several provincial kings, as these latter were to the monarch. The Irish in this instance of petty kings, followed the examples of other nations, who often gave the title of kings to the governors of small territories, and some

(a) Flah. Ogyg. p. 31.

times to those of single towns. Thus Ulysses was called king of Ithaca, though his dominions were only a craggy island of about 25 miles in compass; insomuch, that Cicero compares them to *a nest built upon a rock*. Nestor had the title of king of Pylos, though his power extended no further than a single town of that name in Peloponnesus. Joshua slew thirty-one kings in the small compass of Palestine alone; and Strabo affirms, that every city of the Phœnicians was governed by a peculiar king. Nor is there occasion to travel so far for instances of this kind, Kent alone being subject to four kings, when Julius Cæsar invaded it.

The Irish language distinguisheth the office of king by two words (*a*), namely, *airdrigh*, or the high king; *i. e.* the supreme monarch; and *righ-beag*, *i. e.* the little or *petty-king*; in latin *regulus*, who was a provincial or inferior king, and owed obedience and subjection to the *airdrigh*, though at the same time he exercised an absolute authority over his own subjects, who nevertheless had a right

of appeal to the supreme monarch. There were also other petty-kings of smaller districts in Ireland, some subject to the *airdrigh*, and some to the provincial kings. From hence it seems to be fairly collected, that the provincial kings were the great officers of the supreme monarch's court, and of his council; and that the other petty kings, or chieftanes of smaller districts, were in the nature of counts, barons, or lords of manors in other countries, and were probably the great officers of the several provincial kings, and of their council. Some antient writers, taking example from the customs of other countries, have not unfrequently called these last mentioned petty kings by the titles of *dukes* (duces) or chieftanes, and counts. Thus the author of the life of St. Declan (*a*), not yet published, calls the father of Declan, 'Ercus, dux Desiorum, *i. e.* Ercus, duke or chieftane of 'Desies,' then a territory, now a barony in the county of Waterford, of which the descendants of that Ercus continued petty kings until the arrival of the English.

(*a*) MS.

So in the life of St. Carthag (*a*), Meloc-
tride is called dux Nan-Defi, duke or
chieftane of Defies. Bede (*b*), in his ac-
count of St. Colman, says, "That he
"bought Mayo a comite ad cuius pos-
"sessionem pertinebat—from a count,
"whose estate it was." The author of
the life of Laurence O-Tool (*c*), arch-
bishop of Dublin, who died in the year
1180, mentions a count of Kildare, who
undoubtedly was then petty king of that
district; for Kildare was not erected into
an earldom till 1316.

The Danes, having settled themselves
in the government of Dublin, followed
the example of the Irish in this particular,
and were sometimes called kings, and
sometimes counts; of which an instance
may be seen in the black-book of Christ-
church Dublin, where Sitric Mac-Aulaff,
king of the Ostmen of Dublin, is called,
Sitricus, rex Dublin, filius Ableb, comitis
Dublin, which Ableb, otherwise called
Aulaff, was immediate predecessor to Si-
tric.

(*a*) Cited by Flak. Ogyg, p. 29.

(*b*) Eccl. Hist. lib. 4. cap. 4.

(*c*) Jnt. Surii Collect.

Many instances of this sort of petty kings might be cited from the histories of Ireland, which, to avoid prolixity, are omitted; and thus much is advanced only to give the reader some idea of the nature of the kings, or chief governors of Dublin in the Danish times, who undoubtedly owed subjection to the provincial kings of Leinster; though in the 9th and 10th centuries, when they had strengthened themselves in Dublin, Fingal, and other adjacent territories, they shook off their allegiance, and often made war on these princes.

One instance only occurs of a king of Dublin (and that in the 5th century) before the invasions of the Danes in the beginning of the 9th, and he is mentioned (it must be confessed) by no very reputable writer (*a*), as follows:

A. D. 448. Alphin Mc. Eochaid, king of Dublin, and his subjects, were converted to the christian faith by the preaching of St. Patrick, and baptized in a fountain called after that missionary's name, St. Patrick's well, on the south side of the city, near the place where the steeple

(*a*) Jocelin. vit. Patricii, cap. 71.

of the church dedicated to him now stands ;
 which well (we are told by archbishop
 Usher) (*a*), was a little before the year
 1639, shut up and inclosed within a private house. In the black-book of Christ-church the following passage may be seen.
 —“ Fornices, &c. The arches or vaults
 “ were built by the Danes before the
 “ arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland ; and
 “ at that time Christ-church was not
 “ built in the manner it is now ; and
 “ therefore St. Patrick celebrated mass
 “ in one of the arches or vaults, which
 “ to this day is called the arch or vault
 “ of St. Patrick : and St. Patrick prophesied concerning the building of Christ-church there in future ages.” It must follow from hence that these vaults were erected by the Ostmen merchants, as a depository for their wares, many ages before that people came to make settlements here on the score of conquest, which happened in the following time and manner.

A. D. 838. The Ostmen entered the river Liffey (*b*), with a fleet of sixty sail,

(*a*) Primord. p. 863.

(*b*) Annals of the four masters.

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in aid of their countrymen, who had ravaged the land, and made several settlements in it during the space of 43 years before. Dublin now submitted to them for the first time, in which they raised a strong rath (*a*), and thereby curbed not only the city, but in a little time extended their conquests through Fingal to the north, and as far as Bray, and the mountains of Wicklow to the south. These parts seem to have been soon after made the head of the Danish settlements in Leinster, and from them Fingal took its name, as much as to say, *the territory of the white foreigners or Norwegians*, as the country to the south of Dublin was called *Dubh-Gall*, or *the territory of the black foreigners*, from the Danes. This last denomination is not preserved in history, that we know of; but it remains by tradition among the native Irish of these parts to this day. The Danes however were soon after driven out of Dublin. Turgesius, their principal commander, was slain in 845, and the greatest part of the Danes driven back to Norway, and the islands from whence they came.

(*a*) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

Danes, or **Ostmen** again possessed themselves of Dublin, Fingal, and other adjoining territories. And now a bloody battle was fought between the Irish of Meath and Leinster, and those foreigners; in which the Danes of Dublin were put to flight, and the city plundered by the victors. A great number of the Danes escaped to their own country, from whence the year following they returned with fresh recruits, overthrew their enemies in battle, and recovered the city of Dublin, which they repaired and strengthened with fortifications. The author of the life of St. Coemgene (*b*), commonly called St. Keivin, intends those Danes or Ostmen, in a passage wherein he speaks of Dublin thus: “ Et ipse Sanctus Garbanus prope
 “ civitatem Ath-Cliath habitabat, quæ est
 “ in aquilonali Laginensium plagâ, super
 “ fretum maris posita, et illud scoticè
 “ dicitur Dubh-lein, quod sonat latinè Ni-
 “ græ-thermæ: et ipsa civitas potens et
 “ belligera est, in quâ semper habitant

(*a*) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

(*b*) Transcriptum ex Codice Kilkennienfi MS. cap. 30.

“ viri asperrimi in præliis, et peritissimi
 “ in classibus.—St. Garban (says that
 “ writer) lived near the city of Ath-
 “ Cliath, which is seated in the north
 “ parts of Leinster, upon a firth of the
 “ sea, and in the Irish language is called
 “ *Dubh-lein*, which in latin signifies *Ni-*
 “ *græ-thermæ*, or the *black-bath*: and the
 “ city is potent and warlike, and inha-
 “ bited by a race of people, who have
 “ been always most hardy in battle, and
 “ of great skill in navigation.”

A. D. 853. Amlave or Aulaffe (*a*) arrived in Ireland with a powerful fleet of Danes and Norwegians, and all the Danes then living in Ireland submitted themselves to his government. Some writers (*b*) have taken this Amlave, and this Norwegian fleet to be the same of whom Cambrensis (*c*) speaks. “ A short time after
 “ (says he) namely, after the death of
 “ Turgesius, a colony from Norway, and
 “ other parts of the islands of the north,
 “ as it were the remains of former swarms,
 “ landed in Ireland. They had a com-

(*a*) Ware Antiq. cap. 24.

(*b*) Ibid.

(*c*) Topogr. Hib. district. 3. cap. 43.

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“petent knowledge of the goodness of
“the country, either from their own ex-
“perience, or from the reports of their
“parents. They came not with an hos-
“tile fleet, but under a pretext of peace,
“and colour of traffick ; and sitting down
“in the maritime parts of the kingdom,
“they at length by consent of the princes
“of the land erected several cities in it.
“For the Irish out of a natural dispo-
“sition to laziness, never in any degree
“employed themselves in navigation or
“commerce ; and therefore it was by
“the unanimous advice of the whole
“kingdom judged to be for the interest
“of the weal-publick, that some foreign-
“ers should be permitted to make set-
“tlements in the island, by whose indus-
“try the commodities of other countries,
“which this nation wanted, might be
“imported into it. The leaders of this
“enterprize were three brethren, namely,
“Amelaus, Sytarachus and Yvorus. They
“therefore at first founded three cities,
“namely, Dublin, Waterford, and Li-
“merick ; of which the principality of
“Dublin fell to the share of Amelaus,
“that of Waterford to Sytarachus, and
Limerick

“ Limerick became the lot of Yvorus ; CHAP.
 “ and from thence by degrees they pro- IX.
 “ ceeded to build other cities in Ireland.
 “ This people therefore, who are now
 “ stiled Ostmen, were in the beginning
 “ peaceable and governable enough under
 “ the kings of the country. But when
 “ their numbers increas'd beyond bounds,
 “ and they had strongly fortified their
 “ cities with trenches and walls, they
 “ every now and then were fond of reviv-
 “ ing their antient quarrels, which they
 “ could not easily forget, and to fly out
 “ into open rebellion. They were called
 “ Ostmen in their own language, which
 “ was a corrupt kind of Saxon, as much
 “ as to say, *eastern men* ; for, in respect
 “ to Ireland, they came hither from coun-
 “ tries lying to the east.”

This is the account given by Cambren-
 fis, which others (a) have followed : but
 it seems to be manifest, that the Ostmen
 possessed themselves of these maritime
 habitations by force and arms, and not
 under colour of traffick, nor by permission
 of the Irish ; and this will appear, if it

(a) Ranulph. in Polycronico.

be considered, with what barbarity they ravaged Ireland from their first entrance into it, and even at the time of which we now speak, and for a long time after. The account therefore of Cambrensis seems to have been blended from actions of two distinct periods. For that these brethren came to Ireland about the time mentioned, is certain ; but that they landed here under the pretext of traffick (as this writer alledges) is as much a mistake. Nor can it be conceived, that Amlave built the city of Dublin after the death of Turgesius, who was slain in 845, when we have seen before (*a*), that it was a city of considerable rank many centuries earlier : and Hollingshed (or those (*b*) whose works he published) is in as great an error, when he places the arrival of these brethren in 155. The history therefore of the arrival of the Ostmen in the way of traffick, should with much more probability be carried up to earlier times, and their coming hither in an hostile manner be placed in the 9th century ; and then their building the arches or vaults under

(*a*) Chap. I.

(*b*) Stanihurst's Descrip. of Ireland in Hollingsh. p. 20.

Christ-church before the time of St. Patrick (a fact much controverted) (a), may stand with truth. CHAP. IX.

A. D. 856. A truce, which was made in 853 between Aulaffe and some of the Irish princes expiring this year, new hostilities were commenced between Melaghlin, king of Ireland, and the Ostmen of Dublin, headed by the said Aulaffe, which continued three years to the loss of great numbers on both sides; but in the year 859, the former truce was renewed between them. In the mean time, other parts of the kingdom were not so quiet; for in 857 Cathol the white, attempting innovations in Munster, was set upon by king Aulaffe from Dublin, and Yvor from Waterford, and put to flight with great loss.

A. D. 862. Upon the death of king Melaghlin this year, Lorcan Mac-Cathol, and Cornelius Mac-Dermod aspired (b) to the monarchy, and as a step to it found means by their power to divide the kingdom of Meath between them: but Hugh Finliat, the monarch in possession, by the

(a) Ogyg. p. 42.

(b) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

assistance of Aulaffe, king of Dublin, took them both prisoners, and was thereupon universally recognized king of Ireland, the first having his eyes thrust out by king Hugh, and the other drowned at Clonard by Aulaffe.

A. D. 865. The truce being ended, king Hugh raised an army to oppose the Danes, and gave them a total defeat (*a*) at Lough-foile, in which 1200 of the enemy fell, with most of their principal officers. Encouraged with this success, the king attacked the fortifications and garrisons of the enemy, and beat them out of their fortresses, recovering all the plunder and booty they had deposited in them. Soon after the principal seat of king Aulaffe, built at Clondolchain, near Dublin, was set on fire by a party of Irish, and consumed, and in the confusion an hundred of the principal Danes were slain. To revenge this affront, Aulaffe, by an ambuscade, surprized a body of two thousand Irish, who were most of them slain, or taken prisoners.

(*a*) Keat. part 2. p. 63.

(*b*) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

A. D. 869. The foregoing success inspired the Danes with fresh courage: Auliffe this year (*a*) extended his arms northward, and plundered and burned Armagh, having first slain a thousand Irish in battle.

A. D. 870. Aulaffe, and his son Ivar fitted (*b*) out a fleet of 200 ships, and sailed over to Britain in aid of their countrymen Hinguar and Hubba; and making a successful expedition, they returned to Dublin the year following, loaded with vast booty and a great number of prisoners. The Ulster annals relate the success of this expedition thus:

“Amlaph and Yvar came to Ath-Cliath
“out of Albany with 200 ships, and
“brought with them a great prey of English, Britons and Picts into captivity.”
But king Aulaffe died soon after his return.

A. D. 871. Yvar Mac-Aulaffe succeeded his father in the government of Dublin, and was a prince of such power, that the Irish annals (*c*) have given him the

(*a*) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

(*b*) Ibid.

(*c*) Ibid.

CHAP. title of *king of the Normans of all Ireland.*

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During his government of Dublin, Ailell king of Leinster was slain by the Danes; and the year following Yvar died.

A. D. 872. Ostin Mac-Aulaffe succeeded his deceased brother Yvar, and in the year 875 made an expedition (*a*) into North-Britain, and having routed the Picts there with great slaughter, was upon his return slain by the treachery of some Ostmen, and then Godfrid Mac-Yvar assumed the government of Dublin. Buchanan (*b*), treading in the steps of some of the English historians (*c*), relates, “ that in “ the year 877 the citizens of Dublin “ pretending to be aggrieved by the Scots “ of Galloway, who had rifled some ships “ of theirs driven by a storm on that coast, “ in revenge sent over some forces, preyed “ the country, and carried home great “ booty. That Gregory, king of Scot- “ land, to repair the injuries done to his “ subjects, passed with an army into Ire- “ land, the king of which was then Dun- “ can, Donat, or rather Dunach, who was

(*a*) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

(*b*) Hist. p. 95. edit. 1715.

(*c*) Cowper and Grafton.

“ a child,

“ a child, and under the guardianship of
“ two powerful chieftanes, Brien and Cor-
“ nelius, between whom the whole land
“ was divided into factions. But re-
“ ceiving an account of the landing of a
“ foreign enemy, they made a truce, and
“ marching with two armies, fortified the
“ passes on the river Bann, and by wast-
“ ing the country, endeavoured to stop
“ the progress of king Gregory. But he
“ marched forward without delay, and by
“ night secretly sent a party of his army
“ to possess an eminence which hung over
“ Brien’s camp, which he the next day
“ assaulted, and by tumbling down rocks
“ from his advantageous post cast the
“ whole army into confusion ; Brien was
“ slain, and Cornelius soon after put
“ to flight. King Gregory marched for-
“ ward, took in Dundalk, (called Dungar-
“ dus by Buchanan) and Drogheda, and
“ laid siege to Dublin, which was sur-
“ rendered in a short time by Cormac,
“ bishop of it. Gregory visited his kins-
“ man, king Duncan, and told him, that
“ it was not for the sake of conquest or
“ wealth, but to vindicate his subjects,
“ that he came there. Then committing
“ the

CHAP. " the care of the king's education to the

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" elders of the land, he took upon him-
 " self the guardianship, and garrisoning
 " the fortresses, he exacted an oath from
 " the nobles, that they would admit nei-
 " ther English, Briton, nor Dane into
 " the island, without his license, and,
 " having taken sixty hostages, returned
 " home to his great honour." Holling-
 shed (*a*) embellishes this story with many
 new circumstances. But after all, the re-
 lation can by no means consist with truth.
 For the Irish historians acknowledge no
 monarch of the names mentioned at or
 about this period ; nor was it ever known
 that a child was admitted to the supreme
 government of Ireland ; and further, the
 city of Dublin never was the seat of su-
 preme government during the Irish times,
 nor was it at this time under the power
 of any Irish king, either provincial or other,
 but was governed by Godfrid Mac-Yvor,
 a Dane, and was the head of the settle-
 ments of that people.

A. D. 885. Flan Mac-Melaghlin, king
 of Ireland, was routed (*b*) in battle by

(*a*) History of Scotland, p. 143.

(*b*) Annals of the four Masters.

Godfrid

Godfrid Mac-Yvor, and his subjects, the CHAP.
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Oftmen of Dublin, in which Largifius, }
bifhop of Kildare, and many others were
flain; and two years after Kildare was
wafed and burnt down by the fame people.

A. D. 888. King Flan renewed the war (*a*), which was followed by a fierce battle fought between him and the Danes of Dublin, wherein many fell on both fides; and among others, on the part of Flan, Hugh O-Connor, king of Conaught, was flain; foon after which, Godfrid Mac-Yvor, prince of the Danes of Dublin, fell by the treachery of his brother Sitrick, who fucceeded him.

A. D. 890. The Danes of Dublin (*b*), under the conduct of Gluniarm, general to Sitrick Mac-Yvor, marched northwards, and poffeffed themfelves of Armagh, and not only plundered it, but fet fire to the cathedral, and other religious houfes, and carried away feven hundred and ten prifoners into captivity.

(*a*) Ware *ibid*.

(*b*) Trias Thaum. p. 296.

A. D. 892. The whole city of Dublin was this year torn (*a*) by intestine factions, fomented by Jeffery Merlys, a man of great reputation among the citizens at that time, against Sitrick Mac-Yvor, then king of Dublin, on the score of the murder of his brother, and other cruelties, and many mischiefs ensued these dissentions.

A. D. 895. The Ostmen of Dublin marched (*b*) an army into Ulster, and plundered Armagh; and another party of them the same year (*c*) pillaged Kildare.

A. D. 896. Divine vengeance (*d*), though slow, pursued the guilty Sitrick, who had murdered his brother as before said, and he was slain by his own people. He was succeeded by another brother, called Aulasse Mac-Yvor, who was slain the same year in battle by the Ultonians of Tyrconnel, and was succeeded by Reginald Mac-Yvor, probably another brother of Sitrick.

A. D. 897. Ireland at this time felt another scourge besides that of the Danes.

(*a*) Ware Antiq. cap. 24.

(*b*) Ibid.

(*c*) Annals of the four Masters.

(*d*) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

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For Caradocus of Lhancarvan relates, CHAP.

“ That in the year 897 it was destroyed IX.

“ by strange worms, having two teeth,
 “ which consumed all that was green in
 “ the land. These (proceeds he) seem to
 “ have been locusts, a rare plague in those
 “ countries, but often seen in Africa, Ita-
 “ ly, and other hot regions.” Other writ-
 ters (a) add, “ That these devourers left
 “ neither corn nor grass, nor food for man
 “ or beast, but consumed all that was
 “ green in the land,” so that of consequence
 a miserable famine ensued. This visita-
 tion confined both the Irish princes and
 the Danes within the terms of peace for
 five years, when in the year 902 (b) a fresh
 fleet of these latter people landed on the
 coasts of Leinster to recruit their country-
 men in Dublin, but were attacked by the
 provincial troops of Leinster near that city,
 and put to flight with great slaughter.

A. D. 911. The Danes of Dublin (c)
 fitted out a fleet this year, and made in-
 cursions into South Wales ; but were con-

(a) Polycron. ad An. 897. Hanm. Chron. p. 88.

(b) Ware Antiq. an. 902.

(c) Carad. of Lhancar. van ad an. 911.

N

strained

strained by the inhabitants to return home after a successful expedition, and not without some loss.

A. D. 914. A sharp naval engagement (a) happened near the isle of Man between Barred and Reginald Mac-Yvor, two Danes, (the latter of whom was king of Dublin) Reginald obtained the victory, and slew Barred, and a great number of his party.

A. D. 916 (b). The Ostmen of Dublin made an expedition into the island of Anglesey in Wales, and wasted it from end to end with fire and sword.

A. D. 919. Was memorable (c) for a sharp battle fought between Neill Glundub, king of Ireland, and the Ostmen, near Dublin, on the 15th of September, in which king Neill and a great number of the principal officers of his army were slain. Donat Mac-Flan O-Melaghlin succeeded him, and the year following revenged his predecessor's death by the greatest slaughter of the Danes that ever before happen-

(a) Ware Antiq.

(b) Carad. of Lhancarvan.

(c) Ware.

ed in Ireland ; infomuch, that scarce one half of their great army escaped (*a*). CHAP.
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At this time Keallachan Cashell was king of both the divisions of Munster, and exerted all his power in extirpating the Danes out of his dominions, whom he defeated in several battles, and by main force compelled them to abandon their settlements. These foreigners despairing of being re-instated in their old possessions by force of arms, had recourse to a detestable stratagem. Reginald Mac-Yvor, king of Dublin, had all the other Danes of the kingdom tributary to him. Under colour of desiring peace, he drew the king of Munster into a snare, which was near proving fatal to his life, as it did to his liberty. He offered to give him his sister in marriage, to conclude a perpetual league offensive and defensive with him, and to send hostages to him for the due observance of the agreement. The fame of the lady's beauty and accomplishments, together with the advantages of such an union, fired the young prince, and he made great preparations to espouse the

(*a*) Mac-Geoghagan's Annals, MS.

CHAP. Dane's sister. He intended to take the
IX. flower of his army with him in order to conduct the princess with the greater state into his province; but upon the representation made by prince Kennedy (to whom he proposed to commit the government during his absence) of the danger of leaving his kingdom destitute of forces, he set out for Dublin, attended by Duncan, one of the sons of Kennedy, and a small number of troops sufficient only for a body guard. The consort of Reginald Mac-Yvor, who was of the birth of Ireland, found means of getting into the knowledge of her husband's secret designs, and either out of a principle of generosity or love, having before seen king Keallachan at Waterford, she privately informed him of his danger, when he had arrived near the suburbs of the city. The king of Ireland was suspected to have known and approved of the plot, and being an enemy to the king of Munster, for refusing to pay him the usual tributes, concealed it.

King Keallachan, having thus received information of the conspiracy, resolved to return home with the utmost speed; but
his

his few troops being furrounded by those, CHAP.
whom Reginald had placed in ambush, IX.
were, after an obstinate resistance cut to pieces, and king Keallachan and Duncan Mac-Kennedy made prisoners, and conducted first to Dublin, and afterwards confined under a strong guard at Armagh.

Kennedy, the regent, being informed of the treachery of Reginald, and of the imprisonment of the king and his son, resolved to attempt their release, and having mustered the provincial troops, he gave the principal command of them to Donogh Mac-Keefe, petty king of Fermoy, an experienced soldier. He also fitted out a fleet in the ports of Munster, and made Failbe Fion, king of Desmond, admiral of it; suspecting that the Dane might remove the prisoners on board his fleet (which then roved in the eastern seas) in case there was any danger of a rescue.

The Munster forces took their route through Connaught, to avoid any opposition from the much suspected king of Ireland. Upon their approach to Armagh, the Danes being informed of their strength, removed the prisoners on board their fleet, which then lay in the bay of Dundalk.

Mac-Keefe pursued, but came too late; and now it appeared that the precaution of Kennedy in fitting out a fleet, was of singular advantage. For whilst the Munster forces stood distracted on the shore, unable to assist their king, the fleet appeared in sight, and attacked the Danes with such vigour, that they obtained a compleat victory, and recovered their king and prince Duncan.

Reginald escaped to Dublin by flight, where he died in 921, oppressed with grief for the disappointment of this shameful attempt. King Keallachan having recovered his liberty, and provided for the necessities of his fleet and army, put himself at the head of his troops, and directed his march towards Munster. Mortough Mac-Flan, king of Leinster, being in league with the Dane, opposed his passage through his territories, and endeavoured to cut off his retreat. But the king of Munster forced his way, and arrived at his court without any loss, and was received with infinite joy by his subjects. Keating (a) improves this account

(a) Hist. 2d part, p. 75.

with many new circumstances, but he misapplies it in point of time, and places the scene under the government of Sitrick, the son of Turgesius, which is impossible, Turgesius having died near eighty years before; nor was any son of his king of the Ostmen of Dublin.

A. D. 921. Upon the death of Reginald Mac-Yvor this year, his son Godfrid Mac-Reginald succeeded (*a*) in the government of Dublin, who the same year marched an army into Ulster, and in November plundered Armagh, which it seems had recovered its liberty by the late success of the king of Munster.

A. D. 924. Godfrid made an expedition (*b*) towards Limerick, in which he lost a great part of his army; nevertheless, upon his return, being joined (*c*) by some troops of his countrymen of Waterford, he ravaged and plundered Kildare.

A. D. 926 (*d*). King Godfrid sent an army into Ulster under the command of his son Aulasse, who was twice put to

(*a*) Ware Antiq.

(*b*) Ibid.

(*c*) Annals of the four Masters.

(*d*) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

flight by the Ultonians; and at length escaped with difficulty by the assistance of his father, who had followed from Dublin with a body of fresh forces. Kildare was the year following plundered and miserably spoiled (*a*) by Godfrid on the festival of St. Bridget, the patroness of the place.

A. D. 934. King Godfrid died (*b*), and left behind him an infamous character for his cruelties. He was succeeded in the government by his son Aulaffe Mac-Godfrid, called Anlaph by the English historians, who is supposed to be the same person that was routed in the battle of Brunaburgh in Northumberland, by Athelstan king of England, in the year 937; whose disgraceful flight the Saxon chronicle thus describes (*c*), “The sorry remains of Anlaph’s army put to sea, and made for Dublin, returning to Ireland in a shameful manner.”

A. D. 941. This year (*d*) Aulaffe was taken off by a sudden death. Caradocus of Lhancarvan calls him, “Abloick chief

(*a*) Annals of the four Masters.

(*b*) Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

(*c*) Ir. Hist. Libr. p. 156.

(*d*) War. *ibid*.

“king of Ireland,” and places his death under the year 939, though the book of Margan says, he died in 940. However, that may be, he was succeeded by his brother Blacar Mac-Godfrid.

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IX.

A. D. 944. (a) Congelach Mac-Mæ-lith, king of Ireland, by the assistance of Brien, king of Leinster, assaulted, took, plundered and burned Dublin; having slain (as it is said) four thousand Ostmen there, and put the remainder of them, with their king Blacar to flight.

A. D. 945. (b) King Blacar having levied a good body of auxiliaries from among his countrymen, marched back to Dublin, and recovered and repaired it.

A. D. 946. (c) The Ostmen of Dublin, to revenge their late losses, laid a great part of Meath waste.

A. D. 947. (d) The Ostmen of Dublin were again put to flight by Congelach, king of Ireland.

(a) War. Antiq. c. 24.

(b) Ibid.

(c) Ibid.

(d) Ibid.

A. D. 948. (*a*) The Ostmen of Dublin renewed the war, and were again vanquished by king Congelach, Blacar king of Dublin, and about sixteen hundred of his subjects falling in the action. Godfrid Mac-Sitrack succeeded Blacar. About this time, the Ostmen settled in Ireland embraced the christian faith; and some are of opinion, that they this year founded the abbey of the B. V. Mary near Dublin for Benedictin monks; though others hold, that it was founded long before by Melaghlín or Malachy king of Ireland (who died in 862) and by one Gillemoholmoc and Roisia his wife, while others ascribe that action to Donald Gillemoholmoc alone.

A. D. 950. (*b*) The Ostmen of Dublin plundered Slane in Meath, and burned it down to the ground. But the year following having wasted a great part of the same territory under the conduct of king Godfrid, upon their return to Dublin loaded with spoil, they were intercepted by the Irish, and put to flight, with the slaughter of six thousand men, and in the rout

(*a*) War. Antiq. c. 24. (*b*) Ibid.

Godfrid was slain, and was succeeded by Aulaffe Mac-Sitrick. CHAP.
IX.

A. D. 953. (a) The Ostmen of Dublin again plundered Kildare, and slew Cullen Mac-Kellach, the abbot of it.

A. D. 956. (b) A sharp battle was fought between Congelach king of Ireland, and the Ostmen of Dublin at Tiguiran in Leinster, in which Congelach was put to flight and slain. Caradocus of Lhancarvan erroneously places this action in 953. See Ware's Lat. Antiq. cap. IV.

A. D. 959. (c) Aulaffe Mac-Sitrick, petty king of Dublin, (called Abloick king of Ireland by Caradocus of Lhancarvan) landed in the island of Anglesea, and plundered Holy-head, (called by the inhabitants Caer-Gubi) and the whole territory of Lhyn. Yet some (d) ascribe this action to the sons of Aulaffe.

A. D. 962. (e) Godfrid, a Dane, one of the sons of Aulaffe Mac-Sitrick, died in the life-time of his father. It is

(a) Annals of the four Masters.

(b) War. Antiq. c. 24.

(c) Ibid.

(d) Lib. Mar. five lib. Hergesti.

(e) War. ibid.

said,

CHAP. said, that about this time Edgar, king of
 IX. England, subdued a great part of Ireland,
 and particularly *the most noble city of Dublin*.
 Of this, see what is said before chap. I.
 out of the preface to king Edgar's charter.

A. D. 964. (a) The Ostmen of Dublin
 marched out as far as Kildare, and there
 took a great booty and many prisoners,
 who were put to ransom.

A. D. 970. (b) A battle was fought at
 Kilmore between Donald O-Neil, king of
 Ireland, and Donald, the son of the de-
 ceased monarch Congelach, assisted by the
 auxiliary troops of Aulaffe Mac-Sitric,
 king of the Ostmen of Dublin, in which
 many fell on both sides; but king Donald
 received the greatest loss.

A. D. 977. (c) Aulaffe Mac-Sitric flew
 in battle Mortagh and Congelach, two of
 the sons of Donald king of Ireland.

A. D. 980. (d) The power of the Ost-
 men of Dublin, and of other parts, was
 greatly broken in the memorable battle of

(a) Annals of four Masters.

(b) War. Antiq.

(c) Ibid.

(d) Ibid.

Tarah by Melaghlin, king of Ireland, who this year succeeded his father, king Donald. For in that battle, besides some thousands of common soldiers, the principal commanders and leaders of the Ostmen were almost all slain, and among them Reginald the son of king Aulaffe; who took these losses so much to heart, that the following year he undertook (a) a religious pilgrimage to the island of Hy or Iona, where he died of grief, after a reign of thirty-one years, and was succeeded in the government of Dublin by his son Glun-Iaran Mac-Aulaffe.

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A. D. 981 (b). King Melaghlin, animated by the successes of the former year, marched into Fingal, a little territory under the dominion of the Ostmen of Dublin, and wasted it with fire and sword, at the same time setting all the Irish prisoners at liberty, who were in the custody of the Ostmen. At length a peace was concluded between this victorious Irish monarch, and the Ostmen of Dublin; who to repair their late losses, having

(a) Annal. Insul. Omn. Sanct.

(b) War. Antiq.

mustered

mustered up a body of auxiliary forces, broke into the territories of Brien Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster, which Brien endeavouring to defend, he was taken prisoner by them, and soon after slain.

A. D. 983. Instead of a necessary union between the princes of Ireland against the common enemy, they joined with the Danish forces in making war on each other. King Melaghlin (as is said before) having made peace with the Ostmen of Dublin, hired (*a*) a considerable body of their forces under the command of king Gluniaran, and marched against Donald Clæn Mac-Lorcan (who was now king of Leinster upon the death of Bryan) and defeated him in a set battle. But this victory cost the Ostmen dear; for besides the loss of a great number of common soldiers, many leaders (*b*) of principal account were slain; and among the rest Patrick Mac-Ivar, petty prince of Waterford, a young officer of great hopes, fell.

(*a*) Mc. Geoghagan's Annals, MS.

(*b*) War. Antiq.

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A. D. 985 (*a*). The Oostmen of Dublin^{C H A P.}
made an irruption northward as far as Derry, and with such cruelty, that they spared neither religious nor lay-man that fell into their hands; and among others Malkyaran O-Maigne, abbot of Derry, suffered a cruel martyrdom. IX.

A. D. 989 (*b*). Gluniaran Mac-Aulaffe, king of Dublin, was this year murdered by one of his domesticks, called Colvann (*c*), and was succeeded by his brother Sitric Mac-Aulaffe. Caradocus of Lhan-carvan, deceived both in the name and title, calls this Gluniaran, who now was killed, Abloick king of Ireland. “ The
“ same year, (according to the account
“ given by Mc. Geoghagan) king Melagh-
“ lin fought the Danes in their own quar-
“ ters in Dublin, slew great numbers of
“ them, where he remained three score
“ nights, and he pressed them so close in
“ their camp without the town, that he
“ confined them to drink nothing but
“ salt-water. At length they submitted,
“ and agreed to pay him a tribute of an

(*a*) Annals of four Masters.

(*b*) War. Antiq.

(*c*) Mc. Geoghagan's Annals.

“ ounce

“ ounce of gold out of every capital mes-
 suage and garden in Dublin yearly at
 Christmas to him and his successors for
 ever.”

A. D. 994 (*a*). Sitric Mac Aulaffe, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, was driven into banishment by his subjects of the city, headed by Hymar (*b*), who reigned a short space in his stead: but the same year he was recalled and restored to his kingdom, from whence he banished Hymar.

A. D. 996 (*c*). The Ostmen of Dublin made an expedition into Meath, and wasted and plundered Kells, then called Kennanuse; and two years after they did the like by Kildare.

A. D. 999 (*d*). Marian or Mælmurry Mac-Murrough, by the assistance of Sitric Mac-Aulaffe, king of Dublin, got possession of the kingdom of Leinster; his predecessor, Donald Mac-Lorcan, being taken prisoner in battle, and obliged to abdicate. Before the end of this year,

(*a*) War. Antiq.

(*b*) Annals of the four Masters.

(*c*) Ibid.

(*d*) War. *ibid*.

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Brien Boro, the valiant king of Munster, overthrew the Ostmén of Dublin in a battle fought at Glenanin, and from thence he marched to Dublin, which he took and plundered.

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A. D. 1000 (*a*). The Ostmén, having given hostages for their allegiance to Brien Boro, repaired and fortified Dublin with new works.

A. D. 1004. Caradocus of Lhancarvan relates, "That Gulfath and Ubiad, two Irish lords, were taken prisoners by the Scots, who put their eyes out, and also destroyed the country and town of Develin." By the Scots in this passage are to be understood the Irish in the northern parts; and Caradocus himself afterwards under the year 1031, distinguishes them by the name of Irish-Scots.

A. D. 1013 (*b*). Leinster was miserably wasted and plundered first by Murrough O-Brien, son to Brien Boro, then king of Ireland, and afterwards by king Brien himself, even up to the walls of Dublin. In the mean time, the Lagenians

(*a*) War. Antiq.

(*b*) Ibid.

and Ostmén of Dublin made peace among themselves, and, joining their forces, used their utmost endeavours to defend their country, though without success.

A. D. 1014 (*a*). About the beginning of this year, or the end of the last, Brien Boro made a league with many of the petty princes of Ireland, and they agreed to unite their forces, and expel Sitric and all the Ostmén of Dublin out of the kingdom, as publick enemies. On the other hand Sitric, having received intelligence of this union, was not negligent in providing for his own security. Having therefore made peace (as is before observed) with Melmurry Mac-Murrough king of Leinster he solicited and obtained aids both from him, and from the Danes and Norwegians, who inhabited the isle of Man, and the Hebrides or western islands of Scotland, called by the Irish Inche-Gall. Great preparations being thus made on both sides, they met at length on the 23d of April this year at Clontarf, near Dublin, where after a long and obstinate engagement, king Brien obtained the victory, (as most

writers say) though he instantly died of the wounds he received in the action. Others, on the contrary hold, that though the Danish army began to give ground, yet that on the death of king Brien, they rallied, and defeated the confederate army of the Irish with great slaughter. The authors of this latter opinion add, that the rashness of Brien gave great advantage to the Danes. For his ambition was so great, that he would not wait for the auxiliaries, which were expected to join him in three days under his son Donat, lest he should seem to fully the glory of his former great achievements, and therefore he was easily persuaded to engage the enemy with such forces as he had then about him, which proved fatal to his country and himself. This circumstance also contributed (a) not a little to his overthrow, Melaghlin, king of Meath, who had been king of Ireland, and for his indolence and inactivity obliged to abdicate in favour of Brien, smothered a strong resentment in his mind; and though he marched with the forces of his country to Clontarf, yet on

(a) Keat. 2d part, p. 94. Dub. edit.

the day of battle he drew off, and was only a spectator of the action at a distance. With Brien fell his son Murrough, and Tirlagh, the son of Murrough, a great number of the nobility of the provinces of Munster and Conaught, and 7000 (some say 11000) common soldiers. Many also of the Oostmen and provincial troops of Leinster were slain, and among them Dubgall the son of Aulasse, Bruodar, admiral of the Danish fleet, (who slew king Brien) Melmurry, king of Leinster, and many others. Some writers affirm, that the bodies of Brien and his son Murrough, of Donat O-Kelly, Doulan O-Hartegan, and Gille Barmedi, were buried by the Irish at Kilmainham, a village about a mile from Dublin, near an antient stone cross: while others hold, that the bodies of Brien and Murrough were conveyed from the field of battle to Swords, (six miles from Dublin) and from thence attended to Armagh by the archbishop and clergy in procession, where they were deposited in the cathedral there, to which Brien had been a benefactor. After the battle, Sitric retired to Dublin with the remains of the Oostmen, and Melaghlin was rewarded for his

his treachery by being a second time advanced to the throne of Ireland.

A. D. 1018 (*a*). The Danes of Dublin were quiet for four years after this bloody battle; but at length they began to recover their spirits, and marched into Meath under the conduct of their king Sitric, who wasted and plundered Kells; from whence they took many prisoners, and slew great numbers, who had taken shelter in the church there. But their good fortune forsook them before the end of the year, when they were defeated (*b*) by king Melaghlin in a battle fought at Fodvay.

A. D. 1019. Bryen Mac-Melmurry, king of Leinster, fell under the jealousy of the Danes, and Sitric, king of Dublin, put out his eyes (*c*), which (according to a custom long established among the Irish) rendered him incapable of government; so that he was deposed, and Ugair succeeded him.

(*a*) Keat. part 2. p. 98. Dub. Edit.

(*b*) War. Antiq.

(*c*) Ibid.

(*d*) Ibid.

THE HISTORY OF

A. D. 1022 (*a*). Ugair Mac-Dunluing, king of Leinster, routed Sitric, king of Dublin, in a battle fought at Delgine, and slew a great number of his forces.

A. D. 1029 (*b*). Sitric, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, undertook a religious pilgrimage to Rome, and died on his journey. He was succeeded by his son Aulasse Mac-Sitric, who the year following was taken prisoner by Matthew or Mathgaun O-Riagan, and obliged to pay for his ransom 200 cows, 80 British horses, 3 ounces of gold, and a certain sword called Charles's sword: perhaps the sword of Charles Knute, son to the king of Denmark, who fell valiantly fighting in the plains of Clontarf.

A. D. 1035 (*c*). Aulasse Mac-Sitric, king of Dublin, was slain in England on a journey he was making to Rome, and was succeeded by his son Sitric Mac-Aulasse, who the year following slew Reginald O-Hivar, prince of the Danes of Waterford, in the streets of Dublin.

(*a*) War. Antiq.

(*b*) Ibid.

(*c*) Ibid.

A. D. 1042 (*a*). This year, or as some say, in the year 1041, Sitric Mac-Aulaffe king of the Ostmen of Dublin, died. This Sitric, as it is thought, is the same person, whom the black-book of Christ-church calls Sitric the son of Ableb, and who, together with Donat, bishop of Dublin, about the year 1038, founded that church in the heart of the city; of which we shall give an account hereafter.

He was succeeded by his son Aulaffe Mac-Sitric, erroneously called Alphred, king of Divelin, by Caradocus of Lhancarvan. About this time, or a year earlier (*b*), Conan ap Jago, who had married Ranulpha, Aulaffe's daughter, fled to Ireland, to avoid the cruelties of Griffin ap Lewellin, who had usurped Venedotia or North Wales, which of right was Conan's inheritance. Conan, by the assistance of his father-in-law, raised a considerable body of forces in Dublin, and sailed over with them into Wales to assert his claim. With these he took Griffin prisoner by stratagem. But the Welsh

(*a*) War. Antiq.

(*b*) Caradocus of Lhancarvan.

CHAP. hearing of it, assembled in great numbers,
 IX. rescued Griffin, and drove Conan to his
 ships with considerable slaughter.

A. D. 1050 (*a*). Conan ap Jago made another attempt this year for the recovery of Venedotia ; but with as bad fortune as before. For the greatest part of his fleet was wrecked by tempest, and he himself cast upon the Irish shore ; and from thence forth he continued with his father-in-law Aulasse in Dublin.

A. D. 1066 (*b*). Godred-Crovan, king of Man, is said to have subdued Dublin this year, and a great part of Leinster, and to have made himself king of the parts he had brought under his power. Lanfrank, archbishop of Canterbury, in an epistle (*c*) to this Godred, styles him king of Ireland, but in a mistake ; and at the same time he gives Tirdolvac (who really was king of Ireland) the same title.

A. D. 1071 (*d*). Murrough Mac-Dermot, king of Leinster, died, and was bu-

(*a*) Ware Antiq. Carad. of Lhancary.

(*b*) Chron. of Man, at the end of the new edition of Camden in English.

(*c*) Usher's Sylloge Epist. p. 6. Baron. Anales, tom. 11.

(*d*) War. ibid.

ried by the Ostmén in Dublin, to whom they were tributary. He is called king of the Galls of Leinster, as well as of that province, in some of the Irish annals (*a*). CHAP. IX.

A. D. 1074 (*b*). Donat, first bishop of the Ostmén of Dublin, died, and was buried in his own cathedral near the high altar. His successor Patrick was also an Easterling.

A. D. 1076 (*c*). Godred Crovan, king of Dublin, as also of the islands of Man and the Hebrides, died in the island of Ila (*d*), called by Ptolemy Epidium. Upon his death, the Ostmén of Dublin elected Godfrid Meranagh for their king.

A. D. 1088 (*e*). The Ostmén of Dublin marched to Waterford, and took and burned it down to the ground.

A. D. 1089 (*f*). The Ostmén of Dublin, Waterford and Wicklow united, and with joint forces marched out, intending to plunder Cork. But they were met by

(*a*) Annals of the Priory of All Saints in Lough Ree.

(*b*) War. Antiq.

(*c*) Ibid.

(*d*) Chron. of Man.

(*e*) War. ibid.

(*f*) Ibid.

CHAP. the people of Oneach, and routed with
IX. considerable execution.

A. D. 1095 (*a*). Mortogh O-Brien, king of Ireland, advanced to Dublin with an army, and from thence drove out king Godfrid Meranagh, who soon after died of grief or of the plague, which then ravaged all Europe, and to this, Mac-Geoghagan imputes his death. We read of no other king of the Ostmen of Dublin for twenty-five years after this period; and therefore probably king Mortogh governed it, with the rest of Ireland, until his death in 1120; to which the MS. annals of Connell Mac-Geoghagan give some countenance, which say, "that Mortogh was constituted king of Dublin, and of the Danes of Ireland."

A. D. 1125 (*b*). Torfin Mac-Torcall (who was advanced to the government of the Ostmen of Dublin in the year 1120) died this year a sudden death in the flower of his youth, and was succeeded by Donald Mac-Gilleholmock.

(*a*) War. Antiq.

(*b*) Ibid.

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A. D. 1134 (*a*). Cornelius, son to Mor-togh, king of Meath, was slain in battle by Donald Mac-Gilleholmock, and his Oostmen of Dublin. But by a sudden change of fortune Donald was slain in another battle : this same year the Dublinians were put to flight, and the subjects of Meath broke into Fingal, and wasted it with fire and sword. Donald was succeeded by Reginald Mac-Torcall.

A. D. 1142 (*b*). About this time Cadwallader revolting from his allegiance to his brother Owen Guinoth, prince of North Wales, fled into Ireland, and agreed with the Oostmen of Dublin for two thousand marks to raise a compleat army, and make war on his brother. The army was raised, and composed partly of Oostmen and partly of Irish, and sent into Wales under the command of Ooster, and the sons of Torcall and Cherulph. But soon after they had landed, hearing that the brothers had made peace, they detained Cadwallader prisoner, until he gave them two thousand head of cattle for the two thousand

(*a*) War. Antiq.

(*b*) Carad. Lhancar. War. ib.

marks

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marks stipulated to be paid them for their wages. These things being so done, Owen Guineth unexpectedly fell on the Ostmen and Irish thus loaded with spoils before they could recover their fleet, slew a great number, and returned with the booty. The remains of this shattered army got on ship-board, and returned home with shame and loss.

A. D. 1147 (*a*). Reginald Mac-Torcall, king of Dublin, being this year slain in battle by the people of Meath, Godfrid Mac-Olave, king of Man, was (according to the Manks chronicle) recognized king by the Ostmen of Dublin. But (according to the annals of Ireland) (*b*) Oiter or Ofter is said to have succeeded Reginald; yet possibly he might have governed in subordination to the king of Man. However that may be, Ofter was slain two years after by the sons of Torcall (as the said annals relate) upon which Brodar Mac-Torcall, brother to Reginald, obtained the principality of Dublin.

(*a*) War. Antiq.

(*b*) Annals of Abbey-Boyle ad. an. 1148.

A. D. 1161 (*a*). Brodar Mac-Torcall, ^{CHAP.} king of the Oostmen of Dublin, was slain ^{IX.} in battle by the inhabitants of Meath, and his brother Asculph Mac-Torcall succeeded him.

A. D. 1162. The Oostmen of Dublin were over-run and spoiled by Dermot Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster, who bore a greater sway over them than any other king had done for a long time.

A. D. 1165. Henry II. king of England, being alarmed by the insurrections of the Welsh, who, under the conduct of David ap Owen, prince of North Wales, had invaded and pillaged part of that king's country, he levied an army through all his dominions of England and France, and had succours from Flanders and Bretagne, resolving to chastize that people. Among these the Oostmen of Dublin, either as auxiliaries or allies, attended king Henry with a good body of forces, and continued half a year in his service. But partly from the difficulties of the passes, and partly through want of provisions, the king was obliged to break up his camp ingloriously, and the

(*a*) War. Antiq.

Oostmen

CHAP. Oostmen, half starved for want of bread,
IX. returned home.

A. D. 1167 (*a*). Roderick O-Connor, king of Ireland, invaded Leinster, put Dermot Mac-Murrough, king of that province to flight, and obliged the Lagenians, and particularly the Oostmen of Dublin, to give him hostages. The cause of this war was not only the cruelty and oppression which king Dermot exercised over his subjects, but a rape committed by him on the wife of Tiernan O-Roirk, king of Breffny, which in its consequences brought on the invasion of the English; of which so far as relates to Dublin in the next chapter.

(*a*) War. Antiq.

A S Y N

A SYNCHRONICAL

KINGS

Melfechlin (I.) Mac-Ma

Hugh O-Neill. vulgo, I

Flan Mac-Melfechlin.

Neill Glundub Mac-H

Donat (II.) Mac-Flan.

Congelach Mac-Mælit

Donald O-Neill.

Melfechlin (II.) Mac-D

Brien Mac-Kenedy, vu

Melfechlin (II.) again I

Inter-regnum of 20 Y

Dermot (III.) Mac-Me

Tirdelvach O-Brien.

Moriertach O-Brien, M

Tirdelvach O-Connor.

Moriertach O-Neill,
Mac-Loghlin.

Roderick O-Connor,
Ireland was subjec
glifh.

[Opposite page 206.]

CHRONICAL TABLE of the Kings of IRELAND, and the Kings of the OSTMEN of DUBLIN.

KINGS OF IRELAND.

	Prom.	Death.	Years.
Mac-Mælruan.	846	862	16
vulgo, Finliath.	862	879	17
fechlin.	879	916	36½
Mac-Hugh Finliath.	916	919	3
ac-Flan.	919	944	25
c-Mæliath.	944	956	12
ll.	956	980	24
Mac-Donald.	980	1003	23
nedy, vulgè, Boro.	1003	1014	11
) again King.	1014	1023	9
of 20 Years.	[1023	1043	20]
Mac-Melnambo.	1043	1073	30
-Brien.	1073	1086	13
-Brien, Mac-Tirdelvach.	1086	1120	34
-Connor.	1120	1157	37
O'Neill, vulgè, Maurice } in.	1157	1166	9
Connor, in whose Reign } s subjected to the En-	1166	1198	32

KINGS OF DUBLIN.

	Prom.	Death.	Years.
I. Amlave or Aulaffe.	853	871	18
II. Ivar Mac-Aulaffe.	871	872	1
III. Oftin Mac-Aulaffe.	872	875	3
IV. Godfrid Mac-Ivar.	875	888	13
V. Sitrick Mac-Ivar.	888	896	8
VI. Aulaffe Mac-Ivar.	896	896	part of a year.
VII. Reginald Mac-Ivar.	896	921	25
VIII. Godfrid Mac-Reginald.	921	934	13
IX. Aulaffe Mac-Godfrid.	934	941	7
X. Blacar Mac-Godfrid.	941	948	7
XI. Godfrid Mac-Sitric.	948	951	3
XII. Aulaffe Mac-Sitric I.	951	981	31
XIII. Gluniaran Mac-Aulaffe.	981	989	8
XIV. Sitric Mac-Aulaffe I. [Hyman an Usurper for part of a year, while Sitric was in banish- ment.]	989	1029	40
XV. Aulaffe Mac-Sitric II.			
XVI. Sitric Mac-Aulaffe II.	1029	1035	6
XVII. Aulaffe Mac-Sitric III. [deposed by Godred Crovan]	1035	1042	7
XVIII. Godred Crovan.	1042	1066	24
XIX. Godfrid Meranagh [Murtogh king of Ireland, go- verned the Ostmen of Dub- lin.]	1066	1076	10
XX. Torfin Mac-Torcall.	1076	1095	19
XXI. Donald Mac-Gilleholmock.	1095	1120	25
XXII. Reginald Mac-Torcall.	1120	1125	5
XXIII. Ofter or Oiter, [by others, Godfrid Mac-Olave, king of Man, Chron. Manniæ.]	1125	1134	9
XXIV. Brodar Mac-Torcall.	1134	1147	13
XXV. Afculph Mac-Torcall, in whose time Dublin became subject to the English, and he slain.	1147	1149	2
	1149	1161	12
	1161	1171	10

C H A P.

The history of the city of Dublin continued from the arrival of the English in 1169, to the settlement of it under that power in 1173.

HENRY II. king of England, from the beginning of his reign was animated with a strong ambition to reduce Ireland under his obedience, partly on account of the many injuries done to his subjects by piracies (*a*), but principally as frequent aids were sent from thence against him in his wars with France (*b*). For this end he summoned a council of his great men at Winchester (*c*) in 1155 to consult upon measures for carrying these his designs into execution : but the attempt was then looked upon to be so hazardous, that it was for the present laid aside, and he contented himself with procuring a bull (*d*) from pope Adrian to licence his invasion of that kingdom upon a favourable op-

(*a*) Cox's Hist. Ireland, vol. I. p. 1.

(*b*) MS. College of Dublin.

(*c*) Tyr. Hist. v. 2. lib. 5. p. 300.

(*d*) Pryn's Pap. Usurp. v. 1. p. 709.

portunity,

portunity, which in a few years after presented itself.

Dermod Mac-Murrough, alias Kevenagh, king of Leinster, a lustful and ambitious prince, having by arms obliged O'Neill, O-Melaghlin, O-Carroll, and other Irish princes to give him hostages, grew so insolent at his great successes, that he became oppressive (*a*) to his subjects, and injurious to his neighbours, and more especially by a rape committed by him in the year 1167 on Dervorgille, wife of O-Roirk, king of Breffny, who was daughter to O-Melaghlin king of Meath; whereupon he was invaded by his enemies, and abandoned by his subjects and tributaries, particularly by Murrough O-Birne (*b*), Asculph Mac-Torcall, king of Dublin, and Daniel, prince of Ossory, and after many defeats was obliged to forsake his country, and throw himself at the feet of king Henry (then in Aquitaine) and crave his protection and assistance, offering to become his liege-man, and to serve him faithfully during his life. The king of England, being engaged in his French wars,

(*a*) Geral. Cambr. lib. 1. cap. 1.

(*b*) Maurice Regan.

was disabled from affording him any pre-^{CHAP.}sent succour; but having taken from him ^{X.}an oath of allegiance, he by letters patent (*a*) granted a general licence to all his subjects to aid and assist king Dermot in the recovery of his kingdom. This happened in the year 1168.

With this Encouragement king Dermot returned to England, and at Bristol published the king's letters, and his own overtures of great entertainment to such as would assist him. Richard de Clare, earl of Strigul and Pembroke (commonly called Strongbow from his excellence in archery) was a man of great abilities and power (*b*), of a high and conspicuous birth, magnanimous, but infinitely profuse, which had reduced his large estate to such a narrow condition, that having almost exhausted his patrimony, he was beyond measure obnoxious to his creditors, and from thence most ready to embrace all motions that promised any means of extricating himself from his difficulties. He was charmed with the proposals of the king of Leinster,

(*a*) Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 1.

(*b*) MS. College.

and wanted nothing but king Henry's special licence (a) to engage absolutely with him; which, if he could obtain, he stipulated to assist him in person, and with sufficient aids to restore him to his kingdom. On the other hand, the exiled king covenanted to give him his daughter Eva to wife, and with her the reversion of the kingdom of Leinster.

Fired with these hopes, king Dermot returned home, and wintered privately at Ferns among the clergy there (b). Yet, growing impatient at the delays in the execution of earl Strongbow's engagement, on account of king Henry's special licence not yet obtained, early in the spring 1169 he dispatched (c) his prime minister, Maurice Regan, called, *his trusty servant and interpreter*, (from whose history of these transactions, and from that of another contemporary witness, Giraldus Cambrensis, this account is chiefly gathered) into Wales, with authority in his name to promise to all who would serve him in his wars in Ireland, large recompences in lands of in-

(a) Regan MS.

(b) Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 2.

(c) Regan.

heritance,

heritance, or good entertainment in money or cattle to such who should decline settling in the country. Robert Fitz-Stephen, (a man of prime account in Wales, and who had been lately enlarged out of prison by king Rhees at Dermod's mediation) undertook the service, and under his banner listed thirty gentlemen at arms, who were his own kinsmen, threescore men in jacks or light coats of mail, and about three hundred archers and footmen. There also engaged in the same adventure, Maurice de Prendergast, with ten gentlemen at arms, and a good number of archers, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, with ten gentlemen likewise at arms, thirty horsemen, and about one hundred archers. To these may be added Hervey of Mount-Maurice, Robert de Barry, Miler Fitz-Henry, and Miler Fitz-David, son to the bishop of St. Davids; but the numbers in their retinue are not mentioned.

This army, small indeed for so great an enterprize, landed (*a*) at Bannow-bay, not far from Wexford in May 1169; from whence they immediately dispatched mes-

(*a*) Regan.

engers to king Dermot, notifying their arrival, and were speedily joined by him, his natural son, Donald Kevanagh, and a good body of forces. With these they reduced Wexford, twice chastised the king of Ossory, plundered the country of O-Fellan, brought O-Tool, and others, to submission, and obliged them to give hostages for their future loyalty. We only mention these actions, briefly in order to connect them with the affairs of the city of Dublin, with which we shall now proceed.

King Dermot, animated with these successes, persuaded his new allies to turn their arms against Dublin, alledging, that the reducing of that important place would lay a foundation for the conquest of the whole kingdom. But private revenge was the motive (*a*) to this undertaking, for the citizens had long before, under colour of friendship, invited Dermot's father to an entertainment, and getting him into their power, under pretence of some former injuries, basely murdered him, and contemptuously buried his body in a dunghill with a dog; from which time

(*a*) Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 22.

they

they cast off their allegiance to their prince, and continued in a state of rebellion under their own petty king Asculph Mac-Torcall.

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Leaving a small body of forces, with Fitz-Stephen (who was employed in erecting a fort at Carrig (*a*), two miles from Wexford, in order to bridle that fickle town, which was for the most part inhabited by Ostmen) king Dermot and his new allies put themselves upon their march to Dublin, and entering the borders of the territories thereof, they burned, spoiled and wasted the same, and the whole country adjoining. The citizens finding their inability to resist, sued for peace, which they obtained upon swearing fealty, and giving sufficient hostages for their future obedience; which done, Asculph was continued in the government of the city.

This train of successes inspired king Dermot with higher undertakings, and he consulted with the English adventurers how he might recover the monarchy of Ireland, which some of his ancestors formerly enjoyed, and to which he pretend-

(*a*) Regan. Tyrrel's Hist. Engl. vol. II. p. 346.

ed a title : and they advised him once more to solicit earl Strongbow to make good his former engagements, he therefore wrote to the earl (*a*), and put him in mind, that the year was already spent without seeing him. The earl, upon receipt of Dermod's letters, perceiving what feats the small body of English forces had atchieved in Ireland, conceived great hopes of the undertaking, and determined to make the attempt ; but first he hastened to the king, who was still in Normandy, and intreated him for licence to seek his fortune in Ireland. The king, wearied with importunity, gave him such an answer, as the earl interpreted to amount to a licence, and returning to Wales, he dispatched Reymond le Gros, with nine or ten knights, and some foot, (Cambrensis says seventy archers) to keep up Dermod's spirits till his arrival, which he promised should be without delay. Reymond landed near Waterford in spring 1170, and having cast up a slight intrenchment, he had considerable success (*b*) against a strong party of the inhabitants of that city, supported

(*a*) Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 12.

(*b*) Regan.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

by the prince of Offory, Mac-Phelan of Offelan, and O-Ryan of Odrone, attended with an army of three or four thousand men. But he maintained his ground in his fortrefs of fods till earl Strongbow landed in Auguft following.

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CHAP.
X.

This noble adventurer brought with him two hundred men at arms, and a thoufand others, as Cambrenfis fays; but Maurice Regan increafes the number to fifteen or fixteen hundred foldiers. With thefe he immediately affaulted Waterford, and after two repulfes made himfelf mafter of the town, not without a confiderable flaughter of the citizens.

King Dermot and all the Englifh adventurers joined earl Strongbow at Waterford; where, according to compact, the marriage between the earl and Eva was folemnized.

In the mean time, the citizens of Dublin (a) had again revolted, and it was determined in council to chaftife them. While preparations were making for this purpofe, Roderick O-Connor, king of Conaught, and monarch of Ireland, had raifed an

(a) Regan. Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 16.

army of 30,000 horse and foot, with a resolution to impeach the intended enterprize against Dublin. In pursuance of which, he encamped with the main body of his forces at Clondalkin, three or four miles from Dublin, and guarded all the passes through the mountains with strong detachments. King Dermot laid the difficulties of the attempt before his confederates; but they judged, that to draw back would give such a reputation to the arms of the king of Ireland, as would be little short of a foil, and therefore it was resolved in council to proceed. Miles de Cogan, an officer of great valour, marched in the van with a regiment of 700 men, supported by Donald Kavenagh, natural son to king Dermot, and a strong body of Irish. Reymond le Gros led the battle with a regiment of 800 English, supported by king Dermot and 1000 Irish. The reere was brought up by 3000 English, headed by earl Strongbow, and supported by a strong regiment of Irish. Their orderly march so appaled the enemy, that they gave way without making any opposition, and the king of Ireland, by advice of his council, dissolved his army, and

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and returned home. This is the account 217.
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given by Maurice Regan (who was then in the army, and on the score of his prudence sent from thence to summon Dublin) which we choose to follow, rather than the relation of Cambrensis, who says, that the confederates gave the Irish army the slip, marched through the mountains of Glandelagh, and got safe to Dublin. This would be to expose themselves between two armies, or (as it is now called) between two fires, which the English were better experienced soldiers than to run the hazard of.

Maurice Regan was dispatched to summon the town, and to demand thirty hostages for the better assurance of king Dermot. Asculph Mac-Torcall, fearing the issue of a siege (*a*), was ready to submit to the terms; but the citizens disagreeing in the choice of the hostages, the time allotted for the treaty expired, of which Miles de Cogan took advantage, and, without any command from king Dermot or the earl, made himself master of the town with great slaughter. The

(*a*) Regan.

soldiers

soldiers got good spoil from the rich townsmen, and Asculph and many of the Ostmen citizens escaped by means of their shipping in the harbour. The same day (being the 21st of September 1170) king Dermot and the earl made their entry into Dublin, wherein they found great abundance of provisions. A few days after Dermot returned to Ferns, and the earl about Michaelmas marched to Waterford with a part of his forces, leaving Dublin under the command of Miles de Cogan, who may truly be called the first English governor of it.

King Dermot died (*a*) at Ferns in May 1171, and most of the Irish nobility forsook the earl, except Donald Kavenagh, and two or three others.

In the mean time, the news of these fortunate successes had reached the ears of king Henry (*b*), who was jealous of Strongbow, and thought himself robbed of the glory of so great a conquest. He therefore not only confiscated all the earl's estate both in England and Wales, but by

(*a*) Regan *ibid.* Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 20.

(*b*) MS. College.

proclamation (a) prohibited all his subjects from importing provisions or stores into Ireland, and further commanded such of them as were already in that kingdom to return home by a certain day. This proclamation, and the news that O-Connor, king of Ireland, had levied an army with an intent to besiege Dublin, brought the earl back both to defend the town, and to consult of means to appease the king's anger. O-Connor invested the city with an army of 60,000 men. He himself took up his post at Castleknock and Finglas, Mac-Dunleve, king of Ulster, encamped at Clontarf, O-Bryen, king of Munster, at Kilmainham, and Moriartach, prince of Kinsellagh, at Dalky, waiting for the arrival of Asculph, who was expected with a fleet and a considerable number of forces from the isle of Man, and the Orcades; by which means, all access to the city would be shut up. But he came too late.

Dublin being thus invested with a numerous army, and within but weakly provided either with men or victuals for a

(a) Giral. Cambr. lib. I. p. 19.

defence,

defence, the stores taken with the city being much consumed ; nevertheless, bore the siege for two months. But then, all necessaries failing, earl Strongbow called a council, and laying before them the scantiness of their provisions, and the little hopes of relief from abroad, especially as king Henry had prohibited his subjects from sending them any aid, he advised to send to king Roderick, and propose a treaty, and that he should offer to submit himself unto him, become his man, and hold Leinster of him as a feudatory province. This council was approved, and Laurence, archbishop of Dublin, was commissioned to treat with Roderick. But he, knowing the difficulties the garrison laboured under, and not doubting but he should carry the town by assault, insisted upon much more exorbitant terms, and therefore willed the archbishop to tell the besieged, that unless the earl would surrender up into his hands the city of Dublin, and also Waterford and Wexford, together with all his castles, and at a day prefixed abandon Ireland, and return home with his English forces, that he would
without

without delay give the assault, and made no doubt of carrying the city by storm.

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X.

These high demands of the Irish monarch being reported to the council, they, by the advice of Miles de Cogan, resolved upon a sudden sally, hoping for success from the unexpectedness of the attempt. Miles de Cogan, at his own request, commanded the van-guard, consisting of 200 chosen men; Reymond le Gros put himself at the head of the battle, consisting of 200 also; and the earl advanced in the rear with the like number. They directed their march to Finglas, where Roderick lay encamped, and made such an unexpected and vigorous onset, that all fled before them. They slew 1500 of the enemy, and took many prisoners, with the loss of only one English footman (*a*). The king himself escaped with some difficulty; for at the time of the first onset he was in a bath (*b*) on account of some bodily indisposition. This overthrow so discouraged the rest of the Irish, who had beleaguered the city in divers parts, that they abandoned the siege, and the town

(*a*) Regan.

(*b*) Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 25.

CHAP. was relieved in its greatest extremity. For
 X. in the enemy's camp were found great store
 of baggage (a), and such quantities of
 corn, meal and pork, as were sufficient to
 victual the city for a year.

The siege of Dublin being thus raised, the earl found himself at liberty to march a part of his forces to the relief of Fitz-Stephen, who had been closely besieged in his castle of Carrig, near Wexford. But all correspondence having been cut off between him and his friends in Dublin, he had surrendered before their arrival.

From Waterford earl Strongbow failed to England, to appease the king; and he offered him all the acquisitions he had made in Ireland, either by the sword or marriage. It was agreed (b), that the earl should recognize the king as sovereign lord, and should surrender to him the city of Dublin, with the adjacent cantreds, the maritime towns of Leinster, the city of Waterford, and all castles, and should acknowledge to hold the remainder of the king and his heirs.

(a) Regan.

(b) Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 29.

In the mean time, Asculph Mac-Torcall took advantage of the earl's absence, and arrived in the harbour of Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and 10,000 soldiers (*a*), levied in the isle of Man, the Orcades and Norway, full of hopes to recover Dublin, and his former greatness. He was attended in this expedition by John le Dene (called John Wood, *i. e.* John the Mad by Cambrensis) (*b*), a man of great estimation for military prowess; and with him came a good body of Norwegians. No time was lost in landing their men; for they hoped to surprise the city, and carry it by a sudden assault. But the governor, Miles de Cogan, was not wanting in his preparations for a vigorous defence.

Near Dublin lived an Irish petty prince, named Gillemoholmock (*c*), who was at peace and good neighbourhood with the English, and his hostages were at that time with Cogan. This petty king came to offer his service in defence of the city. But Cogan insisted that he should stand aloof, as a neuter, in some quarter where

(*a*) Regan ib.(*b*) Cap. 21.(*c*) Regan.

he might see the action, and if the enemy fled, that he should cut off their retreat to their shipping, and help the English to kill them; but if the English gave ground, that he should fall upon them, and put as many of them to the sword as he could to prevent their dying by the hands of their enemies. Upon the performance of these conditions, which Gillemoholmock swore to, Cogan promised him to deliver up his hostages.

John le Dene made a furious assault on the east gate, then called the gate of St. Mary les Dames, from a nunnery of that name in the neighbourhood of it; but he was repulsed by Miles de Cogan, and 500 of the Norwegians fell in the action, and great numbers of them were drowned. It is reported by Maurice Regan, that John le Dene was a man of such great strength, that with one blow of an ax he cut the thigh of an horseman asunder, and the leg fell to the ground. During the action at the east gate, Richard de Cogan, by direction of his brother, sallied out of the south gate, (then called pole-gate, at the end of St. Werburgh-street) with a body of 300 horse, and taking

ing a circuit round that part of the city, fell with such resolution on the enemy in flank, that they were thrown into confusion; which Miles de Cogan perceiving, he sallied out of the east gate with the greatest strength of the garrison both horse and foot, and obtained a compleat victory. As soon as the Norwegians were broken, Gillemoholmock, not unmindful of his engagements, pursued the chase with great eagerness, and slew many before they could reach their fleet.

The Norwegians slain in this engagement were numbered at 2000, and only nine or ten Englishmen were lost. John le Dene fell by the hands of Miles de Cogan, and Asculph was taken prisoner by his brother; but boasting what mighty matters he would do when he obtained his liberty, Miles de Cogan commanded him to be beheaded in sight of the fleet. Those who had escaped the sword of the English were intercepted by Gillemoholmock, before they could reach their ships, and obliged to fly dispersed into the country, where, being odious to the natives on account of their former cruelties, they were slain in great

Q

numbers;

numbers; so that of this army 2,000 did not escape, and most of their ships, homeward bound, afterwards perished by tempest.

Thus ended the power of the Ostmen in Dublin, who never after made any effort to recover their former possessions. Many of them had before incorporated with the Irish; and now upon this great revolution such as remained in the city or neighbourhood became quiet subjects to the English, and by degrees one people with them.

This storm was soon followed by another (*a*). For in the beginning of the year 1172, Tiernan O-Roirk, king of Brefny, (called by Cambrensis king of Meath) taking advantage of Strongbow's absence in England, and judging that the several assaults before mentioned had much weakened the garrison of Dublin, mustered up a considerable army, and marched to besiege it. But Miles de Cogan broke all his measures by a successful sally, in which his whole army was routed, and his son and other chieftanes slain.

(*a*) Cambrensis.

While these things were doing, king Henry II. was preparing for a voyage into Ireland, where he arrived (a) near Waterford with a fleet of 240 ships on the 18th of October 1172, attended by earl Richard Strongbow, William Fitz-Aldelm, Humphry de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and many other lords, earls and barons, besides 400 knights or men at arms, and 4,000 soldiers well appointed. The first action he did upon his landing, was to receive the investiture of the city of Waterford, and the homage of earl Strongbow for the kingdom of Leinster, the inheritance of which was granted to him, and he placed Robert Fitz-Bernard in the government of Waterford, where he made but a short stay, and from thence marched to Dublin, which Strongbow, according to covenant, delivered up to him, and the king committed the government thereof to Hugh de Lacy, who is called in records and history, sometimes bailiff, sometimes seneschal, and sometimes guardian or custos of Dublin.

From Dublin, the king without any delay marched into Munster; and in this

(a) Regan.

Cambrensis.

Q 2

journey

journey received the submission and homage of a great many petty princes in the south, particularly of Dermot Mac-Carthy, king of Cork, Donald O-Brien, king of Limerick, Donald Mac-Gilla-Phadruick, king of Offory, O-Phelan, prince of Desies, and many others; and at Lismore his majesty held a synod of the clergy, and gave directions for the building of a castle there, which done, he returned to Dublin. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the king made but one journey to Dublin, and that after the time he had received the submissions of the princes of Munster. But we choose to follow Maurice Regan, who was an eye witness of the transactions of those times: and indeed it is more probable, that the king should be in haste to proceed to Dublin (not only a town of the greatest importance in all Ireland, but also the metropolis of Leinster) in order to obtain the possession of it from earl Strongbow, of whose growing power he was exceeding jealous.

Upon the king's return to Dublin on the 11th of November, many petty princes

ees made their submission (*a*), and swore allegiance to him in person, as Gillemoholmock, O-Chadesie, O-Carroll, king of Uriel, O-Melaghlin, king of Meath, O-Roirk, king of Bresny, with many others. But Roderick O-Connor, king of Connaught, and monarch of all Ireland, came no nearer to Dublin than the river Shannon, and there Hugh de Lacy and William Fitz-Aldelm repaired to him by commission from king Henry, to whom he made his submission, became tributary, swore allegiance, and gave hostages for his fidelity. Thus all Ireland made a voluntary submission to the king of England, except the princes of Ulster, and they also virtually did so in the submission of the supreme monarch, Roderick.

At this time the king granted the laws of England to the people of Ireland, which were joyfully received by them all, and confirmed by the king, having first received their oaths for the observation of them (*b*). He seems also now to have established the courts of justice, and officers for the administration of the laws in Ireland, and to have held a parliament

(*a*) Cambrensis.(*b*) Matth. Paris, ad an. 1172.

at Dublin: and though all the statutes at that time enacted are lost, yet the footsteps of one of them remain still in the Roll's-office, and is recited in a statute made in a parliament held at Trim, anno 2d Richard III. (a), where it is enacted, " that
 " the statute of Henry Fitz-Empress (*i. e.*
 " Henry II.) made for the election of a
 " governor of Ireland, when it shall hap-
 " pen to be void of any lawful governor,
 " be by the authority of this parliament,
 " ratified and confirmed, and that Tho-
 " mas Fitz-Gerald, chancellor of Ireland,
 " Sir Roland Fitz-Eustace, treasurer of
 " Ireland, Philip Bermingham, chief jus-
 " tice of the king's bench of Ireland,
 " Thomas Plunket, chief justice of the
 " common pleas of Ireland, Oliver Euf-
 " tace, chief baron of the exchequer of
 " Ireland, or his deputy for the time be-
 " ing, Thomas Dowdall, clerk and keeper
 " of the rolls and records of the chancery
 " of Ireland John Estrete, the king's ser-
 " jeant at law of Ireland, and every of
 " them severally be adjudged to hold their
 " several offices for their lives; and that

(a) Rot. Parl. 2d Rich. III. cap. 8.

“ it be lawful for you or the majority of CHAP.
 “ them, as well as for all others, who X.
 “ shall severally hold any of the said of-
 “ fices, by reason of the death of any
 “ officer of the said offices, by gift un-
 “ der the teste of Gerald earl of Kildare,
 “ in any manner as governor of this land,
 “ *actording to the tenor, usage and execution*
 “ *of the said statute of Henry Fitz-Empress,*
 “ *with the assent of the nobles of this land,*
 “ *as is specified in the same statute,* upon
 “ every such avoidance to choose a noble
 “ lord to be governor, and have the go-
 “ vernment as justice of Ireland, accord-
 “ *ing to antient usage, used and executed from*
 “ *that time,* and that it shall be lawful
 “ for such governor so chosen to hold
 “ parliaments and great councils, and
 “ what they shall do therein shall be good
 “ and effectual in law, as if done by any
 “ other governor in times passed. Pro-
 “ vided that such election be made by
 “ the lords spiritual and temporal and
 “ nobles of the land.” From hence it is
 apparent, that king Henry II. made laws
 and statutes for Ireland, and by pointing
 out this statute concerning government
 in particular (which the statute of Richard

was then about confirming) it is no way improbable that there were other statutes then made by that monarch for Ireland, which had no relation to the election of a governor, though they are now lost. It is manifest also from this statute, that Henry II. did first institute courts of justice in Ireland, and made his officers thereof. For the words, *that they* (*i. e.* the chancellor, treasurer, &c.) *do with the assent of the nobles of the land, and according to the tenor, usage and execution of the statute of Henry Fitz-Empress, as is specified in the same statute, elect a governor, who was to have the government as justice of Ireland, according to antient usage, used and executed from that time ; i. e.* from the enacting the statute of Henry Fitz-Empress ; or else how could it be said in this recited statute of Richard III. that the election must be made according to the *tenor of the said statute, and as it is therein specified* ? And if the tenor and antient usage, and execution of that statute of Henry II. was, that these great officers, with the nobles should make an election, the consequence is undeniable, that at the time of making that statute of Henry II. there

there were such officers for Ireland as CHAP. X.
 chancellor, treasurer, judges, &c. and who, without all peradventure, did administer the laws of England to the subjects of Ireland, then lately received and established there: and, with this agrees the preamble of another statute (*a*), which says, "That ever since the conquest of the realm of Ireland, it has been used therein, that upon every avoidance of a governor, the council should elect a justice, &c." and of the council have these great officers before mentioned always been. To which may be added, a resolution of the two houses of parliament of Ireland on the 11th of May 1641, namely, "That in the reign of king Henry II. the common law and lawful customs of England were received, planted and established in this his majesty's kingdom of Ireland." But this subject is more fully handled in another place (*b*). We only mention thus much here to obviate the common opinion of historians, who ascribe to king John the introduction of the English laws into this kingdom.

(*a*) 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 2. (*b*) Antiq. of Irel. cap. 13.

The king kept his christmas (*a*) at Dublin in as great state as the place would then allow; for there was no house there capable of receiving his retinue; and therefore he was under the necessity of hastily erecting near St. Andrew's church a long pavilion, like a cabin, composed of smooth wattles after the fashion of the country (*b*), which being well furnished with plate, household stuff and good cheer, made a better appearance than ever had been before seen in Ireland. Many of the Irish princes flocked thither to pay their duty to the king, not without admiration and applause of his magnificence. The greatest part of his charge was expended in royal entertainments to captivate the Irish, and his time in the five months he stayed there in endeavours so to settle matters as wholly for the time to come to frustrate France of the usual aids afforded by the Irish, when attacked by the arms of England. He had experienced the benefit the crown received without charge by private adventurers, and therefore resolved by like methods to make the part he had gained defray the expence of

(*a*) Cambr. ib. cap. 33.(*b*) Tyr. Hist. v. 2. p. 374.

subduing

subduing the whole. To this end he distributed large scopes of land, and huge territories to the grandees who attended him.

CHAP.
X.

To earl Strongbow (which indeed was his right by inheritance from king Dermot) all Leinster, to hold by homage only, the city of Dublin, and the adjoining cantreds, with a few maritime towns and castles excepted. To Hugh de Lacy the kingdom of Meath, to hold by 50 knights. To John de Courcey all Ulster, if he could conquer it; and to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles de Cogan the kingdom of Cork, (which formerly comprehended Desmond) and to Philip de Braos the kingdom of Limerick. But these two latter grants were made after the king's return to England.

While the king remained at Dublin, he received intelligence from England, that his son, the young king Henry (whom he had caused to be crowned) had rebelled against him, and that Normandy was in danger of revolting, into which the pope had sent two legates to make an inquiry into the murder of archbishop Becket. To these distresses were added a plague and scarcity in Ireland, all which
laid

CHAP. laid him under the necessity of hastening
 X. his return, though much against his inclination. For he was at first determined to stay the summer following in Ireland, to fortify it with some strong holds and castles, and settle it in a state of security.

He therefore (according to Cambrensis) (a) left Hugh de Lacy with 20 gentlemen at arms, and Robert Fitz-Stephen and Maurice Fitz-Gerald with 20 other gentlemen at arms, to be wardens and constables of Dublin. He likewise committed to Humphry de Bohun, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and Hugh de Gundeville, the government of Waterford, with 20 gentlemen at arms for their assistants; and he appointed William Fitz-Aldelm, Philip of Hastings, and Philip de Braos, with 20 gentlemen at arms to govern Wexford. Maurice Regan differs from this account in the distribution of these governments. For, omitting Wexford, he places Robert Fitz-Bernard alone in the government of Waterford, and Hugh de Lacy alone in that of Dublin; but then he adds, that Robert Fitz-Stephen, Meiler Fitz-Henry,

(a) Cap. 38.

and

and Milo Fitz-David, were in a fort restrained, and obliged to remain at Dublin with Lacy, whether as assistants in the government, or as counsellors, is not said. However that may be, the king raised these and several other grandees to high power, and gave to them large portions of land, and great jurisdictions and privileges, in order to establish a counter-balance to earl Strongbow, inheritor of all the rest of Leinster, who made his residence at Kildare (*a*), of whose reputation and interest both with the English adventurers and his new Irish subjects, his majesty was past measure jealous. He also granted the city of Dublin to be inhabited by a colony from the city of Bristol, as will be more fully set forth hereafter.

Having thus settled the kingdom in as much security as the shortness of time would permit, he marched from Dublin to Wexford, where he embarked on Easter-monday (*b*) 1173, about sun-rise, and arrived at Portfinan in Wales, half a league from St. David's, about noon the same day, having no man of note in his company but

(*a*) Regan.(*b*) Cambrensis.

CHAP. XI. Miles de Cogan, whom he carried with him out of Ireland (a), and from St. David's he hastened with all imaginable expedition into Normandy.

Thus was completed the reduction of Dublin.

(a) Regan.

An alphabetical list of such English adventurers as arrived in Ireland during the first sixteen years from the invasion of the English, collected partly from Maurice Regan and Giraldus Cambrensis, two cotemporary writers, and partly from records.

A lmane (Walter) nephew to William Fitz-Aldelm.	Bluett (Walter)
Barry (Robert)	Bohune (Humphrey de)
Barry (Robert, jun.)	Borard (Gilbert de)
Barry (Philip) nephew to Robert Fitz-Stephens.	Borard (Robert de)
Barry (Walter de)	Braos (William de)
Barry (Gerald) commonly called Cambrensis, another nephew to Robert Fitz-Stephens.	Bruse or Braos (Philip de)
Basilia, sister to earl Strongbow.	Camerarius (Adam or Chamberlain)
Bendeger (William)	Caunteton or Kantune (Reymond de)
Bermingham (Robert de)	Chappel (Richard de la)
Bevin (de) <i>by some</i> Beuin.	Clahul (John de)
Bigaret (Robert)	Clavill (John)
	Cogan (Miles de)
	Cogan (Richard de)
	Comyn (John) archbishop of Dublin.
	Constantine (Geffry de)
	Curfun

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X.

Curfun (Vivian de)	Hereford (Richard de)
Courcey (John de)	Hofe (Hugh de)
Cressy (Hugh de)	John (Constable of Cheshire)
Curtenay (Reginald de)	Lacy (Hugh de)
Dullard (Adam)	Lacy (John de) constable of Cheshire.
Feipo (Adam de)	Lacy (Robert de)
Ferrand (William)	Loundres (Richard de)
Fitz-Aldelm (William)	Mareyne (Richard de)
Fitz-Bernard (Robert)	Maskerell (William)
Fitz-David (Milo)	Monte Marisco (Hervey de)
Fitz-Girald (Maurice)	Moreton (John, earl of)
Fitz-Godobert (Richard)	Misset (William de)
Fitz-Godobert (Robert)	Nangle or Angulo (Gilbert de)
Fitz-Henry (Meiler)	Nangle (Joscelin Fitz-Gilbert)
Fitz-Henry (Robert)	Nesta, daughter of Maurice Fitz-Gerald.
Fitz-Hugh (Reymund)	Nicholl, a monk.
Fitz-Martin (Robert)	Nicholas, the king's chaplain.
Fitz-Maurice (Alexander)	Nott (William)
Fitz-Maurice (Girald)	Nugent (Gilbert)
Fitz-Philip (Henry)	Pavilly (Reginald de)
Fitz-Philip (Maurice)	Peche (Richard de)
Fitz-Ralph (Randulph)	Petit (William)
Fitz-Richard (Robert)	Petit (Richard)
Fitz-Stephen (Amere or Meredith) son to	Power (Robert le)
Fitz-Stephen (Robert)	Power (Roger le)
Fitz Stephen (Ralph)	Power (William le)
Fitz-Walter (Theobald)	Prendergast (Maurice de)
Fleming (Richard le)	Prendergast (Philip de)
Fleming (Thomas le)	Purcell ———
Fuceport (Adam)	Quiney (Robert de)
Geoffry	Ralph, abbot of Bildewas.
Gernemie (Adam de)	Ralph, archdeacon of Lhancasse.
Glanvill (Reginald de)	Reinand.
Gros (Reymund le)	Ridelsford (John de)
Griffith, nephew to Robert Fitz-Stephen.	Ridelsford (Walter de)
Guido.	Robert ———
Gundeville (Hugh de)	Rupe (Adam de)
Haya (Geoffry de)	Salisbury (Robert de)
Hastings (Philip de)	Smith (Robert)
Henry II. king of England.	Strigul (Richard, earl of) or Strongbow.
Hereford (Adam de)	SanctoLaurentio (Almarick de)
Hereford (John de)	Sancto
Hereford (Osbert de)	

C H A P. Sancto Laurentio (Nicholas de) son to the former.	Verdon (Bertram de) Wallingford (Nicholas) abbot
XI. Thomas ———	of Malmſbury.
Tyrrel (Hugh)	Welſh (Philip)
Tuit (Richard)	Worceſter (Philip de)
Valoiques (Humphrey de)	

C H A P. XI.

Fasti Dublinienſes : Or, a ſhort chronicle of the remarkable actions done from time to time by the citizens of Dublin in defence of the ſtate, intermixed with other accidents befalling the city, and the charters and grants made to it.

A. D. 1173. **K**ING Henry II. having received the ſubmiſſions of the Iriſh, granted the city of Dublin to the people of Briſtol to inhabit, as by the following charter.

“ Henricus dei gratia, &c. Henry by
 “ the grace of God, king of England, lord
 “ of Ireland, duke of Normandy and
 “ Aquitain, and earl of Anjou, to the
 “ archbishops, biſhops, abbots, earls, ba-
 “ rons,

“ rons, justices, ministers, and sheriffs,
 “ and to all his faithful subjects French,
 “ English and Irish, greeting. Know ye,
 “ that I have given, granted, and by my
 “ charter confirmed to my subjects of
 “ Bristol my city of Dublin to inhabit.
 “ Wherefore I will and firmly command
 “ that they do inhabit it, and hold it of
 “ me and of my heirs, well and in peace,
 “ freely and quietly, fully and amply,
 “ and honourably, with all the liberties
 “ and free customs, which the men of
 “ Bristol have at Bristol, and through
 “ my whole land. Witness William de
 “ Braosa, Reginald de Curtenay, Hugh
 “ de Gundeville, William Fitz-Aldelm,
 “ Reginald de Glanville, Hugh de Cressy,
 “ Reginald de Pavilly, at Dublin (a).”

A. D. 1175. Hervey of Mount-Maurice,
 being with earl Strongbow at Waterford,
 persuaded him to an expedition against
 the Irish in and about Cashell; and to
 strengthen themselves they sent orders to
 a body of the Ostmen citizens of Dublin,
 who had incorporated with the English,
 to march to their aid. But they were
 surprized by Donald prince of Ossory (or
 of Limerick, as Cambrensis says) and de-

(a) See cap. I. p. 13.

feated with the slaughter of four gentlemen at arms, and 400 of the citizens; which elevated the Irish so much, that Roderick O-Connor, king of Conaught, passed the Shannon, and preyed the country even to the walls of Dublin.

A. D. 1177. Earl Strongbow died in Dublin of a mortification in his foot, and was buried with great solemnity in Christ-church, in sight of the cross, where still remains a monument to his memory. The same year Vivian, the pope's legate, held a synod in Dublin, and therein published king Henry's title to Ireland, and the pope's ratification of it, denouncing excommunication against all who should withdraw their allegiance from him. He also gave licence to the English to take provisions deposited in churches or monasteries upon paying the value thereof.

A. D. 1178. William Fitz-Aldelm, chief governor of Ireland, removed a relict called *Jesus's staff* from Armagh to Dublin, and deposited it in Christ-church there, which brought no small profit to the canons of that church.

A. D.

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CHAP.
XI.

A. D. 1185. Philip of Worcester, constable or chief governor of Ireland, in lent this year marched a body of forces from Dublin to Armagh, which he rifled and plundered for six days together, and then returned without loss to Dublin.

A. D. 1190. Great part of Dublin was consumed by an accidental fire.

A. D. 1195. The body of Hugh de Lacy (who had been murdered at Durrogh in 1186) was this year removed from among the Irish, and buried at Becliff in the county of Meath, by Matthew archbishop of Cashell, and John archbishop of Dublin; but they deposited his head in the abbey of St. Thomas, near Dublin.

A. D. 1204. Great numbers fell by the plague this year, in Dublin and the neighbouring parts.

A. D. 1205. Meyler Fitz-Henry, lord justice of Ireland, signified to king John, that he had no secure place to deposit his treasure in, and that for that, as well as other necessary occasions, it would be requisite to erect a strong fortress at Dublin. In pursuance of which application, the

R 2

king

king commanded him by writ (a) to erect a castle in Dublin, in such place as he should think proper, in order to secure and defend the same, and to inclose it with strong walls : but first he commanded him to build a tower, unless a castle and palace might be more conveniently raised ; for the building which work he assigned him 300 marks due to the king by Jeffery Fitz-Robert. He also commanded him to oblige the citizens to fortify and strengthen the city, and granted them a fair to be held for eight days, to begin on the day of the invention of the holy cross, and that due proclamation be made thereof to invite merchants to resort thereto. This writ is the first notice we have of the original of the castle of Dublin ; though it was not finished, nor perhaps begun by this lord justice ; the honour of that action being ascribed to Henry de Loundres archbishop of Dublin, who was constituted lord justice in 1213.

A. D. 1210. King John being this year in Ireland with a considerable army, set about the reformation of it with vigour ; and for this end he anew divided such parts of it as were in his possession into

(a) See p. 15.

counties.

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counties, erected courts of judicature in Dublin, and appointed judges, circuits and corporations as in England. He also caused an abstract of the English laws and customs to be drawn up in writing, and affixing his seal thereto, deposited them in his exchequer at Dublin. Upon his departure from Dublin he left the government in the hands of John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, who, by command of the king caused pence and farthings to be coined of the same standard and fineness as those of England, which had an equal currency in both kingdoms. On this new coin was the king's head in a triangle, inscribed JOHANNES REX, and on the reverse, a crescent and bright planet, with three lesser stars or starlings in the three points of another triangle, with the mint-master's name, ROBERD. ON. DIVE. for Divelin, *i. e.* Dublin. The triangle on the Irish coins of this monarch, as well as those of his two next successors, have been supposed to represent a harp, the arms of Ireland, which was after more fully impressed on the coins of some of the succeeding kings. The ounce of silver at this time was divided into twenty

R 3

sterling

sterling pence, and so it continued till the 9th of Edward III. at which time it was divided into twenty-six pence. This proportion remained till the 2d of Henry VI. when it made thirty-two pence. The standard received another alteration an. 5th Edward IV. into forty pence to the ounce, and since has increased to sixty pence. But this by the way.

A. D. 1212. John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, departed this life, and was buried in a marble tomb on the south side of the choir of Christ-church, which he had partly renewed and somewhat enlarged in 1190. He also built and endowed that spacious church, dedicated to St. Patrick, in the southern suburbs of the city, having demolished the old parish church that was there, and therein placed thirteen prebends, which number in after-times encreased to twenty-two. To him (a) Henry de Loundres succeeded. This Henry is the person supposed to have built the castle of Dublin, and was made lord justice of Ireland in 1213.

A. D.

(a) His tenants nick-named him Scorch-bill or Scorch-villey upon the following occasion: He being peaceably installed in his bishoprick, summoned all his tenants and farmers

A. D. 1215. The king granted a licence to the citizens of Dublin to erect a bridge over the Liffey, where they pleased.

CHAP.
XI.

A. D. 1217. King Henry III. granted a fee-farm of the city of Dublin to the citizens at 200 marks rent. Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, held a synod of the clergy there, wherein he established many canons, profitable for the Irish church, which are extant in the ancient registry called Crede Mihi.

farmers at a certain day appointed to make their personal appearance before him, and to bring with them such evidence and writings as they enjoyed their holds by : the tenants at the day appointed appeared, shewed their evidences to their landlord, mistrusting nothing ; he had no sooner received them, but before their faces upon a sudden cast them all into the fire, secretly made for that purpose ; this fact amazed some that they became silent, moved others to rage, that they regarded neither place nor person, broke into irreverent speeches : " Thou an archbishop, nay, thou art a " Scorche-villeyn ;" another drew his weapon and said, " As good for me to kill as be killed, for when my evidences " are burned, and my living taken away, I am killed." The bishop seeing this tumult, and the imminent danger, went out at a back door : his chaplains, registers, and summoners were all beaten, and some of them left for dead. They threaten to fire the house over the bishop's head ; some means was had to pacify them for the present, with promises that all hereafter should be to their own content ; upon this they departed. See Camd. An. of Ireland 1212, black-book of the archbishop of Dublin, fol. 437.

CHAP. A. D. 1223. The power archbishop

XI. Loundres had as lord justice, and the pope's legate, gave him the opportunity of encroaching on the rights of the crown and the liberties of the subject, by drawing temporal causes to the ecclesiastical courts, of which the citizens of Dublin complained to the king, who this year sent him an increpatory writ, prohibiting him from such practices for the future, with threats of severe treatment if he persisted. The king also sent him another writ about the same time, commanding him to redress a nuisance committed in the harbour of Dublin, according to the law of England.

A. D. 1224. The citizens of Dublin made a voluntary loan to king Henry III. of 366 marks (a sum considerable in those times) to forward an expedition against Hugh de Lacy (*a*), who thereby was so effectually pursued, that he was obliged to make his submission, and was pardoned; and the king reciting the service, repaid the same by privy-seal soon after. The same year the king granted to them 50 marks towards walling the city, to make up what was deficient in a grant made by

(*a*) Brother to Walter de Lacy.

him

him for the same purpose four years before of three pence for every sack of wool, six pence for every last of hides, and two pence out of every barrell of wine sold in the city. CHAP.
XI.

A. D. 1228. About this time archbishop Loundres died and was buried in Christ-church, over against Comyn, as is said, in a wooden tomb on the north side of the choir, and was succeeded by Luke Dean of St. Martin's, London.

A. D. 1251. King Henry III. caused a new coin to be stamped in Dublin, and called in the old. It bears the king's head within a triangle, or three cornered harp, with this inscription, HENRICUS REX III. and on the reverse a cross, quartering a penny into four farthings, and the name of the mint-master, and place of coinage. RICHARD ON DIVE. for Divelin. The cause of striking this coin was probably to answer the pope's demands of Irish subsidies made for the holy land this year.

A. D. 1255. Luke, archbishop of Dublin, died and was buried in the same tomb with archbishop Comyn in Christ-church, on the fabrick whereof he was at some expence.

A. D.

A. D. 1262. This year much contention arose between the prior and convent of Christ-church and the corporation of Dublin, about the tyth-fish of the river Liffey; but how the same was composed does not appear.

A. D. 1266. A great earthquake was felt in Ireland, which, being a thing very uncommon, struck more terror into the ple, than it did them mischief.

A. D. 1267. Great quarrels arose between Fulk de Saundford, archbishop of Dublin, and the mayor and citizens upon this occasion. The principal support of the churches of Dublin (as the archbishop alledged) consisted then of the offerings on fundays and holy-days, at the benedictions of new-married people, and the purifications of child-bed women, which offerings people made in the churches, accompanied by a numerous train, who all made their oblations upon the occasion. The mayor and citizens endeavoured to correct the excesses to which this practise had grown; and for this purpose they this year issued a proclamation with a penalty annexed, "That citizens should
" not presume to make their offerings
" more

“ more than four times a year, and re-
“ strained the numbers attending new
“ married people, and child-bed women
“ to two. They seized the wax candles
“ carried in processions at funerals, which
“ used to be given to the churches,
“ and deposited them in their own halls,
“ leaving only two to the church where
“ the person was buried. They ordered
“ that no prelate or ecclesiastical judge
“ within the city should hold plea of usu-
“ ry, or of any crime or cause, except
“ what were matrimonial or testamenta-
“ ry; and that they should have no cog-
“ nizance of intestates goods, which they
“ ordered to be paid into the exchequer;
“ and further, that no citizen, even in
“ causes ecclesiastical, should be obliged
“ to appear in judgment out of the limits
“ of the city.” These encroachments on
the ecclesiastical immunities were highly
resented by the archbishop. He often ad-
monished the mayor and citizens to a for-
bearance, which having no effect, he by
his ordinary authority promulged the sen-
tence of excommunication against them,
and put the city under an interdict, to
strengthen which he had recourse to car-
dinal

dinal Octobon, the pope's legate then at London; who on the 18th of February sent a commission to the bishops of Lismore and Waterford to denounce the mayor and citizens excommunicate by bell book and candle, in all places within the city and province of Dublin. These disputes put the city into a great flame, and in summer 1268, sir Robert de Ufford, lord justice, and the privy council interposed in the quarrel, and a composition was made between the archbishop and the citizens in the mayoralty of Vincent Tabi, the terms of which, relating only to some of the particulars (the matters meerly ecclesiastical being probably before given up) were these, viz. " If any citizen
 " committed a publick sin, he should for
 " the said offence commute for a sum of
 " money. If he continued in his sin, and
 " that the same were enormous and publick, that then, *fustigetur*, &c. he should
 " be cudgelled about the church. That
 " for a third offence he should be publickly cudgelled before the processions made to Christ-church or St. Patrick's, and if after this penance he
 " should persist in his sin, that the official
 " of



“ of the archbishop should give notice of
 “ it to the mayor and bailiffs, who should
 “ either turn him out of the city, or cud-
 “ gell him through it. It was further
 “ agreed, that a general inquisition should
 “ be made once a year through the city
 “ after all publick sins; but that no citi-
 “ zen should be drawn out of the jurif-
 “ diction of the city by any official of the
 “ archbishop, but should answer within
 “ the city before the ordinary jurisdic-
 “ on.” We thought this passage worth
 transcribing from the black-book of the
 archbishop of Dublin, and the crede mihe,
 to shew the practises and penances of those
 early times, and how little remedy the
 citizens had by turning reformers.

A. D. 1271. Fulk de Saundford, arch-
 bishop of Dublin died, and was buried
 in St. Patrick's church, in St. Mary's cha-
 pel; and in the same monument his bro-
 ther John de Saundford, also archbishop
 of Dublin, who died in 1294, was depo-
 sited.

A. D. 1279. Stephen de Fulburn, bi-
 shop of Waterford, lord deputy, by the
 command of king Edward I. made an al-
 teration in the coin. This monarch to
 his

his everlasting honour fixed a certain standard in England for money, both as to weight and fineness, according to which rule the mints in Ireland were regulated, as appears from the accounts of Donat and Andrew Spersholt, masters of the exchange in Dublin. The money at this time struck presented the king's face within a triangle, or three cornered harp, in the same manner as those of the two former reigns, inscribed EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HIB. on the reverse a cross, as in his father's, inscribed, CIVITAS DUBLINIE. In this king's reign there were four mints in Dublin, and a great deal of money coined there, as also at Waterford and Drogheda.

A. D. 1282. High-street was burned.

A. D. 1283. On the 2d of January the greatest part of the city of Dublin was burned down by an accidental fire, which did not spare the steeple, chapter-house, dormitory and cloisters of Christ-church: but such was the devotion of the citizens, that they first set about a collection for the repair of the church before they thought of re-edifying their own houses.

18 Edw.

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A. D. 1289. The following grant was^{C H A P. XI.} renewed to the citizens of Dublin 18 Edw. I.

The king to the bailiffs and honest men of Dublin, greeting. Since in aid of walling your town we lately by our letters patents granted that you should take some customs to a certain day, of every thing to be sold coming to that town; and our beloved and faithful subject Nicholas de Clerc, treasurer of Ireland, has certified us, that you at the command of the said Nicholas have employed great part of the money arising by those customs to the enclosing or repairing the exchequer at Dublin, therefore we continue the said tax for three years longer than our first grant, &c. (a).

A. D. 1300. Two species of base money called *pollards* and *crocards* were forbidden by proclamation. Holingshed explains these coins to be a white money, artificially composed by a mixture of silver, copper and sulphur, and that a penny of them were worth no more than a half sterling, *i. e.* a halfpenny. The *crocard* might have been perhaps of such a composition; but the *pollard* seems to have been a legal money clipped, and reduced by that means to less than the value. As

(a) Atwood, p. 130.

a pol-

a pollard-tree is a tree that has been often topped, and a pollard-stag is a stag that has cast his horns; in the same sense the pollard seems to be *pecunia detonsa*. The proclamation for crying down this money is extant in the red-book of the exchequer in Dublin.

A. D. 1301. A great part of the city of Dublin, together with St. Werburgh's-church, was accidentally burned down on St. Columb's-eve. The manner of building here then was of wattles and thatch, as is observed before; so that it will be no extraordinary thing to hear often of such accidents. At this time the common-pleas, and the pleas of the crown were not held before judges appointed in the courts for that purpose, but before the chief governor of Ireland, and sometimes, when he was otherwise employed, by commissioners appointed by him.

A. D. 1304. A great part of the city of Dublin was again burned down on the 13th of June, and among other places Bridge-street, the quay, the church of the Dominicans, and one quarter of St. Mary's-abbey were consumed, in the latter of which, being at that time the repository
of

of the records in chancery, many of them were destroyed. The same year the first stone of the new choir of the Dominicans was laid by sir Eustace le Power on the festival of St. Agatha the virgin.

A. D. 1305. The mayor of Dublin having made some complaints to the Irish parliament against the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, the cause was this year transmitted to England to be heard, and the mayor was fined, and committed a prisoner to the tower of London, in regard he could not make out his accusation.

A. D. 1306. The lord chancellor, Thomas Cantock, was consecrated bishop of Emly in Christ-church, Dublin, and upon the occasion feasted the nobility and gentry, and afterwards the poor, with a magnificence unheard of in those times.

A. D. 1308. William Mc. Balthor, or Mc, Walter, a great robber and incendiary, was condemned by the lord justice Wogan in the king's courts, Dublin, and was drawn at a horse's tail to the gallows, and there executed. John Decer, mayor of Dublin, at his own charge made a marble cistern in the publick street to receive water from the conduit in Dublin for the

S

benefit

benefit of the inhabitants (such as was never before seen there.) He also a little before built a bridge over the Liffey, near the priory of St. Wolstan, and a chapel dedicated to the B. V. Mary in the Franciscan monastery, wherein he was afterwards buried himself: he also erected another chapel to the B. V. Mary in St. John's hospital. His bounty to the Dominicans is also celebrated; for he erected a large and elegant stone-pillar in their church, and presented to the friers a large stone altar with all the appurtenant ornaments, and entertained them at his own table every friday out of charity. It is also recorded in the registry of the Dominicans of Dublin, that this generous magistrate in a time of great scarcity raised a vast sum of money, and furnished out three ships to France, which returned in two months laden with corn, and that he bestowed one of the ships loading on the lord justice and militia, another on the Dominican and Augustin seminaries, and reserved a third for the exercise of his own hospitality and bounty. At the same time the prior of Christ-church, being destitute of corn, and having no money to
buy

buy it, sent to this worthy mayor a pledge of plate to the value of 40l. but he returned the plate and sent the prior a present of twenty barrels of corn. These beneficent actions moved the Dominicans to insert the following prayer in their litanies, viz. "Orate pro salute majoris, balivorum, et communitatis de omni civitate Dublinensi, optimorum benefactorum huic ordini tuo, nunc et in hora mortis."

A. D. 1310. The bakers of Dublin were drawn on hurdles at horses tails through the streets, as a punishment for using false weights and other evil practices. This happened in a year of great scarcity, when a cronoge of wheat sold for 20s. and upwards.

A. D. 1312. The septs of the O-Birnes and O-Tools invaded Tassagard and Rathcool, and were powerful enough to strike a terror into the citizens of Dublin, as well by their numbers as their policies, in laying ambushes up and down the woods of Glendolory on the south side of the city of Dublin. The citizens had not at this time power sufficient to suppress them, and the state were otherwise employed in

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opposing a riot raised by Robert de Verdon in that part of Urgile, called the county of Louth. But upon the submission of Verdon, the O-Birnes and O-Tools were quelled.

A. D. 1313. John Deער, at this time a private citizen, but formerly mayor of Dublin, built a bridge extending from the town of Ballybought to the causeway of the mill-pool of Clontarf, which before was a very dangerous passage. But after great charges the bridge was carried away by an inundation.

A. D. 1315. Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, having this year landed 6,000 men at Carrickfergus, overran a good part of the north, and possessed himself of Green-Castle. But the citizens of Dublin sent out a strong party by sea, and soon recovered it for the king. They took therein the governor sir Robert de Coulragh, whom they brought with them to Dublin, and cast him in prison; where being stinted to a hard diet, he died for want. On account of these troubles raised by the Scots, the term was by special proclamation pursuant to the king's

king's order, adjourned from Hillary to the quindene of Easter. CHAP.
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A. D. 1316. David O-Tool, and four others of the same sept laid an ambush of a considerable party in the wood of Cullen, near Dublin, in order to surprize the citizens unawares, as they had formerly done in the year 1209 (*a*). But they had not forgot their losses upon that occasion; and therefore issued out prepared with their black standard before them, headed by sir William Comyn, and had the execution on the O-Tools for six leagues, of whom they slew seventeen, and wounded many desperately. On the 15th of November this year happened so great a tempest, that much mischief was done by it both by sea and land; it threw down many houses in Dublin, and demolished the steeple of Christ-church. The same year information being given that Richard earl of Ulster (*b*) was instrumental in bringing Bruce and his Scots into Ireland, Robert de Nottingham, then mayor of Dublin (*c*), and a strong band of the commons, marched to St. Mary's-abbey. (where the earl lay in a state of quietness, not-

(*a*) See page 153. (*b*) Sur-named Bourgh or de Burgo.

(*c*) He was seven times mayor of Dublin.

withstanding Bruce was encamped at Castle-Knock) and arrested and imprisoned him in the castle of Dublin. He made resistance, and seven of his men were slain in the fray, and the abbey spoiled upon suspicion that the monks favoured, the enemy. The earl lay a considerable time in confinement; and though the lord justice and several of the king's council sent a mandate to the mayor to discharge him upon bail, yet the mayor disobeyed the orders, and he was kept in close custody till Whitsuntide 1317, when the lord justice repaired to Dublin, and assembled a parliament at Kilmainham, by which he was set at liberty, having first taken an oath on the sacrament, that he would neither by himself, his friends or followers, offer any mischief to the citizens for his imprisonment. He also gave pledges for the performance of his oath, yet was left at liberty to pursue any remedy by law. During the imprisonment of the earl of Ulster, Bruce marched to Dublin at the head of his army, and made a show as if he would besiege it. The citizens to prevent any danger from his approach, by common consent set fire to

Thomas-

Thomas-street, the flames whereof unfortunately laid hold of St. John's church without Newgate, and burned it down to the ground, together with Magdalen chapel, and all the suburbs. St. Mary's-abbey was destroyed, and St. Patrick's church rifled by the enemy. The church of the Dominicans was also razed, and the stones of it employed in building and repairing the city walls, which were enlarged on the north part, and extended to the quays. For before this time the walls were carried by St. Owen's church near 400 feet from the river, and the Merchants-quay was then reputed as part of the suburbs of the city. But in the time of this danger the citizens built a new wall along the river to the Old-bridge, and so to Newgate. The damages done to the Dominican abbey were afterwards repaired by the citizens, who nevertheless sued out the king's pardon to prevent any future reckonings (*a*): and the king afterwards, upon their petition, in consideration of their sufferings from the Scots at the time of this

(*a*) See Prins Animad. p. 60. A writ that the citizens should not be molested for burning houses and seizing cattle on this occasion; and another for a pardon.

burning, remitted to them half their fee-farm rent, the whole amounting to 200 marks. Bruce, finding that the city was well fortified, and the inhabitants prepared for a vigorous defence, turned aside to Naas, and made no further attempts on Dublin.

A. D. 1320. An university was erected in St. Patrick's-church, Dublin.

A. D. 1327. Adam Duffe O-Toole was convicted of blasphemy in Dublin, viz. for denying the incarnation of Christ, the trinity in unity, for affirming that the blessed virgin was an harlot, that there was no resurrection, that the scriptures were a mere fable, and that the apostolical see was an imposture and usurpation, and the next year, pursuant to his sentence, was burned on Hoggin-green (*a*) near Dublin.

A. D. 1328. The mayor of Dublin was by commission appointed one of the judges for the trial of Roger Outlaw, prior of Kilmainham, who was accused of heresy by the bishop of Ossory.

A. D. 1331. A great famine afflicted all Ireland in this and the foregoing year, and the city of Dublin suffered miserably. But the people in their distress met with

(*a*) Now College-green.

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an unexpected and providential relief. CHAP.
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For about the 24th of June a prodigious number of large sea fish, called Turlehydes, were brought into the bay of Dublin, and cast on shore at the mouth of the river Dodder^(a). They were from 30 to 40 feet long, and so bulky, that two tall men placed one on each side of the fish could not see one another. The lord justice, sir Anthony Lucy, with his servants, and many of the citizens of Dublin, killed above 200 of them, and gave leave to the poor to carry them away at their pleasure.

A. D. 1332. Sir Anthony Lucy marched out of Dublin into the county of Wicklow, attended by a strong band of citizens, and took the castle of Arklow from the Irish, and repaired the same and left a good garrison in it. This year John Decer, a great benefactor to the city, died and was buried in the Franciscan convent.

A. D. 1333. The scarcity that had afflicted Dublin and the whole kingdom for some years past, was this year relieved, and the harvest came in so early that wheat was sold in the markets of the city on the 29th of June at six-pence a bushel. A

^(a) This is now called Donebrook river, and falls into the Liffey at Ringsend.

parliament was assembled this summer in a convent of the Carmelites in Dublin, during which, as they were going out of the court of the friers, one Murrough Mc. Nichol O-Tool was suddenly murdered in the crowd by some person unknown; upon which the nobility, upon a supposition of treason, were greatly terrified; but the murderer made his escape in the crowd undiscovered.

A. D. 1337. An odd accident happened, which, though of no consequence, affrighted the citizens. Seven partridges forsaking the fields, took their flight directly to Dublin, and flying swiftly over the market-place, settled on the top of an inn which belonged to the canons of Christ-church. The boys of the town found means to catch two of them and killed a third; which inhospitable usage frightening the rest, they took a swift flight and escaped into the neighbouring fields.

A. D. 1338. So great a frost was this year from the 2d of December to the 10th of February, that the river Liffey was frozen over so hard as to bear dancing, running, playing foot-ball, and making fires to broil herrings on. The depth of
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the snow that fell during this frost, is al-^{CHAP.}
most incredible; yet it is agreed, that such ^{XI.}
a season was never before known in Ire-
land; however, we do not find that it was
followed by any scarcity.

A. D. 1342. It is reported that on the
11th of October this year, and the eleventh
day of the moon, two moons were seen by
many about Dublin, in the morning before
day-break. The one was bright, and, ac-
cording to its natural course in the west,
the other in the east with very little light.

A. D. 1343. St. Thomas-street was
burned down by an accidental fire on the
13th of February.

A. D. 1348. This year a great pestilence
raged through the greatest part of the world,
and among other places destroyed vast num-
bers in the city of Dublin. It was called
from the greatness of it the first pestilence,
as having spread more mortally than any
other that had before happened, and in
respect of others that happened a few years
after. John Clyn, a franciscan of Kilken-
ny, who lived at that time, gives a par-
ticular account of it in his annals, which
therefore I choose to translate. "This year,
" and

“ and chiefly in the months of September
 “ and October, great numbers of bishops
 “ and prelates, ecclesiastical and religious,
 “ peers and others, and in general people
 “ of both sexes flocked together by troops,
 “ in pilgrimage to the water of Tachmo-
 “ ling, insomuch that many thousands of
 “ souls might be seen there together for
 “ many days. Some came on the score
 “ of devotion, but the greatest part for
 “ fear of the pestilence which raged at
 “ that time with great violence. It first
 “ broke out near Dublin, at Hoath and
 “ Dalky; it almost destroyed and laid
 “ waste the cities of Dublin and Drogheda;
 “ insomuch, that in Dublin alone
 “ from the beginning of August to Christ-
 “ mas, 14,000 souls perished. This pes-
 “ tilence had its first beginning (as it is
 “ said) in the east, and passing through
 “ the Saracens and Infidels, slew 8,000
 “ legions of them: it seized the city of
 “ Avignon, where the Roman court then
 “ was: the January before it came among
 “ us, where the churches and cemeteries
 “ were not sufficient to receive the dead;
 “ and the pope ordered a new cemetery to
 “ be consecrated for depositing the bodies of
 “ those

“ those who died of the pestilence ; info-
“ much, that from the month of May to the

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“ translation of St. Thomas, 50,000 bodies
“ and upwards were buried in the same ce-
“ metery. This distemper prevailed in
“ full force in lent ; for on the 6th day of
“ March, eight Dominican friers died.
“ Scarce a single person died in one house ;
“ but it commonly swept away husband,
“ wife, children and servants all together.”

The author seems to have died of this plague, and to have had a foresight of his approaching fate. For he closes his annals in 1348 thus. “ But I (says he) frier John Clyn, of the franciscan order of the convent of Kilkenny, have in this book written the memorable things happening in my time, of which I was either an eye-witness, or learned them from the relation of such as were worthy of credit, and that these notable actions might not perish by time, and vanish out of the memory of our successors, seeing the many evils that encompass us, and every symptom placed as it were under a malevolent influence, expecting death among the dead untill it comes, such things as I have heard delivered

CHAP. "livered with veracity, and have strictly
 XI. "examined, I have reduced into writing.
 "And lest the writing should perish with
 "the writer, and the work fail with the
 "workman, I leave behind me parchment
 "for continuing it, if any man should
 "have the good fortune to survive this
 "calamity, or any one of the race of A-
 "dam should escape this pestilence, to
 "continue what I have begun."

A. D. 1350. The septs of the Harolds, the O-Birnes and the Archbolds, in the presence of the lord justice, sir Thomas Rooksby, elected for themselves separately chieftanes their several tribes, and submitted to the government, swearing to continue faithful subjects; and their chieftanes engaged that if any of their clans or adherents should for the time to come commit any felony or robbery on the king's subjects, that they would upon notice bring such in to abide their trials, according to the course of law. This for a considerable time gave great quiet to the citizens of Dublin, who were often molested by these bordering enemies.

A. D. 1351. Kenelbreck Sherman, formerly mayor of Dublin, died on the 6th
 of

of March, and was buried under the bell-chamber of the Dominicans, which he himself had built. He likewise glazed the great window at the upper end of the choir, roofed the church, and did many other pious works. His munificence at his death was approximated at 3,000 marks, besides what he had expended in his life-time on charities.

A. D. 1359. 'Till this time there was only one judge to dispatch the business of the court of king's-bench, namely, John Redenefs, who was at this time called plainly only justice. But now, the business being found to be too much for one man, the king, upon the application of the subject, appointed William Petit a second justice, under the name of an associate to Redenefs, and allotted him an annual fee of 40 l. and he had liberty to practise as a lawyer, notwithstanding his being appointed a judge.

A. D. 1361. Morris Doncrese, a citizen of Dublin, died on the 6th of January, perhaps of a pestilence that raged this year, and was buried in the churchyard of the Dominicans, having given 40 l. towards glazing the church of that convent,

vent, besides other benefactions. He had been twice sheriff of the city, but never mayor. This year the city had a great loss by the removal of the exchequer to Carlow; and the steeple of the Dominicans was thrown down by a tempest.

A. D. 1362. On the 6th of April St. Patrick's church, Dublin, was burned down by the negligence of John the sexton. A few years after it was re-built, and the present steeple added to it by archbishop Minot.

A. D. 1370. The third pestilence raged, and destroyed many of the nobility, gentry and citizens. This was reckoned more violent than either of the two former.

A. D. 1376. It was this year found by inquisition that the citizens of Dublin had exceeded their powers by holding pleas of trespass in the tenement of Clonliffe, being without the bounds of the city franchises, against the king's charter granted to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, Dublin; and that Nicholas Serjant, mayor, and Roger Folliogh and Robert Piers, bailiffs of Dublin, usurped a prætorian jurisdiction without the city liberties, upon

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

on John Stoad at Ballybough in the tene-
ment of Clonliffe.

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A. D. 1383. . A great pestilence, called the fourth pestilence, raged and destroyed abundance of people.

A. D. 1394. King Richard II. made his first voyage to Ireland, and landed at Waterford, about Michaelmas, with an army of 30,000 foot and 4,000 horse, and having received the submission of most of the Irish of Leinster, he marched to Dublin, where he continued till the beginning of summer. During this time he granted to the city of Dublin a penny to be received yearly out of every house to repair the bridge and streets. Probably this is the original of the *landgable-pence*. He also confirmed by patent dated the 4th of June this year, all former grants made to the city. It is said also that he held a parliament this winter in Dublin, and redressed many grievances complained of. But it is more certain, that on the 25th of March he knighted four petty princes, of Ireland, who in robes agreeable to their state, sat that day with the king at table; and having supplied the courts of justice

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with

CHAP. with able lawyers, he returned to England.

XI.

A. D. 1399. The citizens of Dublin made an inroad into the O-Birne's country, cut off thirty-three of the Irish in battle, and took eighty prisoners. King Richard II. having on the 13th of May this year landed at Waterford, made his entry into Dublin on the 28th of June with a puissant army and a large train, and was nobly entertained by the mayor, and by many of the citizens. Notwithstanding the great resort to the city upon this occasion, yet the price of provisions did not much increase. He received here the news that Henry duke of Lancaster had invaded England, upon which he hastened over and was soon after deposed and murdered.

A. D. 1402. (a) John Drake, mayor of Dublin, with a strong body of citizens well armed, marched out of Dublin against the O-Birnes, and other Irish rebels, of whom on the 11th of July they slew, (as Campion says) near Bray 4,000, but Henry of Marleburg reduces the number to 493, all being men of war: for the merit of which action the citizens elected Drake

(a) According to Ware's list of mayors, John Drake did not fill that office until 1403.

mayor

mayor for the succeeding year. The consequence of this success was the submission of Daniel O-Birne, for himself and his sept, and his voluntary surrender of the castle of Mackenigan to the king. The same day that this victory was obtained, the new church of the Dominicans in Dublin was consecrated by the archbishop of that city.

A. D. 1405. The citizens of Dublin fitted out a fleet of barks, and going on board in June, invaded Scotland at St. Ninians, where they behaved themselves valiantly, and did much mischief. After this they sailed along the channel, and made a descent into Wales, and having ravaged the coasts, brought from thence the shrine of St. Cubie, which on their return was deposited in Christ-church among other reliques there. Both these actions were in aid of king Henry IV. against whom the Scots had marched an army into England, and the Welsh under the conduct of Owen Glendower, had rebelled.

A. D. 1406. The citizens of Dublin marched out their forces on Corpus Christi day, and being joined by a body of the

country people in the neighbourhood of the town, they advanced against the Irish, whom they routed, slew many of them, took two standards, and as a token of their victory brought home the heads of those they had slain, and fixed them on the city gates.

A. D. 1407. In consequence of the several great services done to the crown of England at divers times by the citizens of Dublin, king Henry IV. on the 5th of March this year, granted a licence that the mayor for the time being, and his successors for ever, should bear before them a gilded sword, for the honour of the king and his heirs, and of his faithful subjects of the said city, in the same manner as the mayors of London had borne before them.

A. D. 1410. Thomas Butler, prior of Kilmainham, being then lord deputy to the duke of Lancaster, lord lieutenant, marched out of Dublin with 1500 kerns into the country of the O-Birnes, and was strengthened by a band of citizens under the command of Robert Gallen, then mayor of Dublin. Upon their approach to the enemy, 800 of the kerns
deserted

deserted to the Irish ; so that if the powers of Dublin had not been at hand, it might have proved fatal to the lord deputy ; who by that means made an orderly retreat, with the loss only of John Derpatrick.

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A. D. 1419. The mayor of Dublin marched out with the lord lieutenant into the county of Wicklow, where they razed Castle-Keivin.

A. D. 1423. On the 28th of July a writ was sent to the mayor, bailiffs and citizens of Dublin, to raise and march out all the sensible men of the city to resist O-Connor and O-Reily, who with their clans were committing great depredations on the king's subjects, and they [the mayor, &c.] were commanded to meet the archbishop of Dublin, lord justice, at Trim, on the Sunday following. The like writs were sent to the magistrates of Drogheda and other corporations.

On the 25th of October the same year, it was debated in council before Edward bishop of Meath, lord deputy, that whereas Donald O-Neill Garrow and Mc. Mahon, gathering together a great multitude of Irish enemies and English rebels, had

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risen

risen up in war, and burned, pillaged and destroyed the land, and especially the county of Louth, and had slain sir Thomas Stynt, the king's captain, and many others, and that upon this the said lord deputy and council had appointed the mayor, bailiffs and commons of Dublin, to march out with a great force into Louth, but that the rebels upon the hearing of their coming, had marched off, and the liege subjects of the said parts were relieved. And, as the charge of the citizens in the said expedition amounted to 19 l. 7 s. 4 d. it was ordered, that the said deputy should re-imburse them out of the income of the revenue.

A. D. 1424. On the 9th of June, upon the application of James Butler, earl of Ormond, then lord deputy, it was ordered in council that the mayor and citizens of Dublin should have in prest the sum of 40 l. to enable them to aid the lord deputy in an expedition against the Mc. Mahons, Magen's, O-Donnells, and other Irish enemies then in rebellion.

A. D. 1426. It does not appear what services the mayor and citizens did in the two preceding expeditions; but whatever they were, the state took them into con-
fide-

sideration, and besides the two sums before
paid them, the king on the 6th of February
this year, granted to them 20l. as a reward.

A. D. 1434. The annals of Mary's-abbey relate, that on the 4th of March this year, the mayor and citizens of Dublin humbled themselves and did penance by walking bare-footed through the streets, first to Christ-church, next to St. Patricks, and at last to Mary's-abbey, humbly begging pardon for the offences they had committed, in the said churches. The crimes alledged against them were for committing man-slaughter in taking the earl of Ormond prisoner in an hostile manner, and for breaking open the doors of St. Mary's-abbey, dragging out the abbot, and carrying him forth like a corps, some bearing him by the feet, and others by the arms and shoulders.

A. D. 1447. Vast multitudes died in Dublin of a plague and famine this year, which afflicted all parts of the kingdom.

A. D. 1452. The river Liffey at Dublin was intirely dry for the space of two minutes.

A. D. 1459. A mint was opened in the castle of Dublin; where not only silver but brass money was coined.

down the large east window of Christ-church, and the stones of it broke to pieces many chests and coffers, in which the jewels, reliques, ornaments and vestments of the altar, as also the deeds, writings and muniments of the church were deposited, and the damages done upon this accident to the prior and convent were very great. Many foundation charters of the church were so lacerated and destroyed, that they were scarce left legible, or the impressions of the seals to be discerned; and particularly a foundation charter of Henry Fitz-Empress, which by no means could be read: the prior and convent, by the advice of lawyers, went to the barons of the exchequer, and moved them to inroll such of their deeds as could be distinctly read, which was done accordingly. The compilers of the black-book of Christ-church, Dublin (from whence this account is taken) adds a miracle upon the occasion. For they say, that the chest in which the staff of Jesus and other reliques lay, was intirely broken to pieces, and that the staff was found lying without the least

least damage on the top of the rubbish, CHAP.
but that the other reliques were intirely XI.
buried under it.

A. D. 1462. A mint was established in Dublin for coining groats, two-pences, pence, half-pence and farthings; and soon after it was ordered, that English money should advance a fourth part in Ireland.

A. D. 1466. Another plague wasted Dublin, Meath, and the adjacent countries.

A. D. 1472. A fraternity of arms of St. George was established by act of parliament, to consist of thirteen of the most honourable and most faithfully disposed persons of the four counties of Kildare, Dublin, Meath and Louth; and a poundage was laid on all merchandize imported or exported for their support. Among these, the mayor of Dublin for the time being was nominated to be one for the county of Dublin, together with the lord Howth and sir Robert Dowdall.

A. D. 1477. The plague again wasted Dublin this year.

A. D. 1480. The mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, with certain bands of the commons, went out a hosting into the O-Mores

Mores country in company with the lord deputy.

A. D. 1484. The plague raged greatly this year in Dublin.

A. D. 1486. Lambert Simnel, an impostor, was crowned king in Christ-church, by the name of Edward VI. the mayor and citizens by the influence and example of Girald earl of Kildare, lord deputy, the lords of the council, and other men of great quality, assisting.

A. D. 1487. Jenico Marks, mayor of Dublin, and the citizens, made a submission and apology to the king for their misbehaviour in the affair of Lambert Simnel, in these words, " We were daunted to see not only your chief governor, " whom your highness made ruler over " us, to bend or bow to that idol, whom " they made us obey ; but also our father " of Dublin, and most of the clergy of " the nation, except the rev. father, his " grace Octavian, archbishop of Armagh. " We therefore humbly crave your highness's clemency towards your poor " subjects of Dublin, the metropolis of " your highness's realm of Ireland, which " we hope your gracious highness will " remit

“ remit, with some sparks of favour to-
 “ wards us. Your highness’s loving and
 “ faithful subjects of Dublin, Jenico
 “ Marks, mayor of Dublin, John Serjant,
 “ John West, Thomas Mulighan, John
 “ Fian, aldermen of the same, &c.” Several
 of the citizens at this time could
 not write, but put their marks to the letter.

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A. D. 1488. Sir Richard Edgecombe being sent to Ireland to take the homage and oaths of the nobility, and to grant them the king’s pardon, landed at Kinsale the 27th of June, and came to Dublin on the 5th of July, and on the 21st took the homage and oaths of fealty from the earl of Kildare, lord deputy, and the rest of the nobility, and on the 23d from the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of the city, assembled at guild-hall, and delivered to them the king’s letters of pardon. On the 27th he dined with the recorder, and on the 30th he embarked at Dalkey.

A. D. 1489. This year the first muskets or fire-arms, that (perhaps) were ever seen in Ireland, were brought to Dublin from Germany, and six of them, as a great rarity, were presented to Gerald,
 earl

earl of Kildare, then lord deputy ; which he put into the hands of his guards, as they stood centinels before his house in Thomas-court.

A. D. 1493. By means of a riot on Oxmantown-green, several eminent citizens were slain this year, and the mayor of Dublin, John Serjant, was committed to ward in the castle, and Richard Arland elected mayor till the Michaelmas following. The cause of his committal is not mentioned ; but probably it was for abetting, or not taking due care in quelling the riot, or perhaps for engaging himself in Perkin Warbeck's imposture.

A. D. 1496. Jenico Marks (who had been mayor of Dublin ten years before) was this year slain in Keyfar's-lane, endeavouring to compose a riot of the citizens.

A. D. 1497. There was a great dearth this year through most of Ireland, but especially in Ulster. At and about Dublin it was not so great ; for a peck of wheat, being almost four English bushels, sold for 10 s. and malt for 8 s.

A. D. 1504. Some of the degenerate English colonies, and particularly Ulick Burke, chieftane of Clanricard, commonly

ly called Mc. William Burke, and Turlogh O-Brien, chieftane of Thomond, Melrony O-Carrol, and many other old Irish lords, finding the power of the earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, too great to be opposed separately; confederated together and drew into a body the greatest army that had been seen in Ireland since the first English invasion. To oppose this confederacy, the earl raised not only the whole power of the pale, but had the aid of several Irish lords, as O-Neal, O-Reily, O-Connor-Faly, and others; and John Blake, mayor of Dublin and the two bailiffs, marched out to the earl's assistance with a gallant body of well armed citizens. They fought the enemy on the 19th of August at Knocktuogh, or Knock-to, *i. e.* the hill of axes, (so called from this battle) about five miles from Galway, not far from Aghrim, a place famous for a battle of much greater consequence in subsequent times. The event was doubtful for a long while; but at length victory declared for the earl. There fell above 4,000 of the enemy (the book of Howth says 9,000) and a great number were taken prisoners. The earl returned

CHAP. returned to Dublin with little loss, and
 XI. distributed 120 hogsheads of wine among
 his army.

A. D. 1505. Thomas Newman, mayor of Dublin, Walter Pippard and Maurice Colton, bailiffs, marched out with the commons of the city in aid of the earl of Kildare, to Ballaghaspord against O-Carroll, whom they harassed and destroyed, and then returned to Dublin.

A. D. 1506. The prior of Kilmainham attempted forcibly to take some loads of hay from the Dominicans of Dublin. But the mayor and commons assembling together in favour of the friers, rescued the hay, and drove the prior into Kilmainham.

A. D. 1512. Holingshed relates, that this year there were great factions between Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy, and James Butler, earl of Ormond, and that the latter marched to Dublin with a strong body of forces, under pretence of composing matters with Kildare, but in reality to lure him. They had a meeting in St. Patrick's-church, and the citizens guarded Kildare. But a quarrel happening between them and a part of Ormond's army, they

they discharged a volley of arrows at them, and shooting at random, some of their arrows stuck in the images in the rood loft. The matter being appeased, a complaint was after made to the pope of this profanation, and a legate sent to make inquiry into it. The citizens were at length absolved; but a punishment laid on them, *that in detestation of the fact, and to keep up the memory of it for ever, the mayor of Dublin should walk bare-foot through the city in open procession, before the sacrament on Corpus Christi day yearly, which was ever after duly accomplished, until the reformation put an end to such practices.* Some ascribe this quarrel, not to the earl of Ormond, but to sir James Ormond, who had been treasurer of Ireland.

A. D. 1513. The mayor of Dublin, with a well armed company of citizens, attended the earl of Kildare this year in an expedition against O-Carroll. But the earl dying in the way, put an end to the design, and the citizens returned home.

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A. D. 1516. The earl of Kildare (a), lord deputy, assisted by the citizens, invaded the O-Tools, and slew Shane O-Tool their chieftane, and sent his head as a present to John Rochford, mayor of Dublin, by Robert Hoth, who received a crocard from the mayor for his trouble.

A. D. 1517. A band of light-armed citizens under the command of Christopher Usher, mayor of Dublin, marched out against O-Tool; but returned home without their usual success, the enemy being much superior to them in number. However, their loss was little.

A. D. 1520. The earl of Surry having just entered on his government of Ireland, was alarmed on Whitsunday with the news that Con O-Neil had invaded Meath. Upon this report he sent immediate orders to the mayor, sheriffs and citizens of Dublin to march out against O-Neal, and he himself followed with a good body of forces the day following. O-Neal was frightened with these preparations, and immediately retired, and soon after submitted.

(a) Son to the former who succeeded his father in the government.

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A. D. 1521. The O-Mores of Leix^{CHAP.}
 confederating with the O-Connors, O-Car-^{XI.}
 rols, and other Irish, invaded the borders
 of the Pale. To repel them the earl of
 Surrey, accompanied by Thomas Tue,
 mayor of Dublin, and a choice band of
 citizens invaded Leix. In this expedition
 one Patrick Fitzsimons, a citizen, had the
 opportunity of signalizing his valour. For
 the Irish divided their forces into several
 parties, and, having intelligence that the
 carriages and baggage of the army were
 slenderly guarded, they took the oppor-
 tunity of attacking that quarter, and made
 such an impression, that several of the
 lord lieutenant's soldiers fled, and laid the
 default on Fitzsimons; who, to justify
 himself, produced two heads of the ene-
 my, which he had cut off in the action,
 and retorted the cowardise upon his ac-
 cusers, and by that means obtained both
 reward and knighthood. The carriages
 being recovered, the army marched for-
 ward into the woods and fastnesses of
 Leix, where the lord lieutenant escaped
 an imminent danger. For a sturdy rebel
 shot at him, and struck the vizor off his
 helmet, without further damage. The

U

fellow

fellow was seized and hewed to pieces, refusing to take quarter. The lord lieutenant having wasted Leix, and humbled O-More, immediately turned his arms into Offaly, and in a day or two took the strong monastery of (a) Monasterpheoris, and burned the country till the 23d of July. O-Connor, hoping to preserve his country by making a diversion, marched into Meath, where he was pursued by the lord lieutenant who obtained a victory almost without blows, and made great slaughter in the pursuit. Having finished this royal progress with advantage and honour, the citizens returned to Dublin with his lordship, loaded with spoils.

A. D. 1523. The earl of Kildare obtained leave from the earl of Ormond, who was then lord deputy, to invade the country of Leix; and marching out with John Fitzsimons, then mayor of Dublin, and a small body of citizens, he entered that territory and burned a few villages; but he was intercepted by a party who lay in ambush, lost many of his men, and with difficulty made his retreat.

(a) In the King's county founded by John de Bermingham earl of Louth, A. D. 1325, for conventical Franciscans.

A. D. 1524. Commissioners were sent CHAP.
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over from England to compose the differences between the earl of Ormond, lord lieutenant, and the earl of Kildare, and to adjust other smaller matters. The mayor and citizens of Dublin complained to them of some injuries done the city by sir Peter Talbot, as the taking of custom and breaking bulk at Malahide, contrary to the king's grants made to the city; and the commissioners ordered sir Peter to pay a fine to the citizens in recompence of the wrong, and for the future never to intrude in like manner on the franchises of the city. A difference between the abbot of Thomas-court and the mayor of Dublin, concerning the toll-boul, was determined by the same commissioners.

A. D. 1525. A very hot summer this year, and a wet autumn of the preceding one, produced a plague through the kingdom, which raged about Dublin with more violence than in other parts, and destroyed numbers of the inhabitants.

A. D. 1528. A pestilential sickness, called the *English sweat*, which first appeared in Ireland in 1491, now again raged with great violence, and at Dublin

swept away archbishop Inge, lord chancellor, William Talbot, Richard Elyot, Richard Fitz-Williams, Walter Fian, and two canons Luet, with Stanihurst, and great numbers of other citizens.

A. D. 1530. Sir William Skeffington was appointed lord deputy, and having landed near Dublin in August this year, together with the bishop of Meath, and the earl of Kildare, lately released from the persecutions of cardinal Wolsey, the mayor and citizens of Dublin met them in solemn procession on the green of St. Mary's abbey, and the recorder, Thomas Fitzsimons, congratulated the arrival of the lord deputy, and the earl (who was very dear to the citizens) in a pithy oration; to which the lord deputy made answer in these words: " Mr. Mayor, and
 " Mr. Recorder, you have at length, this
 " nobleman here present, for whom you
 " sore longed, whilst he was absent. And
 " after many storms by him sustained,
 " he hath now to the comfort of his
 " friends, to the confusion of his foes,
 " subdued violence with patience, injuries with sufferance, and malice with
 " obedience: and such butchers as of ha-
 " tred

“ tred thirsted after his blood, are now
 “ taken for outcast mastives, littered in
 “ currish blood. How well the king hath
 “ been of his gracious inclination affected
 “ to the earl of Kildare (his back friend
 “ being by his just desert from his ma-
 “ jesty weeded) the credit wherein this
 “ nobleman at this present abideth, ma-
 “ nifestly declareth. Wherefore it rest-
 “ eth, that you thank God and the king
 “ for his safe arrival. As for his welcome,
 “ Mr. Recorder’s courteous discourse, your
 “ great assemblies, your chearful counte-
 “ nances, your willing meetings, your so-
 “ lemn processions do so far shew it, as
 “ you minister me occasion on his lord-
 “ ship’s behalf, rather to thank you for
 “ your courtesy, than to exhort you to
 “ any further ceremony.”

Kildare was no sooner arrived than he
 determined to punish the O-Tools for
 spoiling his tenants while he was in En-
 gland, and was assisted therein by two
 hundred archers drawn out of the city
 bands ; but with what success is not re-
 lated.

A. D. 1531. A great riot and uproar
 happened between the soldiers and city

apprentices, occasioned by a drunken servant, who pitching hay in High-street, threw some of it on a soldier's bonnet. The soldier resenting the usage, cast his dagger at the servant, which not taking place, stuck in a post behind him. The servant thrust the soldier through the shoulder with his pitch-fork; upon which he was joined by several of his companions, as the servant was by the apprentices, and the fray became general; many being wounded on both sides, though none slain. Thomas Barbie, who was then mayor, issued out of his house with the king's sword drawn, and with great difficulty at length appeased the riot, and the lord deputy having come up by that time as far as the pillory, the mayor presented the author of all the mischief to him, who, in regard no death ensued, pardoned him.

A. D. 1534. Thomas Fitz-Gerald, eldest son to the earl of Kildare, being left lord deputy in his father's absence, a rumour was spread abroad that his father was imprisoned and beheaded in London; upon which he surrendered the sword to the council, and flew out into open rebellion. The council sent secretly to the
mayor

mayor and citizens to apprehend Fitz-Gerald and his accomplices. But either the favour of the citizens to that house, or the strength of the confederacy, or the weakness of the city, which was much dispeopled by a plague then reigning in town and country, prevented any attempt at that time ; however, the citizens afterwards behaved themselves with zeal and resolution against him. Fingal was the granary which usually supplied the city with corn ; but was now exposed to the depredations of the O-Tools, and other Irish of the mountains, assisted by John Burnell of Ballgriffin, a gentleman of a good estate in Fingal, who favoured the rebellion. The citizens having received advice that the O-Tools were busied in conducting a prey from Fingal to the mountains, sallied out to intercept them at Kilmainham-bridge. They met the enemy near the wood of Salcock ; but being over-powered with numbers, they were routed and four score of them slain.

This misfortune threw the city into a consternation, which Fitz-Gerald laying hold of, demanded liberty to march his army through it, and lay siege to the castle,

tle, promising that no citizen should be injured in his property by his foldiers. The citizens took time to advife on this matter before they gave their confent ; and immediately difpatched one of their aldermen, Francis Herbert, to the king to know his pleasure, who, for his difcreet demeanor upon the occafion, received the honour of knighthood, and was made a member of the privy-council. They alfo confulted the conftable of the caftle, who regarding the fecurity of the city, gave his confent to the demand, provided he were fufficiently furnifhed with men and provifions to withftand a fieve. The citizens fent by night into the caftle a good ftore of provifions, and alderman John Fitzfimon, upon his own account, furnifhed the conftable with 20 tun of wine, and 24 tun of beer, 2000 dried ling, 16 hogfheads of powdered beef, 20 chambers for mines, and an iron chain for the draw-bridge that he had procured to be forged in his own houfe to avoid fufpicion.

The caftle being abundantly fupplied, the citizens confented to Fitz-Gerald's demands, and he accordingly fent in 600 men under the command of fix captains, viz. Field, Teeling, Wafer, Broad, Rouks, and

and Purcell, who planted two or three pieces of artillery near Preston's inn, opposite to the castle-gate, and intrenched their party with strong ramparts sufficient to defend them from the shot of the castle; and to frighten the constable from annoying them with his ordinance, they threatened to place the youth of the city on the tops of their trenches, as marks at which they would be loth to aim.

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The citizens considered this behaviour as a perfidious breach of treaty, and sir Francis Herbert returning at this juncture with an encouraging message from the king to stand manfully on their defence, and promising them sudden aid, they ordered the gates to be shut, as well to prevent the arrival of further supplies to the besiegers, as to secure the rebels then in the city: they let down their portcullis, placed flags of defiance on the walls, proclaimed an open breach of the truce, and set about apprehending the traitors within the walls.

The besiegers, having notice of these preparations, thought it full time to shift for themselves, and some had the good luck to escape by fording the river; but most of them were taken prisoners. Fitzgerald at this time was ravaging the county

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county of Kilkenny ; but having speedy notice of his ill fortune in Dublin, he immediately marched thither, and summoned all the powers of the Pale to join him near the city. In his way he seized upon several children of the citizens, who were at school in the country, to avoid the inconveniencies of the plague ; particularly he got into his hands three sons of Walter Fitzsimons, who was mayor of Dublin the foregoing year, and James Stanihurst, who was afterwards an eminent lawyer, recorder of Dublin, and speaker in several parliaments. By means of these and other young gentlemen of rank, whom he seized, he hoped to oblige the citizens to a composition, and accordingly dispatched messengers unto them to expostulate the breach of league, and require that it might be renewed, or at least the prisoners enlarged. But receiving a flat denial, he attempted to distress the citizens by cutting off the pipes of the conduits, and diverting the springs and rivulets that supplied the town with fresh water ; and shortly after laid a formal siege to the castle in Sheep-street. But he was soon driven from thence partly by the ordnance

nance from the castle, and partly by an artificial fire prepared by one White, which burned down the thatcht houses, and took from him all advantages of shelter.

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From thence he removed to Thomas-street, and attempted to enter the city by Newgate, having for that purpose demolished the partitions of the houses on both sides, and thereby made a covered gallery, by which both his horse and foot were defended from any gun-shot from the walls. He then set fire to New-street, and planted a piece of artillery against Newgate, which pierced the gate, and killed an apprentice of alderman Stephens, who was endeavouring to get water at the high-pipe in the middle of Corn-market. The valour of Richard Stanton, gaoler of Newgate, was memorable upon this occasion. He was an excellent marksman, and did much mischief to the rebels, when ever they had occasion to appear from under shelter. He perceived one of the enemy levelling his piece at the loop-hole where he stood; but preventing his design, he shot him in the forehead, and had the hardiness in the midst of fire to issue out

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XI. gun and cloaths, which he brought safe
into the garrison.

However, the boldness of this action not only displeased the citizens, but excited the rebels to revenge; and therefore they immediately brought fire and faggot to the gate in hopes to burn it, and procure an entrance that way. The townsmen wisely considered, that if the gate was burned, the expectation of plunder would animate the rebels to fight with greater alacrity within than without the walls; and they were persuaded that many of Fitz-Gerald's army, being inhabitants of the Pale, and forced to the camp, were in their hearts loyal; of which the citizens were convinced, because most of the arrows shot over the wall were unheaded, and many of them conveyed letters, giving an account of all their leader's stratagems. These considerations induced them to resolve upon a sally, and reporting from the walls that new succours were arrived from England, they rushed out through fire and flame. The vigour of the sally gave a reputation to what they had proclaimed, and the enemy,

my, not thinking the citizens durst adventure so briskly, unless they were supported, immediately fled, leaving one hundred gallowglasses slain, and their falcon a prey to the defendants. Fitz-Gerald fled to the friery in Francis-street, where he lurked that night, and in the morning got to the remainder of his shattered army.

Cooled by this defeat, and standing in great need of artillery and ammunition, he desired to treat with the citizens on these articles. I. That his men who were in prison should be enlarged. II. That the city should pay him 1000l. in money, and 500l. in wares. III. That they should furnish him with ammunition and artillery. IV. That they should intercede with the king for the pardon of him and his followers.

The mayor and aldermen debated these articles, and by the recorder answered to the I. That they would enlarge the prisoners, if he would deliver their children. To the II. That his wars had so impoverished them, that they could spare neither money nor wares. To the III. That if he intended to submit, he had no need of

of ammunition or artillery ; if he did not, that they would not furnish him with implements to punish themselves. That instead of artillery to withstand his prince, they expected he should have requested parchment to ingross his pardon ; which IV. They promised to intercede for with the king by word or letter. In the end he accepted these terms, and hostages for the performance being mutually delivered, he drew off from the siege.

The great services and sufferings of the citizens upon this occasion were afterwards gratefully remembered to them and rewarded by the king ; who by letters patent dated the 4th of February 1538, reciting *the siege, the famine, miseries, wounds and loss of blood suffered by the citizens*, granted to them and their successors for ever the site, precincts, ambit, and all the estate lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of All-hallows, near Dublin, lying in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Kildare, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and elsewhere in Ireland, at the rent of 4l. 4s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the name of the twentieth part of the annual value. And further, in consideration of the debility
and

and ruinous condition of the great forts CHAP.
and towers of the city, and in order to XI.

repair, support and fortify the walls, he confirmed to them and their successors a grant made to them for sixty years by king Richard III. in the second year of his reign, of a rent of 49l. 6s. 8d. issuing out of the fee farm of 200 marks payable by the city to the crown; and as a further token of his bounty and gratitude, the king by the same patent granted and released to the city for ever an annual rent of 20l. out of the said fee farm, which he had before in the second year of his reign granted to them only for forty years. Sir William Skeffington, lord deputy, landed the 4th of October following, and brought with him his majesty's gracious letters to the city of Dublin. An earthquake this year was felt in Dublin.

A.D. 1535. George Brown, an Augustin frier was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, and was the first of the clergy who embraced the reformation in Ireland, having renounced the papal supremacy, and acknowledged the same in the king, pursuant to an act of parliament passed the year following. He also removed all superstitious

perstitious reliques and images out of the two cathedrals in Dublin, and other churches in his diocess, and in their room placed the creed, the lord's prayer and ten commandments in gilded frames.

A. D. 1539. O'Neill and most of the chieftanes of Ulster conspired together and invaded the Pale, burning Navan, Ather-dee, and all the country as they marched, as far as the hill of Tarah. The lord deputy Grey, assisted by the forces of the Pale, and the mayors and citizens of Dublin and Drogheda, advanced to repress their insolence. They marched all night till they came to Bellahoa, where they found the enemy encamped on the other side of the river, whom they attacked and defeated, notwithstanding the great disadvantages of ground, and recovered all the prey of the Pale. For their good services in this action, the lord deputy, among other men of rank, knighted James Fitzsimons, mayor of Dublin, and Michael Courcey, mayor of Drogheda, in the field.

A. D. 1540. This year were minted in the castle of Dublin for Ireland, of silver of base allay, new testoons, two pences and pence, which bore an arched crown.

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crown over the arms of England and France quartered, and this inscription, CHAP.
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HENRICUS VIII. D. G. AGL. The reverse, a crowned harp between the letters H. and R. both crowned, and this inscription FRANCE. DOMINUS. HIBERNIE. And the exportation of this coin to England was prohibited by proclamation under the forfeiture of treble the value, and fine and imprisonment. The year following the king by act of parliament altered his title of lord of Ireland into that of king of Ireland, which occasioned an alteration in the coin, though not in the baseness of the metal, the harp and arms as in the former, but the inscription thus, HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRACIA. ANGLIE. Reverse FRANCIE. ET. HIBERNIE. REX. Upon proclaiming Henry VIII. king of Ireland, all prisoners (except for treason, wilful murder, rape or debt) were set at liberty.

A. D. 1541. The priory and convent of Christ-church, Dublin, was converted into a deanry and chapter, and Robert Castell, alias Painswich, from the last prior was made the first dean of it.

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A. D.

A. D. 1547. The Birnes and Tools, assisted by some outlaws of the Fitz-Geralds, taking advantage of the change of government, and the infancy of king Edward VI. made inroads into the neighbourhood of Dublin, and distressed the citizens. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy, marched out a body of the standing army against them, and was aided by a considerable party of the militia of the city : with these he attacked and routed the enemy at Three-Castles, slew their captain, and drove them into their fastnesses. In this action sixteen of the Fitz-Geralds were taken prisoners, and all hanged and quartered in Dublin, except one, named Maurice, who was imprisoned in the castle till the government had time to consult what punishment should be inflicted on him. He was the same year put to death. Thus this confederacy was broken, which in the compass of a year had been guilty of innumerable murders.

A. D. 1548. This year the names of the bailiffs of the city of Dublin were changed into sheriffs by a new incorporation of king Edward VI. and John Ryan
and

and Thomas Fining, who were the last bailiffs, were made the first sheriffs. A mint was likewise established in Dublin by express order from court; but it soon failed for want of bullion.

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A. D. 1550. On Easter-sunday the liturgy in the English tongue was first read in Christ-church in pursuance of an order from the king for that purpose; and the year following was printed in Dublin by Humphrey Powell, who had a licence for so doing exclusive of all others; and it is probable this is the first book that ever was printed in Ireland.

A. D. 1551. The see of Armagh was deprived of the title of the *primacy of all Ireland*, and the same was annexed to the see of Dublin, occasioned by the obstinacy of primate Dowdal in not submitting to the king's order about the liturgy, and the compliance of archbishop Brown therewith.

A. D. 1552. There was a great scarcity this year; insomuch that the peck of wheat (a measure containing almost four English bushels) sold in Dublin for twenty-four shillings, and of malt for eighteen shillings; but the harvest following prov-

ed so plentiful, that wheat fell to five shillings a peck, and malt to two shillings. The testoon or groat of mixed money was now by proclamation ordered to pass at two shillings. The mayor of Dublin marched out with a strong band of citizens against O-Reily, who began to be troublesome in Cavan, and was assisted herein by the forces of Drogheda. But the service being performed, the two magistrates of these places had a contest upon their return who should lead the van, which ended to the honour of the mayor of Dublin, who by order had his right confirmed of commanding the van going out, and the rere returning home.

A. D. 1553. The lords justices were attended by the militia of Dublin in an expedition to Dundalk against O-Neil; who on the 1st of October was attacked, and lost many of his men, himself and his wife with difficulty escaping. The mass and other papal superstitions were restored in Dublin by an order from queen Mary.

A. D. 1554. Many protestants fled from England into Ireland, to avoid the persecutions began against their religion by queen Mary; and among others John Hervey,
Abel

Abel Ellis, John Edmonds, and Henry Hough, all Cheshire men, transported their effects to Dublin, and became citizens thereof; one Thomas Jones, a Welshman, and a protestant priest, privately officiating among them.

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A. D. 1555. Patrick Sarsfield, mayor, and the rest of the citizens and commons of Dublin, at their own charge, began to inclose the place that contains the head of water running to the city, with lime and stone.

A. D. 1556. In May the Cavenaghs got together a great body of Irish outlaws, and invaded and plundered the south parts of the county of Dublin. To put a stop to their progress, the citizens marched out and hunted them so briskly, that they slew great numbers, and forced 140 to take shelter in the castle of Powerscourt, which they pretended to defend. Sir George Stanley, knight marshal, besieged them on the 5th of May, but they held out obstinately, and the marshal sent to the lord deputy for two pieces of ordnance, and more men. The mayor and citizens sent out a fresh supply of 80 men under the command of sheriff Bulkley, and good store of provisions. The rebels, hearing that the for-

ces of the city were arrived, surrendered at mercy, and on the 14th were led to the castle of Dublin about eight at night, where the day following sixty of them were hanged, and the day after fourteen more. The rest were pardoned.

John Chaloner, mayor of Dublin, this year imported from Spain in a ship of his own several pieces of ordnance, and 150 muskets, with which he armed the citizens for queen Mary's service, and he and the sheriffs and citizens offered their service to assist the lord lieutenant against all rebels, upon which many of them submitted. The lord lieutenant would have knighted the mayor, but he refused the honour.

A. D. 1557. The lord deputy on the 10th of August made an expedition into Ulster against James Mc. Connell, a Scot. For further aid, he (according to custom) took with him the mayor of Dublin, attended with a troop of horse and company of foot of the citizens, in number 220 men well armed, under the conduct of John Usher captain, and Patrick Bulkley petty captain, besides 80 archers armed with bows and arrows, who attended on John Dempsey the sheriff. The Scots, affright-

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affrighted with these preparations, declined coming to an engagement, and sheltered themselves in bogs and woods; so that little mischief was done them, except the taking of a few preys. However, some of the principals of them submitted, and Daniel Mc. Connell and Richard Guillin received the honour of knighthood.

A. D. 1558. The lord deputy Suffex had the aid of a body of citizens in an expedition against the Scots in the island of Raghlin, lying a little off the coast of the county of Antrim. He set sail on the 13th of September from Dalky, and preparing to land, one of his ships was cast away on the rocks of the island, and several of the citizens perished. Yet he landed, slew many of the Scots, took the island, and placed a colony and garrison in it. From thence he passed over to Cantire in Scotland, and into the islands of Arran and Comber, and spread desolation far and near. He intended to have visited the island of Ila, but was driven back by a tempest to Carrickfergus. He spent above nine weeks in this hazardous expedition, and returned safe to Dublin on the 18th of November.

A. D. 1559. The mass was again put down in Dublin by orders from queen Elizabeth, and the litany and other prayers were sung in English in Christ-church before the earl of Suffex, lord lieutenant, who from thence invited the mayor and aldermen to dine with him at St. Sepulchre's. Orders were sent to Thomas Lockwood, dean of Christ-church, to remove all popish relicks and images from thence, and to paint and whiten it anew, putting sentences of scripture on the walls, instead of pictures and other objects of idolatry; and this work was set about on the 25th of May this year. Large bibles printed in the English language were placed in the middle of the choirs of St. Patrick's and Christ-church (*a*), which caused great resort to them on purpose to read them.

A. D. 1560. The queen caused the castle of Dublin to be repaired for her lieutenants or deputies to dwell in; at which time the castle clock, and other publick clocks were set up.

A. D. 1561. The earl of Suffex, lord lieutenant, having taken the oath of office

(*a*) It is remarkable that the desire of reading the bible was so great, that John Dele, a bookseller, sold 7000 in two years time when they were first brought into Ireland in 1566. Ware's An. Eliz.

in Christ-church, Thomas Fitzsimons, then mayor of Dublin, invited the lord lieutenant and council to dinner ; after which he entertained them with a play, in which the Nine Worthies were acted ; in the evening he gave them a sumptuous entertainment, after which the mayor and his brethren with the city musick, attended the lord lieutenant and council to Thomas-court by torch light. Soon after the lord lieutenant marched with an army of 500 men, with six weeks provision against Shane O'Neill, and the city of Dublin, to shew their fidelity to her majesty, sent sheriff Bedlow with 80 men, and provisions for six weeks to attend the lord lieutenant. In August following, sheriff Gough was sent to aid the lord lieutenant with another party of 40 archers, and as many musketeers, together with twenty-one days provision, all at the expence of the city. These preparations obliged Shane O'Neill to submit without any great action on either side.

A. D. 1562. The roof and part of the body of Christ-church fell, by which the anti-ent monument of Strongbow was broke.

A. D. 1563. On the 1st of April the earl of Suffex, lord lieutenant, advanced his

his standard against Shane O'Neill, who was then in rebellion, and Edward Baron, one of the sheriffs of the city of Dublin, attended his lordship in this expedition to Dundalk, at the head of 80 archers and gunners for twelve days, and on the 8th of May, Walter Clinton, colleague of Baron, came to the camp with 60 fresh men from the city, and continued there eight days. On the 1st of July the same sheriff again marched out with 60 men, and continued six weeks with the lord lieutenant, who, during these expeditions, had the better of the enemy in several encounters, and returned to Drogheda, and from thence to Dublin with great booty. A proclamation was issued this year against the meetings of friers and priests in Dublin, and a tax was levied on the housekeepers for absenting themselves from church; and for this purpose a roll of their names were called over every Sunday by the church-wardens.

A. D. 1565. In June and July this year Nicholas Fyan, mayor of Dublin, caused the Wood-quay walls and most of the Merchants-quay to be repaired with lime and stone at the city charge. On the 1st of October, Nicholas Fitzsimons was sworn
mayor

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mayor before the lord justice in the great hall in Christ-church, and he immediately issued a proclamation, that no woman or maid should within the precincts of his jurisdiction, sell wine, ale or beer, but such as should keep a sign at their doors, under the penalty of 40s. and this was with an intention to extirpate whoredom.

A. D. 1566. Shane O'Neill, having made his submission to the queen after the last chastisement given him by the earl of Suffex, broke out again this year into rebellion, and invaded Fermanagh; expelled from thence Maguire, at that time a peaceable subject, burned the cathedral of Armagh, and at length laid siege to Dundalk. But the valour of the garrison preserved the place, until William Sarsfield, mayor of Dublin, marched out with a chosen body of citizens, and without any other assistance raised the siege, and delivered the lady Sidney, who was then inclosed in it; for which service, as well as for an expedition he made this year against O-Reilly, upon his return to Dublin he was knighted by the lord lieutenant.

A. D. 1568. Sir Henry Sidney returned lord deputy, and as he was a governor exceed-

exceedingly beloved and honoured, so he was received by the city with more than ordinary solemnity. He landed at Carrickfergus, and as he made his journey to town, the sheriffs of the city with a chosen band of citizens well appointed, marched five miles out of town to receive and escort him. The mayor and aldermen met him in state in the suburbs, and attended him to Christchurch, where he was sworn, and afterwards to the castle, where the mayor, according to custom, delivered him the sword and mace, which he again returned.

This year great care was taken to prevent clandestine trade on the coasts near Dublin, and for that purpose sheriff Luttrell went by sea to Skerries, and seized a bark from Wexford retailing yarn and salt, and brought the vessel and master up to Dublin, who giving his promise that neither he nor his neighbours should for the future do the like on this coast, he was fined only a mark. The day following the sheriff took with him the mayor of the bull-ring, and the trumpets and drums of the city, together with a chosen company of young citizens, and passed down to the new haven of Brymo, rewhere he seized the Trinity of Milford retailing culm,

culm, the master of which took his oath CHAP.
to be in Dublin next day, and then a fine XI.
of 40 s. was accepted from him ; whereas
both veffels were by law forfeited. This
year a general hofting was proclaimed, and
the mayor of Dublin was fined 100 l. Irish
for difobeying the lord deputy's command,
and committed to the caftle of Dublin ; but
after two days imprifonment was enlarged.

A. D. 1571. This year Irish characters
for printing were firft brought into Ireland
by Nicholas Walfh, chancellor of St. Pa-
trick's, in Dublin.

A. D. 1573. The earl of Defmond was
committed to the keeping of the mayor
of Dublin ; who told the government that
the earl fhould be welcome to meat, drink
and lodging ; but that he would take no
charge of him, and the earl having licence
from the government to walk abroad, he
made his efcape. Upon this he was pro-
claimed a traitor, and a large reward for
him living or dead.

A. D. 1575. A great plague broke out
in Dublin on the 7th of June, which con-
tinued till the 17th of October, by which
(as it is faid) 3000 perfons at leaft perifh-
ed, and the city was fo depopulated, that
grafs

grafs grew in the streets, and at the doors of the churches, by reason of which trinity term was not held in Dublin. Patrick Gough, who entered on the mayoralty at Michaelmas, and the two new sheriffs, Fagan and Barnewall, were sworn out of town at Glassnemenoge, and they kept their courts there till the 15th of October, when the sickness began to abate; and the lord deputy Sidney, who arrived at Skerries on the 12th of September, was sworn and kept his court at Drogheda. The archbishop of Dublin ordered litanies and prayers to be said every wednesday and friday through the whole province, in order to avert this judgment.

A. D. 1578. On sunday after St. George's day, James Bedlow, a citizen of Dublin, did penance, standing barefoot before the pulpit in Christ-church, and at the same time publicly confessed his faults, which were these: I. He denied the queen to be supreme head of the church. II. He alledged that one article of the ten commandments was false. And III. That the preachers, when they were out of their matter, and knew not what to say, fell to railing at the pope; all which

par-

particulars were confuted in a learned CHAP.
and eloquent sermon preached by Adam XI.

Loftus, archbishop of Dublin. This year the south wall of St. Nicholas's church was re-edified, as was the wall of the castle ditch, at the charges of the city. And sir Henry Sidney erected Kilmainham-bridge. The mayor of Dublin did not go to Cullen's-wood on black-monday, according to custom, in regard the weather was so foul and rainy, that neither bow-men nor shot could go abroad; and the mayor of the bull-ring, who used to be elected in St. Andrew's church-yard, was now chosen in the Tholsel.

A. D. 1579. Sir William Drury, lord justice, ranged all the records in order in Birmingham-tower, and appointed a salary for a person to take care of them.

A. D. 1583. A controversy was determined by combat in the castle of Dublin, between two of the O-Connors, which, as a matter uncommon, we have inserted in chap. II. page 50.

A. D. 1585. The citizens of Dublin, out of their fidelity and forwardness to supply the occasions of the crown, and in aid of sir John Perrot, then lord deputy,

puty, bought munition to the value of 2611l. In consideration whereof, the lords of the council of England wrote to sir Henry Wallop, requiring him to allow the citizens a concordatum for the like sum.

A. D. 1588. Before sir John Perrot delivered up the sword of government, he sent for the mayor and citizens of Dublin to the castle, and addressed them in these terms. " Mr. Mayor, I hope you
 " and your brethren can testify, that I
 " have preserved the peace and quietness
 " not only of this metropolis, but of the
 " whole nation to the utmost of my en-
 " deavours, and as a memorial of the
 " same, I deliver this present to you." The present was a large silver cup gilt, with a cover and spire over it, and on it this motto, *In pace relinquo*. Upon his surrender of the sword the mayor invited him to dinner, and a guard of young citizens with shot were appointed to wait on him till he arrived at his seat at Carew-castle in Pembroke-shire.

A. D. 1591. The mayor and citizens of Dublin having granted the site of the dissolved monastery of All-hallows near the

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XI.

the city for erecting an university there-
on, this year on the 13th of March the
first stone thereof was laid by Thomas
Smith, mayor, and dedicated to the holy
and undivided Trinity, under the title of
*Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis ex
fundatione Reginæ Elizabethæ*; and it was
opened two years after.

A. D. 1596. A great quantity of gun-
powder being landed at the Wood-quay
to be conveyed to the castle of Dublin, by
accident took fire, on the 11th of March,
and did great damage to the city.

A. D. 1603, April 5. King James pro-
claimed in Dublin.

May 11. Charles lord Mountjoy made
lord lieutenant.

June 1. Sir George Cary sworn lord
deputy, who appointed the first sheriffs
for the county of Tyrone.

A. D. 1604, Feb. 3. Sir Arthur Chi-
chester sworn lord deputy, and soon after
establishes a circuit for judges of assize for
Connaught and Munster.

This year the plague began in Dublin
in October, and continued till the Sep-
tember following. It broke out again the

Y

next

next succeeding year, and continued that and the following.

A. D. 1605. The jesuits and seminary priests busied themselves greatly in dissuading the people from resorting to divine service, according to the act of uniformity, and the king's proclamation thereon grounded. The lord deputy (Chichester) and council convened before them the aldermen and some of the principal citizens, and endeavoured by persuasions and lenity to draw them to their duty. They also exemplified under the great seal and published the statute of uniformity of the 2d of Eliz. in regard there was found to be some material difference between the original record and the printed copies, that none might pretend ignorance of the original record, and added thereto the king's injunction for the observance of the said statute. But these gentle methods failing to have any effect, sixteen of the most eminent of the city were convened into the court of castle chamber, of whom nine of the chief were censured, and six of the aldermen fined each 100 l. and the other three 50 l. a piece, and they were all committed prisoners to the castle during

during the pleasure of the court; and it was ordered that none of the citizens should bear office till they conformed. The week following the rest were censured in the same manner, except alderman Archer, who conformed. Their fines were allotted to the repairs of such churches as had been damaged by the accidental blowing up of the gunpowder in 1596, to the relieving poor scholars in the college, and other charitable uses. This proceeding brought many to an outward conformity.

CHAP.
XI.

The customs of tanistry and gavelkind were this year abolished by judgment in the king's-bench.

A. D. 1606. Robert Lalor, vicar-general of Dublin, was indicted on the statute of 2 Eliz. cap. 1. He submitted, and abjured, though he privately denied all again.

A. D. 1607. About this time a conspiracy was set on foot between the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnel, Maguire, O-Cahan, the lord Delvin, and almost all the heads of the Irish septs of Ulster, to surprize the castle of Dublin, cut off the lord deputy and council, dissolve the state,

Y 2

and

CHAP. and set up a government of their own.

XI.

A discovery of this conspiracy was made on the 19th of May this year by a papist who was trusted and called into the consultation, but had too much virtue to go the lengths they required. He dropped a letter in the council-chamber directed to sir William Usher, clerk of the council, which being taken up by one of the door-keepers, was immediately put into the hands of sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, then sitting in council. The import of the letter was as follows. “ That he was
“ called into company by some popish
“ gentlemen, who, after administering an
“ oath of secrecy, declared their purpose
“ to murder or poison the deputy, to cut
“ off sir Oliver Lambert, to pick up one
“ by one the rest of the officers of state,
“ to oblige the small dispersed garrisons
“ by hunger to submit, or to penn them
“ up as sheep to their shambles. That
“ the castle of Dublin, being neither man-
“ ned nor victualled, they held as their
“ own; that the towns were for them,
“ the country with them, the great ones
“ abroad and in the north prepared to
“ answer

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XI.

“ answer the first alarm ; that the pow-
 “ erful men in the west are assured by
 “ their agents to be ready as soon as the
 “ state is in disorder. That the catholick
 “ king had promised, and the jesuits from
 “ the pope warranted men and means to
 “ second the first stirs, and royally to pro-
 “ tect all their actions. That as soon as
 “ the state is dissolved, and the king’s
 “ sword in their hands, they will elect a
 “ governor, chancellor, and council, dis-
 “ patch letters to the king (James I.) trust-
 “ ing to his unwillingness to embark in
 “ such a war, and to his facility to pardon,
 “ would grant their own conditions of
 “ peace and government, with toleration
 “ of religion. That if the king listen not
 “ to their motions, then, that the many
 “ days spent in England in debates and
 “ preparations would give them time e-
 “ nough to breathe, fortify and furnish
 “ the maritime coasts, and at leisure call
 “ to their aid the Spanish forces from all
 “ parts.” The writer of the letter de-
 “ clares, “ That he interposed some doubts
 “ to them, which they readily answered,
 “ and he pretended to them to consent
 “ to further their projects, and that he

Y 3

“ took

“ took the method of this letter to give
 “ notice of their designs, though he re-
 “ fused to betray his friends ; in the mean
 “ time that he would use his best endea-
 “ vours to hinder any further practices.”
 And he concludes, “ That if they did not
 “ desist, though he revered the mass
 “ and the catholick religion equal to the
 “ devoutest of them, yet he would make
 “ the leaders of that dance know, that
 “ he preferred his country’s good, before
 “ their busy and ambitious humours.”

Upon this discovery the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnel, and the lord Maguire fled beyond seas, and most of the other conspirators absconded and shifted for themselves as well as they could ; yet some of them were taken and executed. This plot alarmed the kingdom greatly, and the more so, as it followed thus close on the heels of the gunpowder treason in England.

A. D. 1608. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, joined to his forces a strong company of the citizens of Dublin, and another of the townsmen of Drogheda, and on the 5th of July began his march to suppress the rebellion of O-Dogherty.

But

But that rebellion being quelled by marshal Wingfield, and the prime rebel slain the same day the deputy began his march, rendered the assistance of the citizens of no further use at that time. The charter of the city of Dublin, with an addition of further privileges was renewed in the latter end of this year.

A. D. 1611, June 24. The lord Carew came over commissioner to inspect the affairs of Ireland.

A. D. 1613, May 18. A parliament called, which had not been for twenty-seven years before, when the papists refuse to attend the house upon a difference between them and the protestants in choice of a speaker.

Doctor Thomas Jones chancellor, and sir Richard Wingfield marshal, were sworn lords justices.

A. D. 1614, Oct. 11. The parliament met again; the lord Kerry and lord Slane dispute precedency, which was adjudged to the former.

A convocation was this year held in Dublin, which established articles of religion.

A. D. 1615, Oct. The parliament was dissolved after several acts passed.

Doctor Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin, and sir John Denham, lord chief justice of the king's-bench, were sworn lords justices.

A. D. 1616, Aug. 30. Sir Oliver St. John (afterwards viscount Grandison) was sworn lord deputy.

A. D. 1617, Oct. 13. A proclamation issued for banishing the popish regular clergy.

A. D. 1621. Sir Dudley Digges, sir Thomas Crew, sir Nathaniel Rich, sir James Perrot, &c. came over commissioners to inquire into the state of the kingdom upon some complaints of the Irish.

They allow (by the king's order) the new lord deputy Falkland all the profits abating only at the rate of 2000*l.* per ann. till he should come and receive the sword.

A. D. 1622, May 4. The lord deputy removed, (though soon after created viscount Grandison) and Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, with Richard Wingfield, viscount Powerscourt, sworn lords justices.

Sept.

Sept. 8. Lord Falkland comes over
deputy and sworn.

CHAP.
XI.

A. D. 1622. Some of the popish citizens of Dublin were censured in the star-chamber for refusing the oath of supremacy established 2 Eliz. ch. 1. and bishop Ussher in a learned speech set forth the lawfulness of the oath.

A. D. 1623, Jan. 21. Issued a proclamation, requiring the popish clergy, regular and secular, to depart the kingdom in forty days, and forbidding all converse with them after that time.

A. D. 1626, May. The king orders the lord deputy to appoint a lord high steward, &c. for the trial of the lord Dunboyne by his peers, for killing a man in the county of Tipperary.

A. D. 1627, July 24. A second examiner was first added to the court of chancery.

A. D. 1629. The papists erected an university in Dublin for the education of the youth of that religion, without any authority from the state, and in the face of the government.

Oct. 26. Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, and Richard earl of Cork,
lord

lord high treasurer, were sworn lords justices and allowed each 100 l. per month.

A. D. 1630. A priest being seized in Dublin for transgressing the laws, was rescued by the people; and to humble the insolences of the papists, the lords justices, by directions from England, seized fifteen of their new-founded religious houses to the king's use.

A. D. 1632. A seminary or college being erected in Back-lane, in opposition to the king's college, was shut up by the government, and disposed of to the university of Dublin, who placed therein a rector and scholars, and maintained a weekly lecture in it, which the lords justices often countenanced with their presence. But afterwards in the lord Strafford's government, it was restored and converted to a mass-house. A controversy arose this year between the city of Dublin and the merchant strangers, from whom the city demanded three pence per pound custom. But the matter was referred to the lord deputy Wentworth, who was then preparing to take on him the government of Ireland.

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A. D. 1633, July 25. Thomas viscount Wentworth was sworn lord deputy.

CHAP.
XI.

A. D. 1634, July 14. A parliament met at Dublin, which granted six subsidies, in all 240,000 l. also a convocation of the clergy; the king having before determined the precedency of the archbishop of Armagh to that of Dublin; a new book of canons was compiled.

A. D. 1636, July 3. The lord deputy going over into England, Adam Loftus viscount Ely, and sir Christopher Wandesford master of the rolls, were sworn lords justices.

Nov. 23. John Atherton made bishop of Waterford and Lismore, whose ignominious end (for bestiality) by the common executioner, was about four years after near Stephen's-green.

A. D. 1639, Sept. Robert lord Dillon of Kilkenny, West, and sir Christopher Wandesford left lords justices.

The earl of Strafford returns lord lieutenant in March following.

A. D. 1640, April 3. Sir Christopher Wandesford left lord deputy.

A committee from the house of commons

mons goes over to England to impeach the earl of Strafford.

Dec. 3. The lord deputy dies suddenly.

Dec. 30. Robert lord Dillon and sir William Parsons are sworn lords justices.

February following the lord Dillon removed, and sir William Parsons and sir John Borlace sworn lords justices.

The Irish parliament send over two petitions (containing their grievances) to England, one to the king, the other to the parliament.

March 4. An impeachment from the commons was brought to the house of lords against sir Richard Bolton lord chancellor, John lord bishop of Derry, &c. for introducing arbitrary government and giving unjust decrees, &c.

A. D. 1641, May 11. The parliament sits again.

August 7. The parliament is adjourned to the 9th of November.

October 23. The castle of Dublin was intended to be surprized and taken by the lord Maguire, Mac-Mahon, Hugh Birne, captain Brien O'Neill, and other conspirators, who had fomented a rebellion through the kingdom. But the design was pre-

prevented by the discovery of Owen O-CHAP.
Conolly, and the vigilance of the lords XI.
justices; and several of the conspirators
were apprehended, and some of them af-
terwards executed.

Oct. 24. The alarms and fears were
so great in Dublin, that the castle draw-
bridge was once let down, and some of
the state went to the plat-form of the cas-
tle to view the supposed Irish army, which
was falsely said to be approaching.

Nov. 2. Sir Francis Willoughby was
made commander of the castle, and sir
Charles Coote governor of the city. Ap-
plication was made to the city of Dublin
for money to answer this emergency; but
so prevalent was the popish faction in it
at that time, that they could be persuad-
ed to advance no more than 40 or 50*l*.
and that to be paid partly in cattle. Few
of the popish citizens administered the
least relief to the poor stripped and de-
spoiled English, who fled thither from the
cruelties of the papists in distant parts of
the kingdom.

A thousand of the stripped English, who
had fled to Dublin, were formed into a
regiment, and put under the command of
sir

under the lord Lambert and colonel Crawford. The castle was victualled, and an old well in it cleared, the better to fit it for a siege. The council was removed out of the castle to Cork-house, and the rolls and records of several offices removed to the same place.

In December sir Simon Harcourt landed at Dublin with 1200 foot, and soon after was made governor in the room of sir Charles Coote, who was sent abroad upon other business; but sir Simon was slain at the siege of Carrickmean in the county of Dublin early in the following year, and sir Charles Coote was again made governor.

Part of the walls of the city fell down this year, and were left unrepaired by the citizens, under pretence of want of money, until the lords justices sent them 40 l. to advance that service.

Jan. 24. The lord lieutenant's regiment of foot under lieutenant colonel Monck, as also sir Michael Earnly and colonel Cromwell's regiment of foot, with others of horse, landed at Dublin.

A. D.

A. D. 1642. Sir Charles Coote was slain at Trim, and the lord Lambert made governor of Dublin in his room on the 12th of May. The lords justices ordered the citizens of Dublin to bring in half their plate to be coined to furnish the necessary exigencies of the army, promising that they should be satisfied out of the next supply; upon which proclamation 1200*l.* worth of plate was brought into the mint.

CHAP.
XI.

July 21. The Irish parliament sat.

Oct. 9. Mr. Robert Goodwin and Mr. Robert Reynolds arrive in Dublin, with money and orders to inquire into the state of the army and kingdom, from the parliament in England, who procured a subscription of most of the officers in the army, to take debentures on the forfeited lands for part of their pay.

A. D. 1643. The mayor of Dublin was called before the lords justices and council to confer with them about raising 10,000*l.* half in money and half in victuals, to enable the army to enter upon action, and prevent the ensuing cessation with the rebels; but such was the poverty of the place, that the matter was found

not

CHAP. not feasible, and the cessation followed.

XI.

July 2. Sir Robert Meredith, sir William Parsons, sir John Temple, and sir Adam Loftus are committed by his majesty's orders to the castle, being averse from the cessation of arms with the Irish.

Jan 21. James marquis of Ormond is sworn lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A. D. 1644. An excise was laid by proclamation on all goods consumed in the city of Dublin, together with other taxes, and three pence an acre on all lands inhabited within the English pale, to support the army, and answer other exigencies of the state.

In August this year the citizens of Dublin were numbered, and found to be of protestants 2565 men, and 2986 women; of papists 1202 men, and 1406 women.

A. D. 1646. Peace was proclaimed in Dublin by the officers at arms in their formalities between the king and the Irish rebels; but the heralds sent to other cities for the same purpose were opposed in some of them. The pope's nuncio marched at the head of Owen Roe O-Neil's and general Preston's armies united, to besiege the

the marquis of Ormond in Dublin, and intended to take it by a general assault at his first approach; but this design was frustrated for want of provisions, and no attempt made.

CHAP.
XI.

Nov. 14. Commissioners arrive from the English parliament with 1400 foot for the preservation of Dublin; but the lord lieutenant refuses to resign to them, so that they carried their supplies to Ulster.

February following the marquis of Ormond agrees to surrender Dublin and the government to the parliament commissioners.

March 17. The Irish parliament made an address of gratitude to the marquis of Ormond.

A. D. 1647. On the 18th of June the marquis of Ormond, compelled by extreme necessity, surrendered Dublin to the commissioners of parliament, rather than it should fall into the hands of the confederated Irish rebels; and he himself soon after left the kingdom. Colonel Michael Jones was made governor of Dublin, who gained a great victory this year at the battle of Dungan-hill, slaying 6000 Irish, with the loss of only 20 men.

Z

Nov.

Nov. 24. Owen Roe burns the country about Dublin, so that 200 fires were seen from a steeple there.

A. D. 1648. The walls and fortifications of the city of Dublin were repaired and strengthened by colonel Jones.

A. D. 1649. The marquis of Ormond sat down before Dublin at Finglas on the 19th of June, and on the (a) 25th of July marched to Rathmines and closely besieged it. But on the 2d of August colonel Jones, governor of the town, raised the siege by an unexpected and successful sally, in which 4,000 men were killed, and 2517 taken prisoners; the artillery and baggage were lost, and the marquis escaped with much difficulty.

On the 14th of August Oliver Cromwell, lord lieutenant and commander in chief under the parliament, landed at Dublin with a supply of 9,000 foot and 4,000 horse, and had a good fleet to attend the service; and having settled the civil and military affairs at Dublin, on the 30th of that month he marched out with

(a) On the same day colonels Reynolds, Venables and Hanks, landed with 600 horse and 1500 foot, and other supplies for the city.

10,000 men to besiege Drogheda. The government of the city was again committed to sir Theophilus Jones; who on the 13th of March following was commanded on other service, and colonel Hewson made governor.

CHAP.
XI.

A. D. 1650. This summer the plague (which began the year before) raged most violently in Dublin.

In December this year the marquis of Ormond went to France, leaving the marquis of Clanrickard lord deputy.

A. D. 1651, July 12. The last battle fought in this war was at Knocknaclashy, where the Irish were utterly overthrown by the parliament forces.

Nov. 26. Ireton died at Limerick, and lieutenant general Ludlow was made commander in chief of the army by the commissioners at Dublin.

A. D. 1652. A high court of justice was erected in Dublin by the commissioners of the parliament, for the trials of such as were accused of the barbarous murders committed by the papists in the rebellion, in which sir Phelim O-Neil and others were condemned and executed. Courts

for the same purposes were erected in other parts of the kingdom.

A. D. 1653, Sept. 26. It was declared that there was an end of the rebellion.

A. D. 1654. Fleetwood is made lord deputy.

A. D. 1655. Henry Cromwell is made commander in chief, but in the civil government others were joined in commission with him.

A. D. 1658, Sept. 3. Oliver Cromwell dies; upon his death the new protector Richard made his brother Henry Cromwell lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A. D. 1659, May 7. After Richard's resignation, the parliament sent over Jones, Tomlinson, Corbet and Berry to govern Ireland.

A party of general officers inclined to the restoration of the king, in January this year surprized the castle of Dublin, and the commissioners of government, which done, they declared for a free parliament, and upon the petition of the mayor and aldermen of Dublin, summoned a convention.

A. D. 1660. They accept his majesty's
decla-

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declaration from Breda, and concur to his restoration.

CHAP.
XI.

Sir Hardress Waller seized the castle for the parliament; but was obliged to surrender it after a siege of five days.

The restoration accomplished.

King Charles II. complimented the city of Dublin with a collar of S. S. and bestowed a foot company to Robert Dee, the then mayor. The same year doctor Michael Boyle and eleven new bishops were consecrated all together in St. Patrick's church.

A. D. 1661. A parliament was summoned, sir Audley Mervin speaker, which gave the duke of Ormond 30,000l. He was appointed lord lieutenant, and sworn the year following.

A. D. 1663. Alexander Jephson, Mr. Blood, colonel Abbot, major Warren, and several other discontented adventurers and soldiers formed a plot to surprize the castle of Dublin; but the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, received notice of their design from the earl of Orrery and sir Theophilus Jones, to the latter of whom Jephson had discovered it on the 19th of May at Lucan, endeavouring to persuade

Z 3

him

him to join in the design; and the discovery prevented any attempt; four persons were executed for it.

A. D. 1665. The chief magistrate of Dublin was honoured with the title of lord mayor, sir Daniel Bellingham being the first that bore that character, and the king granted to the city 500 l. per annum for ever, to support that dignity.

A. D. 1666, June 11. The popish clergy met in a national synod at Dublin.

Sept. 27. Edmond Reiley, titular archbishop of Armagh, is sent prisoner to England.

The second court of claims sat at Dublin disposing of lands by lot to the officers of forty nine.

Oct. The lord lieutenant and council consider about sending 105,000 bullocks for the relief of London, lately burnt.

A. D. 1667. The king being alarmed with reports of a French invasion, the militia of the city of Dublin, and of all other parts of the kingdom were raised, arrayed and armed, and those of Leinster rendezvouzed on the Curragh of Kildare, while those of Dublin did the same within the city.

A. D.

A. D. 1668. The spire of St. Audoen's ^{CHAF.}
 steeple was blown down by a storm, and ^{XI.}
 broke the roof of the church.

A. D. 1669, Sept. 18. John lord Roberts baron of Truro landed at Howth, was met at Young's-castle by the lord mayor, recorder, aldermen and commons, after Mr. Recorder had congratulated his safe arrival, the lord mayor presented to him the sword, cap of maintenance, mace, keys of the city gates, &c. but his lordship refused to receive the same till he was sworn lord lieutenant of Ireland, which was done the same day.

A. D. 1670, March. A great storm happening at new moon, with great winds and rain, the wind at S. E. the water overflowed the bank at Ringsend, Lazer's-hill, and over Mr. Hawkins's new wall up to the college, and flowed very high into the city, which overthrew some houses and laid many cellars and warehouses under water.

April. John lord Berkeley baron of Stratton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Ringsend and was sworn the same day.

This spring the lime trees were planted on each side the walks round St. Stephen's-

CHAP. green, the walks gravelled, and the green
 XI. levelled and trenches made to carry the
 water away which much annoyed the
 green.

This year there was a long wall of stone built at the south side of St. James's-gate to convey the water to the new cistern, and new leaden pipes were laid through the city, much larger than the former, for conveyance of the water, which was all done at the city charge.

The foundation of St. Andrew's-church was laid, and the church built at the charges of the parishioners and by bountiful contributions of many well disposed persons.

June 10. John lord Berkeley, lord lieutenant, mustered the whole army of horse and foot of Ireland on the Curragh of Kildare, and in the mean time committed the safe keeping of his majesty's castle and city of Dublin to the lord mayor and city militia (a).

Sept.

(a) The lord lieutenant's warrant to the lord mayor—
 " After our hearty commendations to your lordship, wee
 " having appointed a rendezvouz of the army at the Cur-
 " ragh of Kildare on the twentieth day of the next month,
 " to which place the guards of horse and foote now in this
 " cittie

Sept 3. This year at the charges of CHAP. XI.
 the commissioners of the customs an exchange place was made in the garden of Cork-house, very convenient with buildings erected on pillars to walk under in foul weather, where merchants and others met every day at the ringing of the bell to treat of their business.

This year the spire of St. Audoen's church was rebuilt and all the church new roofed at the charge of the parishioners

" cittie are to attende. And wee haveing great confidence
 " of the good affection of your lordship and this cittie in
 " generall to his majesty's service, have resolved to comitt
 " not onely the guard of the cittie but of this castle also,
 " dureing our absence, to you and the militia forces under
 " your command, of which we pray and require you to take
 " notice, and cause the severall officers of the traine bands
 " to putt themselves and the men they command in readines
 " to take upon them the guard of the place, when we shall
 " draw out his majesty's forces now here, wherein wee desire
 " your care, and that due watch and competent guards
 " be kept for the safety of this castle and cittie, and for your
 " furtherance therein wee have appointed major John Griffin
 " to attend you from time to time to receive and give
 " out your orders. And soe wee bid you heartily farewell
 " from his majesty's castle of Dublin the 20th of June
 " 1670. Your lordship's very loveing friend,

JO. BERKLEY."

To our trusty and well beloved the lord mayor of the citty of Dublin.

ELLIS LEIGHTON.

and

and other well minded persons, but the new spire is neither so high or stately as the old, which was blown down by an outrageous storm about two years before.

Eight new bells were put up in St. Patrick's-steeple, six in Christ-church (a) and five in St. Katherine's-church.

The hospital for decayed citizens children, commonly called the Blue-coat-hospital, [of which more hereafter] was erected this year in the city of Dublin. The same year the Wooden-bridge over the Liffey, commonly called Bloody-bridge, was built.

A. D. 1671. The apprentices of Dublin assembled themselves riotously together with an intention to break down the wooden-bridge, twenty of whom were seized and committed to the castle; but afterwards as a guard of soldiers were carrying them to Bridewell, they were rescued, and four of them killed in the fray; from which accident it took the name of bloody-bridge.

May 20. About two of the clock in the morning a fire happened in the store-house, commonly called the parliament-house, in the castle, and burnt the house

(a) At present there are eight.

with muskets, pikes, match and armour CHAP.
therein, to the value of some thousands of XI.
pounds, but by God's providence the powder was before removed to Cromlin.

Dec. 26. Being St. Stephen's-day, at a stage play at the great theatre in Smock-alley, the upper gallery fell down (being burthened by the multitude of people therein) into the pitt, by which three persons were killed and many wounded; the play then acting was *Bartholomew Fair*.

A. D. 1672, Sept. 24. Arthur earl of Essex, lord lieutenant, and the council made rules and orders for the better regulating the corporation of the city of Dublin, and electing of magistrates and officers in it, pursuant to a clause in the act of explanation of the act of settlement. By these orders, commonly called the (a) *new rules*, the constitution of the

(a) These rules have undergone considerable alterations; for by an act passed in the 33d of his late majesty king George II. intituled, "An act for the better regulating the corporation of the city of Dublin," the power of the commons of the city is greatly extended in the election of the city magistrates, for reasons given in the preamble to the said statute, viz. "Whereas dissensions and disputes have, from a dissatisfaction as to some parts

CHAP. the city received some alterations. For I.

XI.

upon the election of a lord mayor, sheriffs, recorder or town clerk of Dublin, the approbation of the chief governor or governors of the kingdom and the privy council was made necessary, which before was not required; and if the person elected and presented be not approved, that then they shall go to a new election, and present again, and so toties quoties until an approbation be had. II. That the election of a lord mayor, sheriffs and treasurer of the city (which formerly was in the representatives of the people at large) was now vested in the lord mayor and aldermen,

“ parts of the present constitution of the corporation of the
 “ city of Dublin, arisen, and for some years past subsisted
 “ amongst several citizens of the said city, to the weakening
 “ the authority of the magistrates thereof, who are hereby
 “ rendered the less able to preserve the publick peace within
 “ the city: therefore for remedying the aforesaid mischiefs and
 “ inconveniencies, and for restoring harmony and good will
 “ among the citizens, and for preserving peace and good order
 “ therein, at the humble petition of the lord mayor, sheriffs,
 “ commons and citizens, &c.”

It may not be unnecessary to shew how the common-council of the city is now chosen out of the twenty-five corporations, and also how the magistrates are elected. The common-council of the city of Dublin, consisting of lord mayor and twenty-four aldermen, sitting by themselves as heretofore, and also the sheriffs for the time being and sheriffs-peers, not exceeding

men, eight of whom were to be present at the election. III. The treasurer, sheriffs, and other receivers of the city revenues were yearly to account before auditors of the city, or a quorum of them, for such purpose assigned; which account was to be taken within six months after the expiration of their respective offices; and they were to pay over such monies as they received to the treasurer for the time being, under pain of disfranchisement by the lord mayor and aldermen, or usual quorum of them: and, in case of neglect, by the chief governor or governors and privy council. IV. The oaths of supremacy and allegiance,

exceeding forty-eight, and ninety-six freemen elected out of the several guilds or corporations, shall be the common-council of the said city, and the representative body thereof.

By the above mentioned act, the return of double numbers from the several corporations are struck off, and no more returned to the lord mayor than what are to serve in the common-council. The masters or wardens on refusing or neglecting to return the names of the persons elected by their several corporations to serve in the common-council, upon complaint made to the common-council, and notice given to the persons complained of, and upon due proof it appearing a wilfull neglect, the said masters and wardens shall by the common-council be disfranchised, and rendered for ever incapable of holding any office within the city; and upon default of the master and wardens, the clerk of the guild to return the names of the persons so chosen, which, upon his refusing, he shall also be disfranchised, and for ever incapable of holding any employment

allegiance, together with that called the *little oath*, were appointed to be taken by all persons elected either lord mayor, sheriffs, treasurer, aldermen, town-clerk, or of the common-council, or master or wardens of any of the corporations or guilds, under pain of incapacity to hold such places; and upon refusal to take such oaths the election to be void: yet a dispensation reserved in the chief governor or governors. V. Whereas the common-council of the city did consist of a lord mayor and twenty-four aldermen, who usually sat together in one room by themselves, and of sheriffs-peers not exceeding forty-eight persons,

ment within the city, and the corporation is impowered, in six days after the usual time of making such returns, to appoint new master or masters, wardens, and clerk, and a return so made in six days after by said new master, &c. shall be as valid, as if made by the former master, &c. None to be chosen of the common-council but such as shall at that time follow the business or trade of such corporation for which they shall be so elected, or shall have served an apprenticeship, or followed the same for five years, the guild of merchants excepted, and they shall be merchants or traders. None to vote for common-council men but in the corporation in which he was first made free. The lord mayor to convene the common-council at the end of every three years, which are finally to determine all differences touching the qualifications, returns, &c. of the persons elected to serve in the common-council for the three years next ensuing, and for this purpose the lord mayor, aldermen and commons shall sit together, but upon no other
occa-

persons, and of ninety-six others elected out of the guilds or corporations of the city, who usually sat together in one room by themselves, and were usually called the commons of the city, among whom the sheriffs for the time being presided: by these new rules it was ordered, that the common-council of the city should consist of the lord mayor and twenty-four aldermen, who, or any eight or more of them, with the lord mayor, should continue to sit apart by themselves, and also of the sheriffs, who are to preside among the rest of the common-council, and of sheriffs-peers, not exceeding forty-eight in number,

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occasion. The common-council may as formerly exercise the same power of changing the number of commons serving for any corporation, and distributing the same among any other corporations in the said city, so as the whole number out of all the guilds do not exceed ninety-six persons.

In electing sheriffs, the commons at the usual time shall nominate eight freemen resident within the said city or liberties, each of them worth in real or personal estate in possession 2000 l. over and above his just debts, and shall return their names to the lord mayor and aldermen, or the usual quorum of them, to elect two persons out of the said eight to serve as sheriffs for the ensuing year: and in case of death or resignation, four freemen as before qualified to be nominated by the commons, and their names returned to the lord mayor and aldermen, to elect one thereof to fill the vacancy.

In

number, and of ninety-six other persons to be chosen out of the guilds or corporations; which said ninety-six were to continue only common-council men for three years. And further, that such guilds should some time in November at the end of every three years elect double the number usually chosen out of such guilds, and by the master and wardens present their names to the lord mayor in such month, who in the presence of one of the sheriffs and eight of the aldermen, should before the 24th of December following elect out of them the number usually serving in the common-council for each such guild, which

In electing the chief magistrate, the lord mayor and aldermen, or the usual quorum to return the name of the person so elected (which must be an alderman of said city) to the commons for their approbation, without which approbation, no person shall be capable of serving said office, which person, if rejected, the lord mayor and aldermen shall elect another, and return his name, and so from time to time until the commons shall approve the names of such returns from the lord mayor and aldermen to the commons, as well as from the commons to the lord mayor and aldermen, to be by the town clerk posted up fairly written in capital letters upon five of the most publick places of the city, within two days after the election, and on the Saturday following such posting to be printed in the Dublin Gazette, and two other publick papers, and in case of any failure in the lord mayor and aldermen to do what is necessary in the said elections, then the commons
may

which persons shall be of the common-council three years, and upon death or removal the guild to present two others, one of whom to be chosen; the persons so elected, with the sheriffs peers, so as there be forty or more present, shall sit and vote and act in the general quarter and other assemblies of the commons. Upon neglect or refusal of the guilds within said times to elect, or the master or wardens to return, or the refusal of the persons elected to serve, then the election out of such guilds is to devolve on the lord mayor and aldermen, or usual quorum; and no others to be of the commons, besides the sheriffs, who are still to preside among the commons, and the said

may assemble themselves, and if the failure be in the commons, the lord mayor and aldermen, or their usual number may assemble themselves at the Tholsel the next day (Sunday excepted) and then and there to elect the said officers respectively, and such election shall be valid.

The election of common-council men by the several guilds, and also every election made, or approbation given by the commons to be by ballot; no person chosen lord mayor, sheriff, recorder, or town-clerk to be capable to execute the office until approved of by the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors and privy council, as hath hitherto been usual. The lord mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, and every of them, are justices of the peace in the said city and liberties.

A a

sheriffs

CHAP. sheriffs peers and ninety-six persons. Any
XI. pretending to be of the commons, before
such election, to be disfranchised by the
lord mayor and aldermen, or the usual
quorum of them. Yet this rule does not
debar the lord mayor, aldermen and com-
mon-council of their former power of
changing the numbers of their common-
council, and of distributing the same a-
mong other corporations, so as the whole
number exceed not ninety-six, and they
be presented and elected as aforesaid. VI.
All strangers, foreigners, and aliens, as
well others as protestants, being merchants,
traders, artizans, artificers, seamen, or
otherwise skilled or exercised in any myf-
tery, craft or trade, or in the working or
making any manufacture, or in the art of
navigation, shall be admitted freemen
of the city, or of any guild or fraternity of
the same, upon payment or tender of 20s.
to the lord mayor and common-council,
and, if they desire it of any guild, during
their residence in this kingdom, and shall
be denizens, they taking the oath of alle-
giance, and other oaths taken by freemen,
and paying like charges as other freemen,
upon

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upon pain of disfranchisement of the lord mayor, &c. for refusal, and rendering them incapable (without the government's licence) of being freemen or members again : and such stranger on tender of 20s. and taking the oath of allegiance before a justice of peace of the county of Dublin, shall be a freeman, and free of any guild by taking the freeman's oath before such justice, and paying such charges as aforesaid. The hinderers or interrupters of such strangers in their business to be disfranchised.

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A. D. 1676. Humphry Jervis (who had been sheriff of Dublin two years before, and afterwards lord mayor and knighted in 1681) set about building a bridge over the river Liffey, which was called Essex-bridge in honour of Arthur earl of Essex, then lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A. D. 1678, Sept. 1. Upon the news of the popish plot in England, Peter Talbot, titular archbishop of Dublin, was imprisoned in Dublin castle.

Oct. 16. By proclamation all titular archbishops, bishops, and all who exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction under the pope, and

A a 2

all

all jesuits and other regular priests, are required to depart the kingdom by the 20th of November.

Nov. 20. By another proclamation the papists are forbidden to come into the castle of Dublin and markets of Drogheda, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, Youghall and Galway.

In December the same year a letter was dropped in the streets of Dublin, discovering a conspiracy against the life of James duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant; upon which a proclamation was issued promising a reward of 200 l. to the discoverer, and one Jephson and two priests were imprisoned for it.

A. D. 1679, March 26. A proclamation was issued for seizing the near relations of tories, and imprisoning them till such tories be killed or taken, also for apprehending the parish priest where a robbery is committed, in order that the criminals be taken or discovered.

A. D. 1681, July 1. Oliver Plunket, titular primate of Ireland, was executed at Tyburn.

A. D.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

A. D 1682. Ormond-market in Dub-³⁵⁷CHAP.
lin was opened, and the year following ^{XI.}
the Tholsel built at the city charge.

A. D. 1683. There issued a commission of grace to the chief governor, the chancellor, the chief judges, &c. to grant his majesty's title to those who were in possession, and to grant manors and other privileges for a reasonable fine, &c. This court of grace sat at the king's inns, and was dissolved by the king's death.

A. D. 1684, Feb. 11. Upon the death of Charles II. on the 6th instant, king James was proclaimed at Dublin.

March 20. The duke of Ormond delivered up the sword to the primate and lord Granard as lords justices; but the earl of Tyrconnel was lieutenant general of the army.

April 7. A great part of the castle of Dublin was consumed by a dangerous fire that begun about two in the morning. His excellency the earl of Arran narrowly escaping. The great magazine of powder (as also the tower in which the antient records of the kingdom were kept) was happily preserved from the approaching

A a 3

flames,

CHAP. flames, which else had laid the city in ruins.

XI.

This year (*a*) the Royal-hospital was built at Kilmainham near Dublin, at the charge of the army, being a stately, spacious, and commodious building, wherein 400 invalids are decently maintained. Two stone bridges were erected over the river Liffey this year by the city, the one called Ormond-bridge, after the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, and the other Arran-bridge, from the earl of Arran, son and deputy to the duke for two years before.

A. D. 1685, Jan. 9. The earl of Clarendon is made lord lieutenant, and sir Charles Porter lord chancellor.

A. D. 1686, Feb. 12. The earl of Tyrconnel was sworn lord deputy, and endeavoured to prevail on the city of Dublin to admit papists to freedoms and offices in it, contrary to the established laws; that by their means he might obtain a surrender of their charter, and so settle the corporation in the hands of papists to his mind. But the resolution of sir John Knox, then lord mayor of Dublin, and

(*a*) It was begun in 1680, and although it was at this time fit for the reception of invalids, it was not finished until 1686.
of

of the board of aldermen spoiled this design, and obliged the earl to bring a quo warranto against the city charter, which was done. The lord chief baron Rice, a papist, would not allow the city so much time to put in their plea, as was sufficient to transcribe it with care. This hurry occasioned the clerk to mistake the date of one of their charters, which upon discovering the error, they prayed leave to amend. But this was denied, and judgment given against the charter by the chief baron upon this defect of pleading, the merits of the cause never coming in question. The same way were most other corporations of the kingdom dealt with.

A. D. 1687. A great inundation happened in the river Liffey from excessive rains and a violent storm, which laid the low parts of the city under water up to the first floors; insomuch that boats plied in the streets. A part of Essex-bridge, which had been built but eleven years before, was broken down, and a coach and horses passing over it fell into the river.

A. D. 1688. The brutish and barbarous behaviour of sir Thomas Hacket, lord mayor of Dublin, to the protestants, laid

many under the necessity of getting out of his power by leaving behind them their estates and concerns, and transporting themselves and what effects they could carry with them into England. Colonel Luttrell, governor of Dublin, did not fall short of his lordship in barbarity, and the lord chief justice Nugent made a third in the ruinous scheme against the protestants.

February following the protestants of Dublin were obliged by military force to deliver up their arms and horses; and the same practice was soon after carried into execution through the greater part of the kingdom.

The earl of Tyrconnel filled the churches with soldiers, and made them store houses for the arms of protestants. They were again seized in September, the monuments and graves opened, and dead bodies tumbled out of their coffins, under pretence of searching for arms.

March 12. King James landed at Kinsale, marched to Dublin the 24th, and next day called a parliament; this parliament sat till the 20th of July, and passed an act of repeal of the act of settle-

settlement, and by an act of attainder CHAP.
attaints near 3,000 protestants. XI.

A. D. 1689. A mint was set up in Dublin for coining money of the worst kind of brass, old guns, and the refuse of metals melted down together, valued at about 3d. or 4d. a pound weight, which by proclamation dated June the 18th were made current. So that 20s. of this money were not intrinsically worth 2d. The half crown piece (being the largest at this time struck) represented on one side the king's head in bust, inscribed JACOBUS. II. DEI. GRATIA. and on the reverse a crown laid on two sceptres in saltier with I. R. inscribed MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. Rex. 1689. Above the crown were XXX. denoting its value to be 30 pence, and on the exergue the month wherein theseveral pieces were coined, as Aug. Sept. Oct. The shillings and six-pences were the same. By another proclamation dated in December following, the half crowns were called in, and, being stamped anew, made to pass for crowns. These pieces bore the king on horse-back, inscribed JAC. II. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. On the reverse a crown imperial guarded

ed with the four royal scutcheons (cross-wise and crowned) of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, interwoven with AN-NO DOM. 1690, and inscribed CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO. By archbishop King's estimate there was coined of this sort of money, from the first setting up of the mint to the battle of the Boyne, being something above a year, 965,375 l. but by a closer calculation, much more, according to the following scheme, which seems to have been taken from the mint master's accounts.

Weight of Metal.		Current Value.		
lb.	3.	l.	s.	d.
62422	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	coined into 245879 17 0 in large shillings.		
110308	15	443498	10	0 in large half crowns.
172731	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	689375	7	0 in large shillings and half crowns together.
14080	3	49042	6	6 in six-pences.
8914	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	41800	0	0 in small shillings.
21267	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	127200	0	0 in small half crowns.
389724	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	£. 1596799	0	6

In this wretched sort of money the popish soldiers were paid their subsistence, and the protestant tradesmen and creditors were obliged to receive it for their goods and debts, and it was reasonably computed

computed that they lost about 60,000*l.* CHAP. XI.
a month by this cruel stratagem. The
governor of Dublin, the provost-marshal,
and his deputies threatened to hang all
that refused it, and several were made
prisoners upon the occasion.

A. D. 1690. Brads failing to answer the exigences, king James had brought himself into, a new contrivance was just before the battle of the Boyne set on foot, of impressing the last-mentioned stamps and inscriptions upon pieces of pewter, which were intended to be passed at the currency of a crown, and a proclamation was prepared for the purpose. But the success of king William's arms put a stop to that project, and, though really stamped, they were never issued.

The difference between these and the pieces before mentioned, were not only in the metal, but these had on the breast and flank of the horse two small specks of copper, and the imperial crown between the scutcheons was also struck on a bit of copper. They were besides ornamented about the edges with this inscription, MELIORIS TESSERA FATI. ANNO REGNI SEXTI. These pewter pieces

pieces are a great rarity, and probably but few of them were minted, the action at the Boyne putting a stop to any further coinage of this sort. I have one of them in my custody, and it is the only one I ever saw; but the edge of it is so worn down that the legend is not to be read, so that I am obliged to the bishop of Derry's information for the inscription round it.

April 18. Sir Cloudesly Shovel took a frigate out of the harbour of Dublin in sight of king James's army, in which was contained a great proportion of the plate and other valuable moveables of the papist nobility and gentry.

May 3. This year the governor of Dublin issued an order, commanding all ministers and curates of the several parishes, and cures of the city and liberties to return to him a fair list of the names of all male protestants and dissenters, from the age of 15 to 80 in the several parishes and cures by the thursday following, under the penalty of treating the disobedient as spies or enemies, and on the 18th of June he issued another order, requiring all protestants without the said districts, who
were

were not house-keepers, or who had not followed some lawful vocation therein for three months before, to depart thereout within twenty-four hours, under pain of death or imprisonment; and that all protestants, not of the privy-council, nor in the king's army, or actual service, shall deliver up within the said time their arms and ammunition into the stores, on pain of death. Further, that no protestant presume to walk the streets from ten a clock at night till five in the morning, nor at any time during an alarm; and that no greater number of them than five shall meet and converse at any time, either in house, streets or fields, under pain of death, or such punishment as a court marshal shall think fit. He also made many of his verbal orders death. But the battle of the Boyne, which happened on the 1st of July, put an end to these schemes, and king James was obliged to fly from Dublin, and soon after left the kingdom.

Oct. 7. An earthquake was felt in the city of Dublin, but no harm ensued.

A. D. 1691. In April, Mark Baggot was taken at Dublin in woman's clothes,
and

CHAP. and in May following was condemned as
 XI. a spy and hanged.

July 12. Was fought the sharp and decisive battle of Aghrim, in which St. Ruth the general was slain, with near 7,000 Irish, and about 700 on the other side.

Aug. 17. One hundred and forty commissioned officers taken at Athlone, Aghrim, &c. were sent from Dublin to Chester as prisoners.

Jan. 19. following began a great frost, which held till the middle of February.

March 23. By proclamation the war in Ireland was declared at an end.

A. D. 1695, May 29. The coin was raised by proclamation, a louis d'or 21 s. a ducat 6 s. 8 d. &c.

This year the four courts for the administration of justice were new built in Christ-church-lane, Dublin, at the charge of the crown, and the courts in the mean time were held under the Tholsel, where the merchants kept their exchange.

Oct. 2. Pursuant to an act of parliament, the rolls, records, papers, &c. relating to the acts of attainder and
 other

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other acts in the late king James's time, were cancelled and publickly burnt.

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CHAP.

XI.

Oct. 8. Was kept a day of thanksgiving in Dublin, for the preservation of his majesty's person, and the taking of Namur in fight of the French army, tho' 100,000 strong.

A. D. 1696, Aug. 4. A proclamation was published in Dublin for apprehending Henry Every the pirate, and his crew, several of whom were taken.

Nov. 10. The William packet-boat, with two mails and about eighty passengers, (among whom was brigadier Fitzpatrick, Mr. O-Neal, and many other persons of distinction) was cast away in a violent storm in Dublin bay, near Sutton, only the master and a boy saved.

A. D. 1697. The old parish of St. Michan's, Dublin, including all that part of the city on the north side of the Liffey, was, by act of parliament, divided into three parishes, viz. the New St. Michan's, St. Paul's, and St. Mary's, and churches were erected in each of the two latter, by a tax on the parish.

This year Bartholomew Van-Homrigh, esq; one of the commissioners of the revenue,

venue, and then lord mayor of the city of Dublin, obtained a royal donative of a collar of S. S. to the value of near 1000 l. to be worn by the chief magistrate of the city, the former collar having been lost in king James's time.

This year, upon the commons address, his majesty king William gave 3,000 l. to Trinity college, towards enlarging it by some additional buildings.

Nov. 4. The peace which was concluded with France at Ryfwick Sept. 10th, was now proclaimed at Dublin.

A. D. 1701. The city of Dublin, in grateful commemoration of their late deliverance from popery and slavery by the conduct of king William III. erected his statue on horse-back in brass upon a marble pedestal in College-green, with the following inscription on the marble work.

GULIELMO Tertio ;
Magnæ Britanniaë, Franciaë et Hiberniaë,
Regi,
Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublinienses hanc statuam posuere.

It

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It was begun A. D. 1700, fir Anthony ^{CHAP.}
Percy, lord mayor, and Charles Forrest XIII.
and James Barlow, esqrs. sheriffs.

Finished A. D. 1701.

Sir Mark Ransford, lord mayor.

John Eccles, and
Ralph Gore, esqrs. } sheriffs.

and was opened with great solemnity on
the 1st of July 1701, being the anniver-
sary of the victory at the Boyne.

A. D. 1703, Aug. 12. The city of Dub-
lin gave a splendid entertainment to the
duke and dutchess of Ormond at the Thol-
fel, when the corporations marched through
the city with their several pageants.

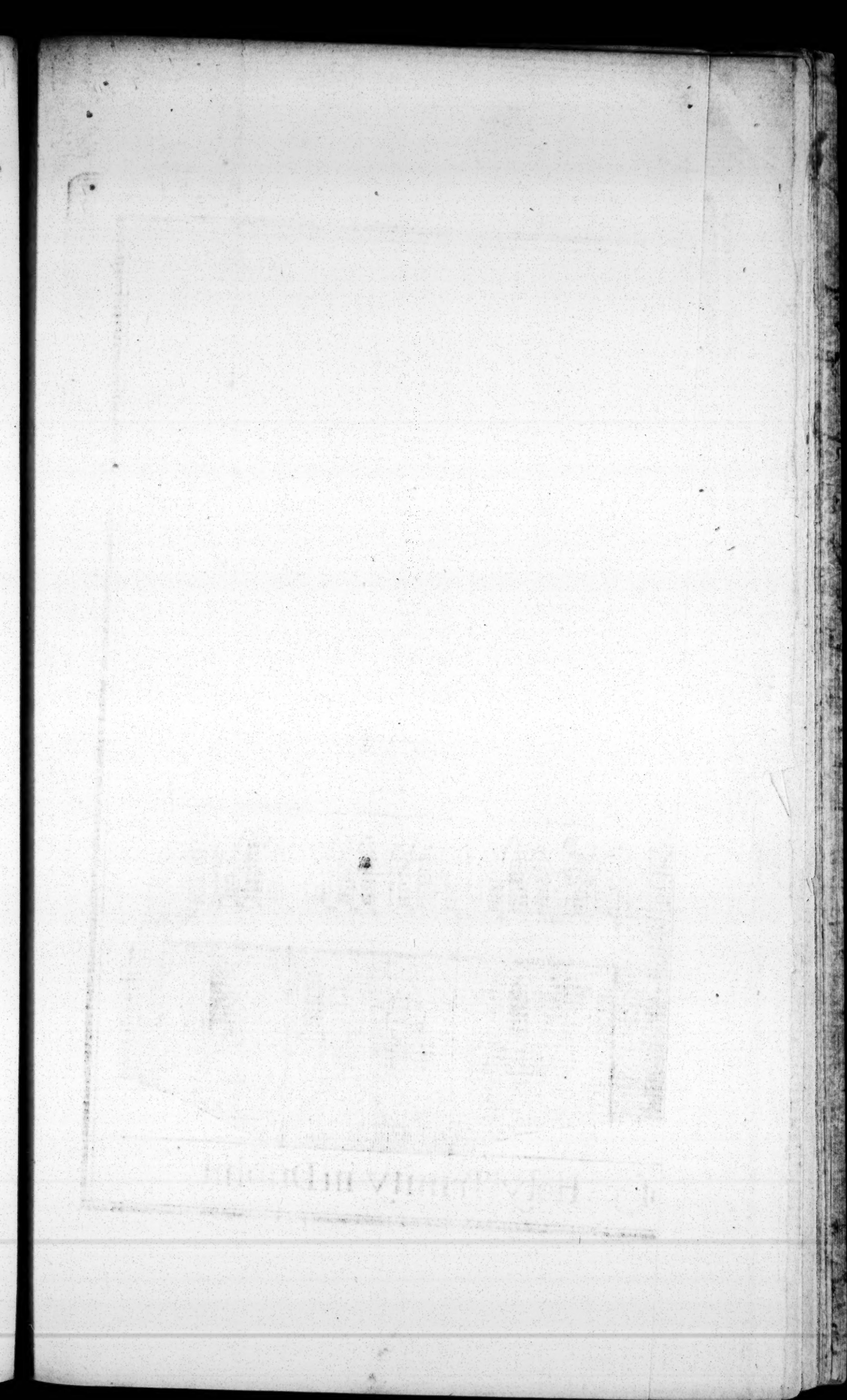
A. D. 1704. The Castle-market in
Dame-street was built on the old site of
St. Andrew's-church and church-yard, by
alderman William Fownes and Thomas
Pooley, esqrs. and was on the 26th of July,
this year, opened by the lord mayor, with
proclamation and beat of drum.

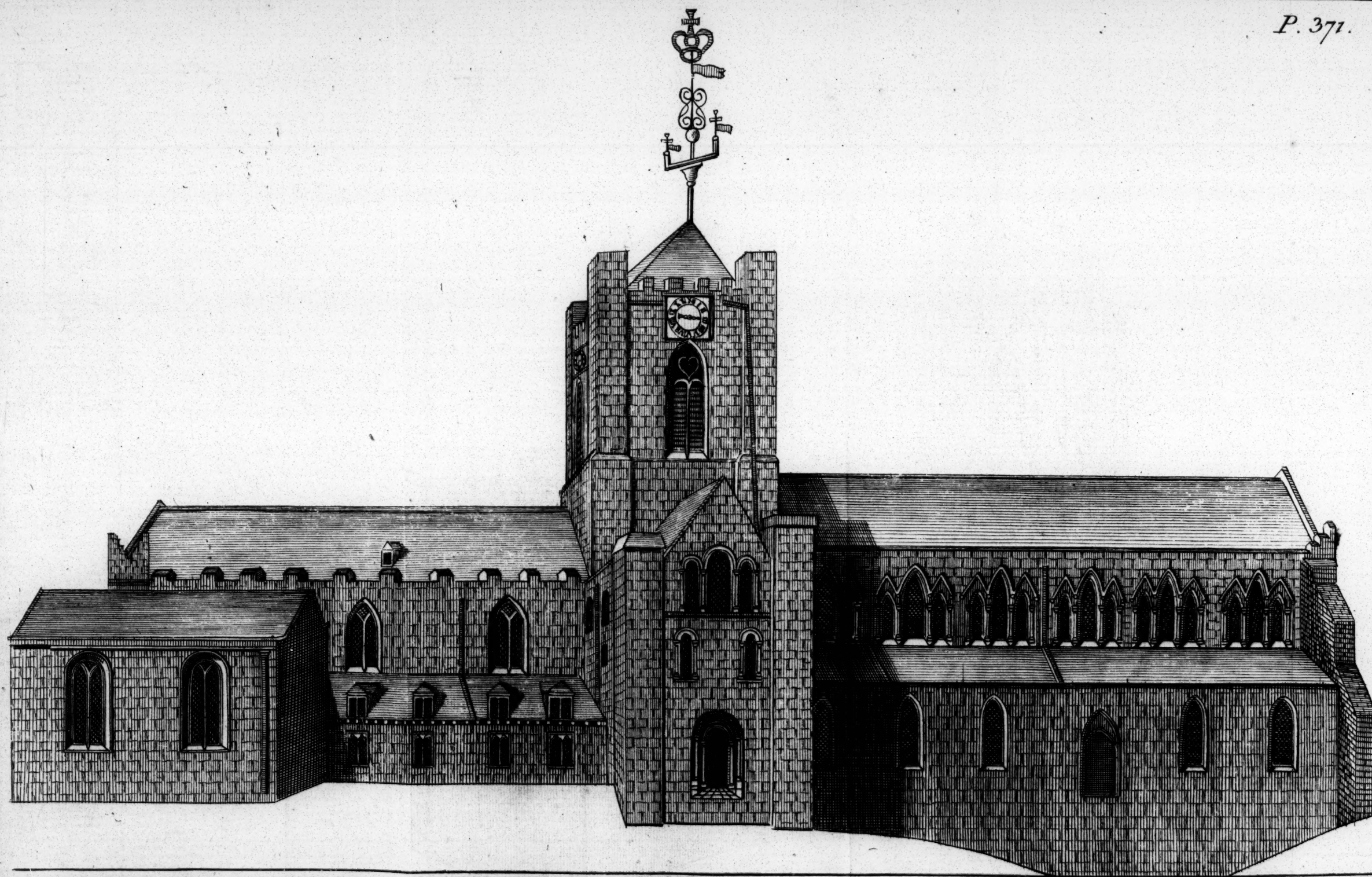
The city marshalsea begun to be kept
in a separate place from the marshalsea

B b

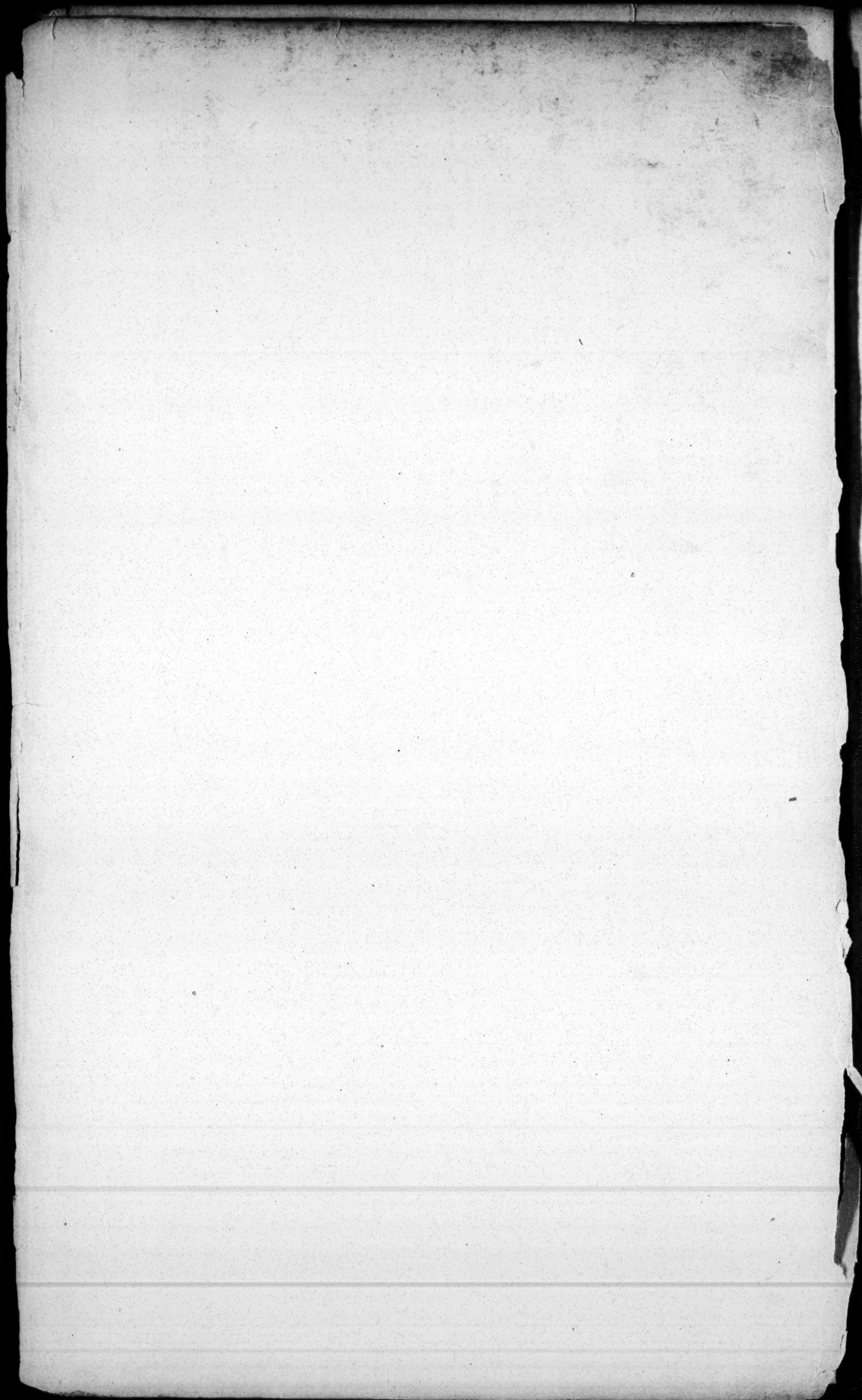
of

Oct. 12. This year the foundation stone of the city work-house, at the west end of St. James's-street, was laid by Mary dutchefs of Ormond, attended by the lord mayor, recorder, aldermen and sheriffs; the lord mayor, sir Francis Stoyte, invited her grace to a splendid entertainment prepared by him upon that occasion. Thomas Wilkinson and Robert Cheatham were then sheriffs.





The North Prospect of y^e Cathedral Church of y^e Holy Trinity in Dublin



A P P E N D I X.

Of the Cathedrals, Parish-Churches,
&c.

S E C T. I.

Of the cathedral of Christ-church or the blessed Trinity.

SITRICUS the son of Amlave, king of the Ostmén of Dublin, and Donat bishop of Dublin, built this church for secular canons, in the middle of the city, about the year 1038. But Laurence O-Toole archbishop of Dublin, changed these secular canons into canons regular of the order of Arras about the year 1163. In the black-book we meet with the following passage concerning the foundation of it. “ Sitricus king of Dublin, “ son of Ableb earl of Dublin, gave to “ the blessed Trinity, and to Donat (there “ called first bishop of Dublin) a place “ on which to build a church of the blef-

B b 2

“ sed

“ sed Trinity, where the arches or vaults
 “ were founded, with the following lands
 “ viz. Beal-duleck, Rachen, Portrahern,
 “ with their villains and cows and corn;
 “ he also contributed gold and silver e-
 “ nough wherewith to build the church,
 “ and the whole court thereof.” After
 the church was finished, Donat built an
 episcopal palace near it, in the place where
 the deanry house formerly stood (which
 is now the site of the four courts, in which
 all the judges of the kingdom sit for the
 administration of justice. There is ex-
 tant among the archives of this church,
 a remarkable inquisition, taken in the 6th
 year of king Richard II. an. 1383, which
 seems to controvert the foregoing account
 of this foundation; by which it appears,
 “ That it was founded and endowed by
 “ divers Irish men, whose names are un-
 “ known time out of mind, and long be-
 “ fore the conquest of Ireland.” But as
 the Ostmén had been in possession of Dub-
 lin and other parts of Ireland, some cen-
 turies before the conquest; so Sitricus and
 Donat may well pass for Irish men in the
 stile of this inquisition, though born of
 Ostmén families. Donat built also St.
 Michael’s

Michael's chapel ; which his fucceffor, Richard Talbot, fome ages after converted into a parochial church. He alfo, befides the nave and wings of the cathedral, erected from the foundation the chapel of St. Nicholas on the north fide of the church. Laurence, archbifhop of Dublin, Richard, furnamed Strongbow, earl of Strigul, Robert Fitz-Stephens, and Reymond le Grofs, undertook to enlarge this church, and at their own charges built the choir, the fteeple, and two chapels ; one dedicated to St. Edmond King and Martyr, and to St. Mary called the White, and the other to St. Laud. We find alfo another chapel (*a*) in this church, in the fouth aile adjoining to the choir, firft dedicated to the Holy Ghoft, but afterwards to archbifhop Laurence after his canonization, and called St. Laurence O-Tool's chapel. The prior and convent of this church had antiently a cell (*b*) of three canons in the diocefe of Armagh, endowed with the churches of St. Mary of Drumfalan (where they had their refidence, and ferved the cure) and of Philipfton-Nugent, with the chapels annexed, viz. Drummorcher and

(*a*) Archives of Chrift-church.

(*b*) Lib. Nig. p. 15.

Hechmachnyne, of the gift of Philip Nugent, the true patron, together with a wood and two carucates of land, a little before the year 1248. But Albert, archbishop of Armagh, desiring to reform the state of religion, and considering how distant this cell stood from Christ-church, with the consent of the patron suppressed the said cell; grounding himself upon an epistle of St. Bernard, who calls these small cells, wherein three or four friers lived without order or discipline, the cells of Satan. The three next immediate successors of the said archbishop, are reckoned also among the principal benefactors of this cathedral, *i. e.* John Comyn, Henry Loundres, and Luke. Nor ought it to be passed over unobserved, that John de St. Paul, archbishop of this see, a little before his death, built at his own charge the whole chancell, together with the archiepiscopal throne, such as it was in the year 1658. In 1541, while archbishop Brown was in the possession of this see, king Henry VIII. converted and changed (as the charter sayeth) the prior and convent of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity into a dean and chapter. This new foundation

dation consisted of a dean, chantor, chancellor, treasurer, and six vicars-choral. Robert Castle, alias Painfswick, the last prior, was made the first dean of it. The king confirmed to them their antient estates and immunities. Archbishop Brown, anno 1544, erected three prebends in this church, viz. St. Michael's, St. Michan's and St. John's, (from the time of these alterations, it hath generally bore the name of Christ-church, being before called the church of the blessed Trinity.) King Edward VI. afterwards added six priests, and two choristers or singing boys, to whom he assigned an annual pension of 45l. 6s. 8d. English money, payable out of the exchequer, during pleasure. Queen Mary confirmed this pension, and granted it in perpetuity. In this foundation, thus augmented, king James I. made some alterations; so that now there are in this church a dean, chantor, chancellor, treasurer, and three prebendaries, (viz. St. John's, St. Michael's and St. Michan's) besides six vicars-choral and four choristers. He also ordained, that the archdeacon of Dublin should have a stall in the choir, and a voice and seat in the

chapter in all capitular acts relating to the said church. It should have been mentioned before that the prior of this church, while it continued a regular community, had a seat and suffrage in parliament among the spiritual peers.

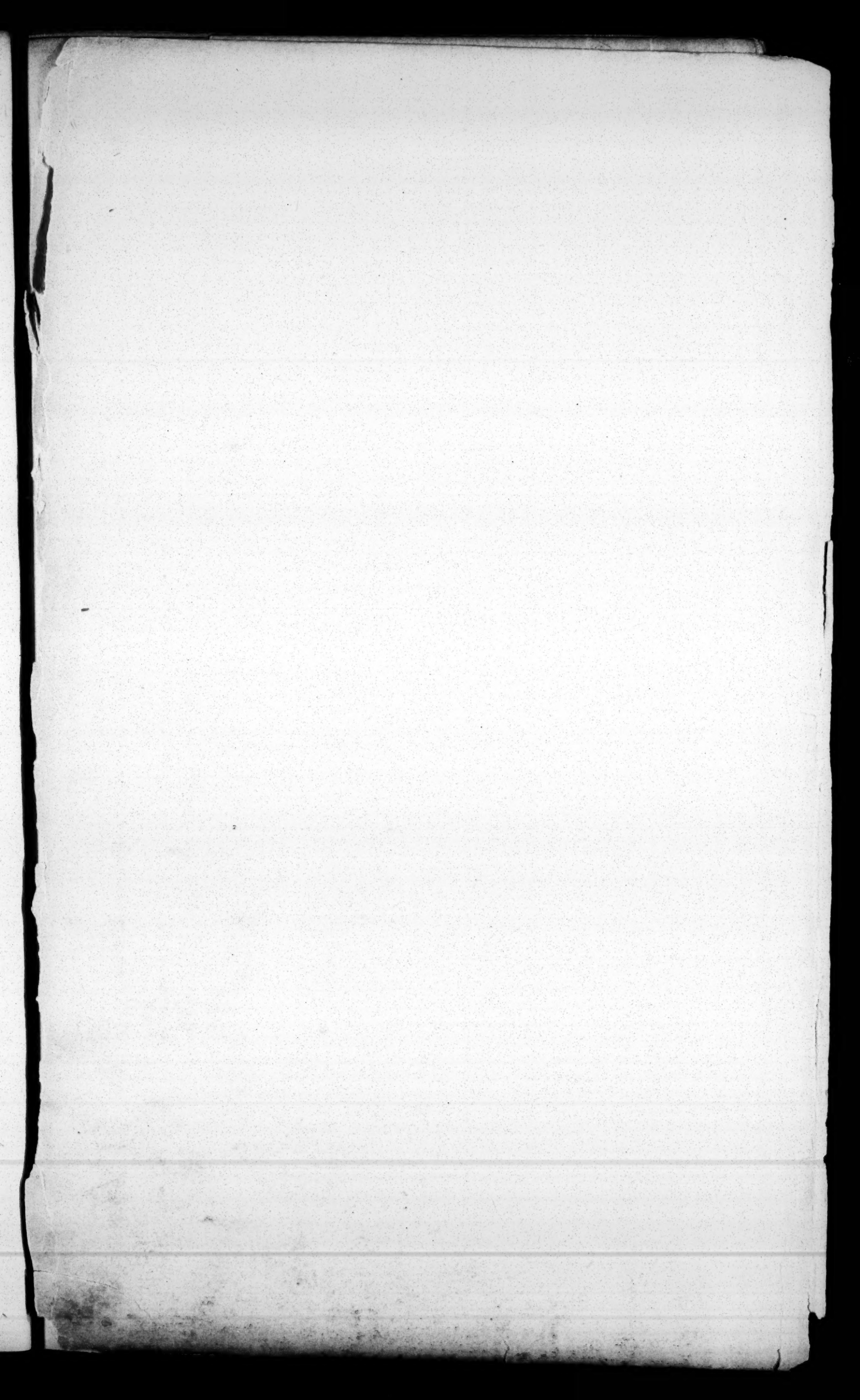
S E C T. II. *Of St. Patrick's Cathedral.*

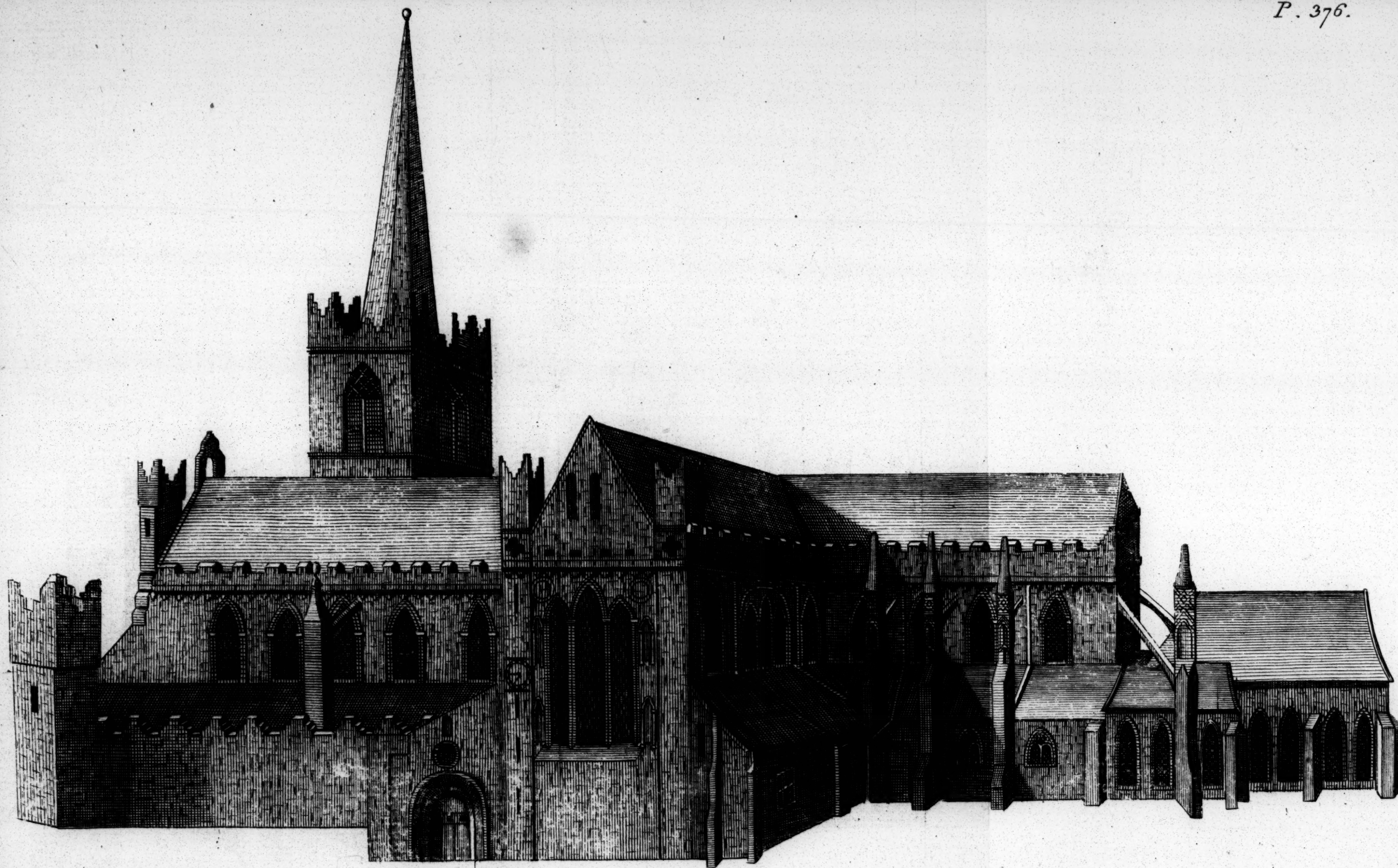
WHERE the cathedral of St. Patrick's is erected, John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, demolished an old parochial church which stood in that place (and was said to have been founded by St. Patrick) and in the room of it built and endowed this fair building, dedicated to that saint, in the south suburbs of the city, about the year 1190; in which he placed thirteen prebendaries, which number in after times was increased to twenty-two, of whom three were added by archbishop Ferings.

Henry Loundres, or the Londoner, archbishop Comyn's next successor, erected this church, which was collegiate in its first constitution, into a cathedral; "United (says John Alan (*a*), who was

(*a*) Alan's Register.

" arch-





The South Prospect of y^e Cathedral of S^t Patricks DUBLIN

“ archbishop of Dublin in the reign of
“ king Henry VIII.) with the cathedral
“ of the Holy Trinity in one spouse, fav-
“ ing to the other church the prerogative
“ of honour.” He constituted William
Fitz-Guy the first dean of it, and ap-
pointed a chantor, chancellor and trea-
surer, to whom he allotted lands and rec-
tories, (and made them conformable to the
rules of the church of Sarum; so that
now the chapter of this church is consti-
tuted of twenty-six members, viz. the
dean, chantor, chancellor, treasurer, arch-
deacon of Dublin, archdeacon of Glande-
logh, prebendaries of Cullen, Kilmatalway,
Swords, Yago, St. Owens, Clonmethan,
Tymothan, Castlenock, Malahithart, Tip-
per, Monmahanock, Howth, Rathmichael,
Wicklow, Maynooth, Tassagard, Dunla-
van, Tipperkevin, Donaghmore in Omayl,
and Stagonyl. Of which number the pre-
bend of Cullen is united to the arch-
bishoprick, and the revenues of the pre-
bend of Tymothan were swallowed up,
and became lay fee in the time of arch-
bishop Loftus, the title still continuing.

Fulk de Saundford, one of the succes-
sors of archbishop Loundres, is said to have
built

built a chapel in this church dedicated to the blessed Virgin; it is also said that he was in the year 1271 buried in it, and his statue set over his monument. Yet 'tis thought by some that this chapel was erected long before his days. In latter times it hath been set apart to the French protestants, under the yearly acknowledgement of twelve pence, who exercise in it divine service according to the rites established in the church of Ireland.

Thomas Minot, archbishop of Dublin, re-built part of the cathedral which had been destroyed by an accidental fire (*a*). He also built a high steeple of squared stone about the year 1370; and from thence took occasion to use in his seal the device of a bishop holding a steeple in his hand; and by a legacy bequeathed by the reverend doctor Sterne late bishop of Clogher, a lofty spire was erected on the

(*a*) In an antient registry of St. Patrick's church, commencing an. 1367, formerly in the custody of dean Culm, this note was found—After the burning of St. Patrick's church, sixty stragling and idle fellows were taken up, and obliged to assist in repairing the church and building the steeple; who when the work was over, returned to their old trade of begging, but were banished out of the diocese in 1376 by Robert de Wikeford (successor to Minot.) Their names are inserted in the registry at large.

steeple

steeple in 1750. Richard Talbot instituted six petty canons and as many choiristers in this church. And thus much concerning it, of which if we either consider the compass, or the beauty and magnificence of the structure, it is without scruple to be preferred before all the cathedrals in Ireland.

There are also in this city eighteen parish churches, some of which are elegant structures, besides two chapels of (a) ease. The names of the parish churches are as follow :

St. Andrew's,	St. Mary's,
St. Anne's,	St. Michael's,
St. Audeon's,	St. Michan's,
St. Bridget's,	St. Nicholas within,
(b) St. Catherine's,	St. Nicholas without,
St. James's,	St. Paul's,
(c) St. John's,	St. Peter's,
St. Luke's,	(d) St. Thomas's.
St. Mark's,	St. Werburgh's,

(a) St. George's and St. Kevin's.

(b) This is now re-building [1765] in a most elegant manner with a fine front of hewn stone.

(c) Thrown down this year [1765] to be re-built.

(d) Lately built, the inside finished in a most masterly manner.

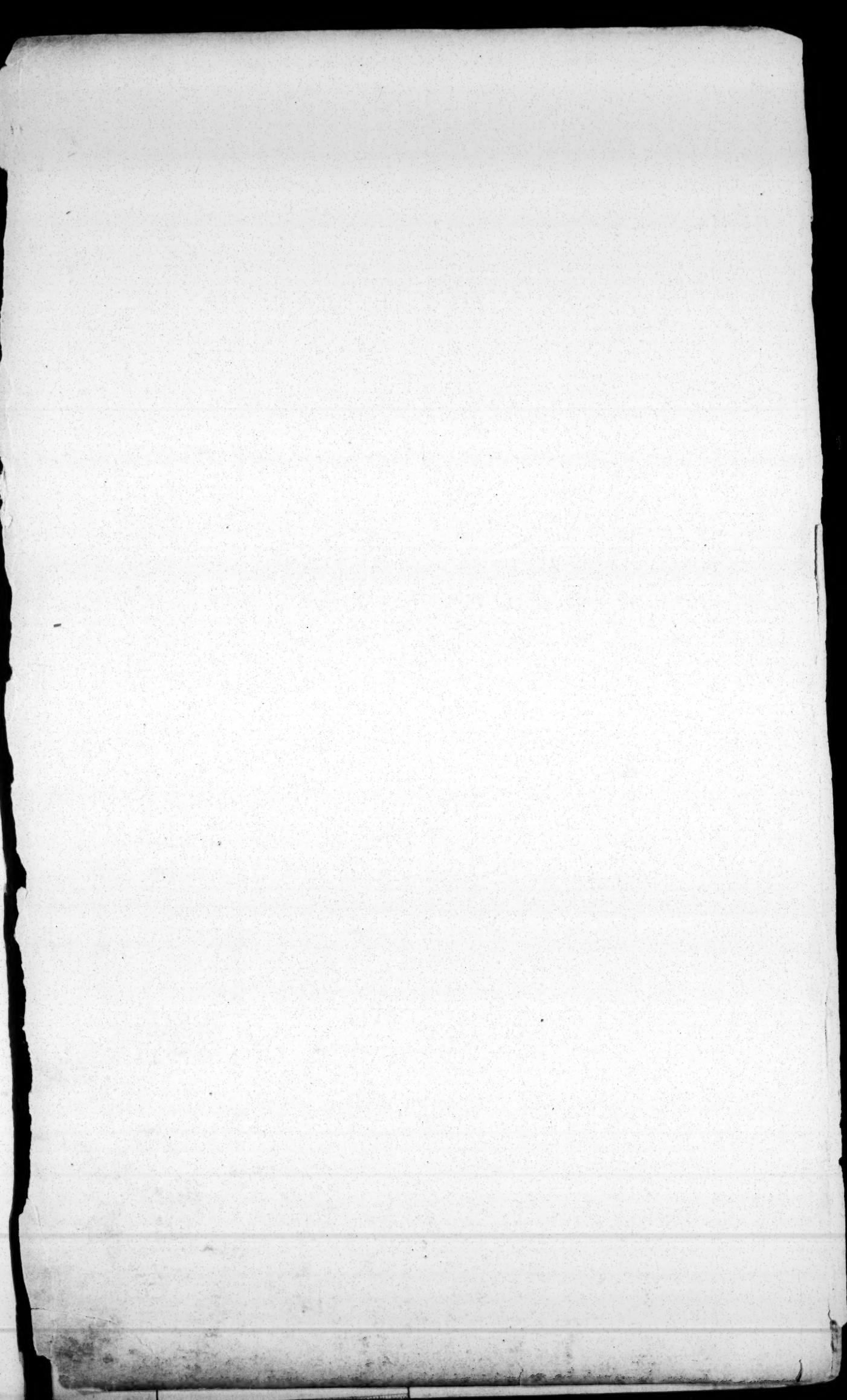
There

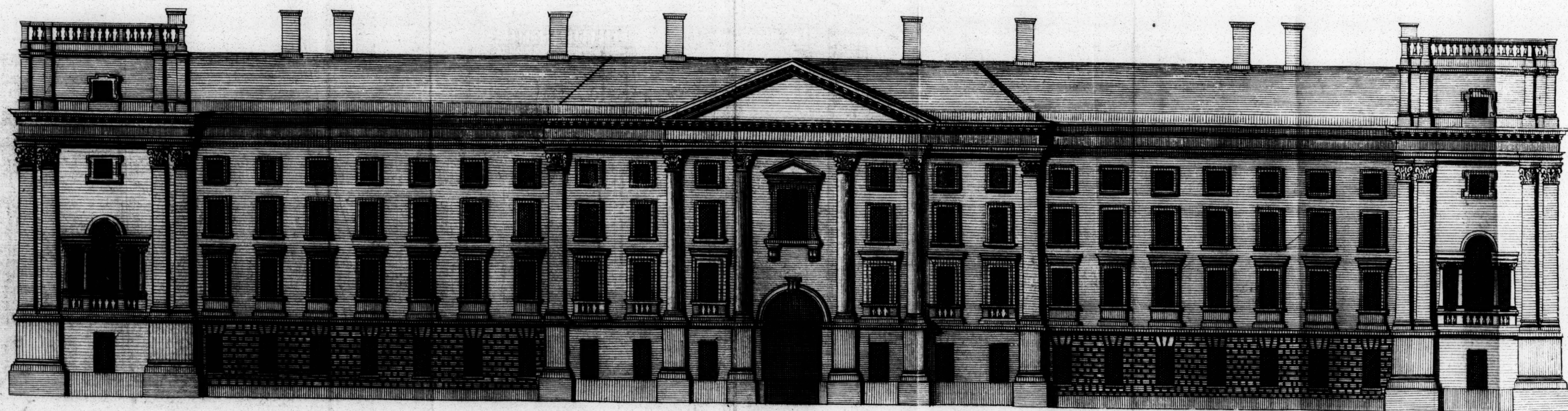
There are besides six private chapels where the service of the established church is regularly attended, viz. at Trinity-college, the Castle, Blue-coat-hospital, Royal-hospital, Work-house, Steevens's-hospital and Lying-in-hospital, besides three churches for French and one for Dutch protestants, seven meeting-houses for protestant dissenters, two for quakers, one for methodists, one for anabaptists, one for Moravians, and sixteen Roman catholick chapels.

S E C T. III.

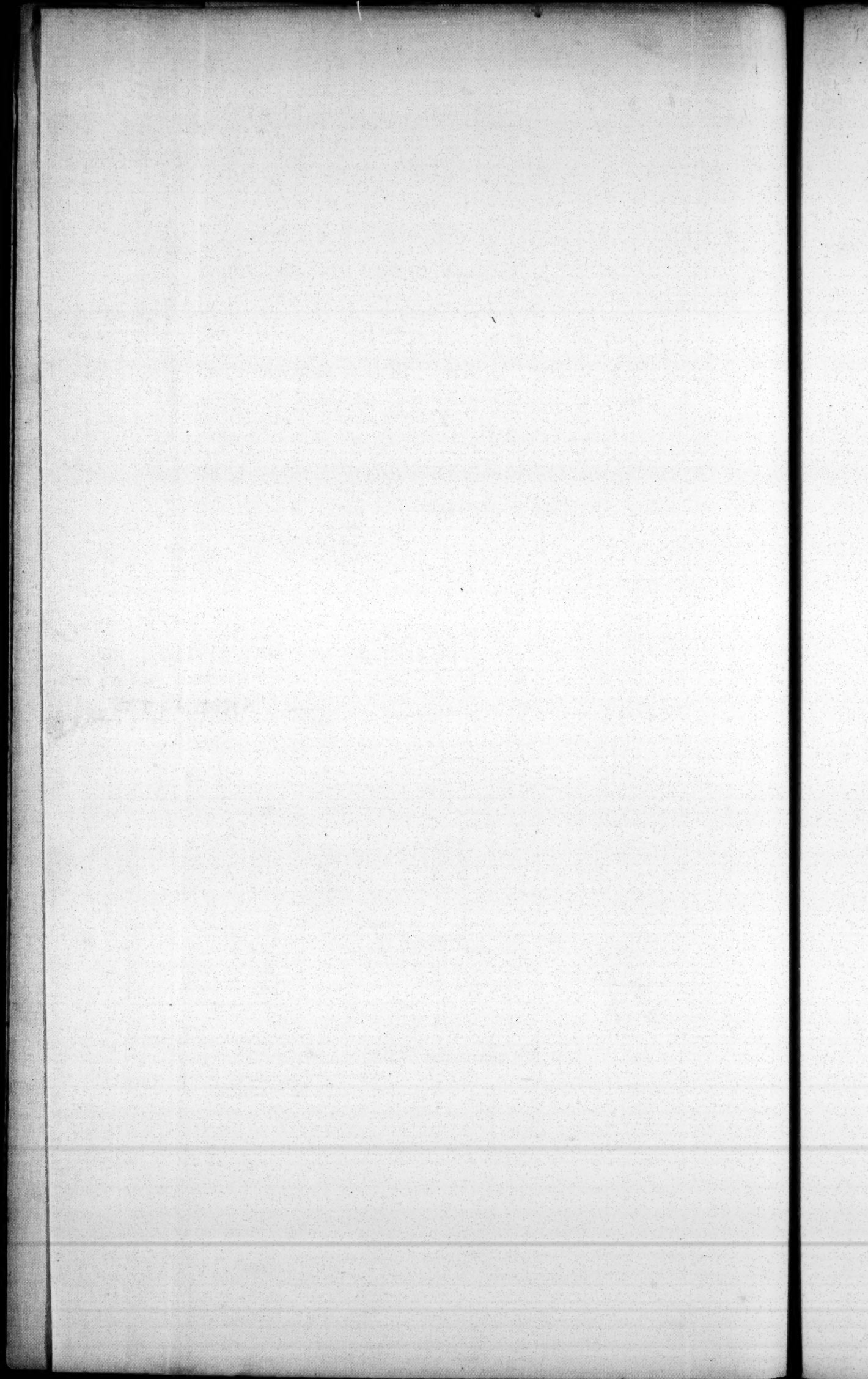
Of the University.

SOME writers have held that there were schools of literature in Ireland in the times of paganism, and that they were established here as well as in England by a colony of Grecians which arrived in Ireland from the siege of Troy, who opened publick nurseries of learning; and this they would evince by many words of Greek derivation, yet remaining in the Irish language. Be this as it may, the accounts





WEST FRONT OF THE COLLEGE



accounts of those Greek colonies may well be reckoned, if not among the fabulous, at least as stories which cannot at this distant period be reconciled to sound reason.

Indeed it is not improbable that the druids, who were the priests, philosophers and legislators of Ireland, had seminaries for the instruction of youth in the principles of their religion, since we find from (a) Cæsar that a part of the province of the druids in Gaul and Britain, was the institution of the youth of the country in learning, and that vast numbers resorted to them upon that account; but whether such seminaries were established by the state, or had any stipends or revenues allotted to them like our universities, is no where, that we know of, alledged. We shall leave the testimony of our Irish historians to their own credit; for they universally agree, that Ollamh Fodlah, who was king of Ireland A. M. 3236, was so great a favourer of learning, that he erected a fair palace at Tarah, called Mur-Ollomhan, *i. e. the walls of the bards*, as a college for the learned

(a) Comment. lib. 6.

men of his kingdom to reside in, at his own charge.

Whatever was the state of the Irish seminaries in times of paganism, it is not to be controverted, but that they shone out in full lustre in the ages of christianity succeeding the arrival of St. Patrick, particularly in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. It is evident from antient writers of undeniable credit, that there were formerly in Ireland several eminent schools or universities, to which the Irish and Britons, and at length the Gauls and Saxons resorted as to marts of sound literature (*a*); as at Armagh, Clonard, Ross in Carbery, antiently called Ross-Ailithri, Beg-Eri, Clonfert, Bangor, Rathene in Fercal and Lismore: of other ancient seats of learning in Ireland, as Cashel and Down, there is only a bare hint given, in an (*b*) epistle of Florence Carty, written to Donat earl of Thomond.

(*a*) See Bede Eccl. Hist. lib. 3. chap. 7. lib. 4. cap. 26. Alcuin Vita S. Willibrordi lib. 2. cap. 4. Erick of Auxerre, de Miraculis Germanis. lib. 1. cap. ult. The life of Sulgenus.

(*b*) A MS. in Dublin college library.

But

But to proceed to more modern times; in 1311 John Lech, archbishop of Dublin, procured a bull from pope Clement V. for the foundation of an university for scholars at Dublin (*a*), but this project fell by the death of the archbishop about two years after. In 1320 Alexander de Bicknor, who succeeded in the archbishoprick, renewed this foundation, and procured a confirmation of it from pope John XXII. and appointed a set of statutes to be observed by this university, which was erected in St. Patrick's-church. William de Hardite, a dominican friar, Henry Cogry of the order of friers minor, and Edmond of Karmardin, a dominican, were created doctors of divinity; and William Rodiart, dean of St. Patrick's, was promoted to the degree of doctor of the canon law, and made the first chancellor of that university. It appears in the registry of archbishop Alan that king Edward III. afterwards instituted a divinity lecturer in that university, and by a record in Birmingham tower, that monarch gave fur-

(*a*) The original of which was destroyed at the burning of Christ-church, but an abstract of a copy of it is preserved in Alan's registry.

ther countenance to it by granting to the scholars his letters of protection upon all occasions. By this record it is manifest, that at that time, viz. 1358, (being thirty-eight years after Bicknor's foundation) lectures in divinity, the civil and canon laws, and other clerical sciences were then maintained there; yet notwithstanding these encouragements, for want of a sufficient fund to maintain the students, the university by degrees dwindled to nothing. However, there remained some traces of it in the reign of king Henry VII. for in a provincial synod held in Christ-church, Dublin, before Walter Fitz-Simons, then archbishop of Dublin, certain annual pensions were granted for seven years to the *lecturers of the university* by the archbishop and his suffragans and clergy of the province of Dublin.

The next attempt for erecting an university was in a parliament assembled at Dublin on the 17th of January 1568, in the government of sir Henry Sidney, wherein a motion was made to re-erect the university, formerly established in St. Patrick's church, and to support it by voluntary contributions (a).

(a) Campion, p. 5. Holingth. Chron. p. 69.

The lord deputy gave due encouragement to this undertaking by offering to settle on it 20 l. a year in lands, and to give 100 l. in money to carry on the design, and many other worthy persons promised their bounty in proportion to their estates. The year following on the 4th of March, the lord deputy and council of Ireland writ to the lords of the council of England, mentioning the motion made in parliament, the liberal offers of many good men to forward such an undertaking, the advantages of it in respect of the royal government, the reformation of the people from barbarism, and the planting civility among them; and then they requested their lordships to forward their humble petition to the queen, that her majesty would be pleased to further their designs with her bounteous liberality, and gracious countenance. But this matter took no effect.

In 1585 sir John Perrot, then lord deputy of Ireland, observing learning to be at a low ebb in that country for want of seminaries of good literature, endeavoured to establish two universities in the city of Dublin, and to lay their foundation in

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the dissolution of the cathedral of St. Patrick. It was not his intention to reinstate the university formerly settled in the said church, but to convert the revenues of it into the foundation of two universities, which he thought the readiest method to set them on foot. The reasons which he urged for carrying on this work appear in a letter written by him to the then lord treasurer of England, wherein he says, " That whereas there is
" no place for the courts of law, save
" only an old hall in the castle of Dublin,
" dangerously placed over the munition
" of powder, that the cathedral of St.
" Patrick, being spacious and large, would
" sufficiently serve for all the several
" courts, and there being a want of a
" store house for grain and other provision,
" and no place fit for it, whereby the waste in victualling is the greater,
" that the canons houses invironing
" the church might aptly serve for an
" inns of court to bestow the judges and
" lawyers in, in exchange for which, their
" inns of court lying commodiously over
" the river, and hard by the bridge, for
" loading and unloading, would as aptly
" serve

“ serve for a store-house and granary.
“ That there being two cathedrals in
“ Dublin, this dedicated to St. Patrick,
“ and the other to the name of Christ,
“ that St. Patrick's was had in more su-
“ perstitious reputation than the other,
“ and therefore ought to be dissolved.
“ The revenues of St. Patrick's are by
“ estimation now about 4000 marks per
“ annum, which would serve to begin
“ the foundation of two universities, and
“ endow a couple of colleges in them
“ with 1000l. per annum a-piece, and
“ the residue may be employed on the
“ reparation of the said church and hou-
“ ses, and be annexed unto Christ-church
“ by way of augmentation of the choir.”

His purpose was, as appears in some of the publick letters of those times, to have settled six masters in each of the two colleges, and an hundred scholars to be instructed by them in learning, civility, and loyalty. The six masters to be chosen out of the most learned residentiaries of the said cathedral, who were in vicissitudes, three and three of each college, to have resided and kept hospitality in the several prebendaries whereunto the

cure of souls was annexed. These intentions would have been very laudable, had they been better founded than in the ruin of such a famous and antient cathedral. This project was defeated by the warm and zealous applications of the lord chancellor Loftus, then archbishop of Dublin, to the queen, and to his fast friend, the lord treasurer of England, which at length ended in the disgrace of the lord deputy. The writer of the life of sir John Perrot ascribes (*a*) the archbishop's motives in giving such an opposition to the deputy's scheme, to private views, "As being interested in the
" livings of St. Patrick's by long leases
" and other estates thereof granted either
" to himself, his children, or kinsmen." But let his views be what they will, he successfully defended his church, and prevented its being appropriated to an university. Yet his grace was soon after a zealous and active instrument in promoting the foundation of another university without sacrilege, or the profanation of God's church ; of which we shall in the next place proceed to give an account.

(*a*) p. 242.

The mayor and citizens of Dublin enjoyed by grant from king Henry VIII. the site, ambit and precinct of the dissolved Augustinian monastery of All Saints, lying within the suburbs of that city. Archbishop Loftus, judging this a convenient situation for an intended college, applied to the mayor and citizens in their common-council, and in two pathetick speeches, made on different days, laid before them the queen's intention of erecting an university in Ireland, and the advantages that such a society would bring to their city, and concluded with requesting them to grant a fit place for building such a college. The citizens soon embraced the archbishop's proposal, and granted the said monastery and the lands adjoining to it for the purposes aforesaid. The archbishop dispatched Henry Usher, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, to petition the queen for her royal charter, and for a mortmain licence for the land granted by the city. The queen readily granted the petition, and by warrant dated the 29th of December 1591, ordered a licence of mortmain to pass the seals for the grant of the said abbey, which is

recited to be of the yearly value of 20 l. and for the foundation of such a college by way of corporation, with a power to accept such lands and contributions, for the maintenance thereof as any of her subjects should be charitably moved to bestow to the value of 400 l. a year. On the 3d of March following letters patent passed in due form, pursuant to the said warrant, by which, first, a college is appointed to be erected, to be the mother of an university in a certain place called All-Hallows near Dublin, for the education, institution, and instruction of youth in arts and faculties to endure for ever. 2dly, That it be called, *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin a Serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum.*—*The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin, founded by the most serene Queen Elizabeth.* 3dly, That it consist of one provost and three fellows in the name of more, and of three scholars in the name of more. 4thly, The queen appointed Adam Loftus, D. D. archbishop of Dublin, and lord chancellor of Ireland, the first provost of the said college ; and Hen-

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ry Usher, A. M. Luke Chaloner, A. M. and Lancelot Moyne, A. B. the three first fellows in the name of more ; and Henry Lee, William Daniel, and Stephen White, the three first scholars in the name of more. 5thly, That the said provost, fellows, and scholars, and their successors for ever be a body politick and corporate by the name of provost, fellows and scholars of the college of the holy Trinity, founded by queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, and that they and their successors be by that name capable to purchase, take, and possess any manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments to them or their successors for ever, either from the queen, her heirs and successors, or from any other person for their support and maintenance, to the yearly value of 400l. notwithstanding any statutes of mortmain, (so as such lands be not held of the crown immediately in capite in demesne or service) and that they may sue and be sued, implead or be impleaded by such name in all causes and actions, real, personal, and mixed in all courts temporal or spiritual in Ireland, or elsewhere ; and further, that they have a common seal for

transacting their business. 6thly, That upon a vacancy of the provostship either by death, departure, resignation, deprivation or otherwise, that the surviving fellows and their successors, or the major part of them, may elect another fit provost within three months after such vacancy. In the same manner upon a vacancy of any fellow or scholar, the provost and the surviving fellows, or the major part of them, may elect one to succeed within two months after such vacancy. 7thly, That the provost and fellows of the said college may make and constitute laws and statutes from time to time for the better government of their body, and may chuse such out of the statutes of Oxford or Cambridge, as they shall judge proper for their purpose, and especially, that no body else should profess or teach the liberal arts in any other place in Ireland, without the queen's special licence. 8thly, That the students in this college may have the power of obtaining the degrees of bachelors, masters and doctors in all arts and faculties in a proper time from their admission. Provided, that when the fellows thereof should

should compleat seven years in their office from the time of their taking the degrees of masters of arts, that then they be displaced from their fellowships, and others be elected in their room for the benefit of the kingdom and church. 9thly, William Cecil, baron of Burghley, lord treasurer of England, being appointed by the patent the first chancellor, it was provided that for the time to come, the provost and the major part of the fellows should have the election of a chancellor, which chancellor or his vice-chancellor, together with the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Meath, the vice-treasurer, treasurer at war, chief justice of the chief place in Ireland, and the mayor of the city of Dublin, all for the time being, or the major part of them, who shall be called *visitors*, shall determine all strifes, actions and controversies arising in the college, which the provost and the major part of the fellows cannot compose, and shall have power to correct and punish all the more grievous offences, which shall be left unpunished by the provost and fellows. 10thly, That for obtaining all degrees among themselves they have liberty

berty of performing all acts of scholastick exercises in such manner as the provost and the major part of the fellows shall think proper, and for that purpose may elect all necessary officers, whether vice-chancellor, proctor or proctors. 11thly, The queen's subjects and officers had full liberty to grant such aids for the better constituting, maintaining and supporting the said college as they should think proper. And 12thly, That all the goods, chattels, lands, tenements and hereditaments belonging to the provost, fellows, and scholars of the said college should for ever after be exempted from all burdens, taxes, tallages, cesses, subsidies, exactions, compositions and demands whatsoever, either in time of war or peace.

To provide a fund for forwarding the buildings, and other necessary charges attending this infant society, on the 11th of March 1591, the lord deputy Fitz-Williams, and the privy council, issued circular letters to some principal gentleman in each barony of the kingdom, to intreat the benevolence of the well-disposed inhabitants in the following form.

By

William Fitz-Williams, By the Lord Deputy and Council.

“ **W**HEREAS the queen’s most
“ excellent majesty for the ten-
“ der care which her highness hath of the
“ good and prosperous estate of this her
“ realm of Ireland, and knowing by the
“ experience of the flourishing estate of
“ England, how beneficial it is to any
“ country to have places of learning e-
“ rected in the same, hath by her graci-
“ ous favour authorised us her deputy,
“ chancellor, and the rest of the council
“ to found and establish a college or an
“ university near Dublin, in the site of
“ All-hallows, which is freely granted by
“ the citizens thereof, with the precincts
“ belonging to the same, to the value of
“ 20l. by the year, who are also willing
“ each of them according to their ability,
“ to afford them charitable contributions
“ for the furthering of so good a purpose.
“ These are therefore earnestly to request
“ you (having for your assistant such a
“ person as the sheriff of that county shall
“ appoint for his substitute) carefully to
“ labour

“ labour with such persons within your
“ barony (having made a book of all their
“ names) whom you think can or will
“ afford any contribution, whether in mo-
“ ney, some portion of lands, or any o-
“ ther chattels, whereby their benevo-
“ lence may be shewed to the putting
“ forward so notable and excellent a pur-
“ pose, as this will prove to the benefit
“ of the whole country, whereby know-
“ ledge, learning and civility may be in-
“ creased, to the banishing of barbarism,
“ tumults, and disordered living from
“ among them, and whereby their chil-
“ dren and children’s children, especially
“ those that be poor (as it were in an
“ orphan’s hospital freely) may have their
“ learning and education given them with
“ much more ease and lesser charges, than
“ in other universities they can obtain it.
“ The which business seeing God hath
“ prospered so far, that there is already
“ procured from her majesty the grant of
“ a corporation, with the freedom of mort-
“ main, and all liberties, favours, and
“ immunities belonging to such a body,
“ as by their charter and letters patent
“ may appear, and that the site and place
“ wherein

“ wherein the building must be raised,
“ is already granted, it should be a com-
“ fort and rejoicing to the whole country
“ that there is such a beginning of so
“ blessed a work offered unto them to
“ further and assist with their good de-
“ votion, seeing the benefit redoundeth
“ to their own posterity, and will in time
“ appear to be a matter of no small com-
“ modity to the whole country. These
“ therefore are earnestly to require you,
“ in regard of the former considerations,
“ that the benevolence of the fore-named
“ persons with all care and diligence
“ be intreated by you, and that you sig-
“ nify to us by the first of the next term
“ what each of them under their hands
“ will afford for the furtherance of so
“ notable a work, to the intent that when
“ their benevolences are seen, there may
“ be collectors appointed for the receiving
“ thereof: For which this shall be your
“ warrant. Given at her majesty's castle
“ of Dublin the 11th of March 1591.”

Ad. archbishop of Dublin.—John Ar-
machan.—Tho. Medensis.

To our beloved Robert Taafe of Cookston, gent. for the ba-
rony of Louth.

In

In the same form some special persons were deputed in every barony of the kingdom, with a list or book annexed of the names of persons proper to be applied to. What this method produced does not appear; but, if we may judge by the return made by Robert Taaffe to the before recited warrant, the sum was very small. For he says, "that he had applied to all
" the gentlemen of the barony of Louth,
" whose answer was, that they were poor,
" and not able to give any thing towards
" the building of the college."

However the work proceeded vigorously; Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, on the 13th of March the same year, laid the first stone of the building, and on the 9th of January 1593, the first students were admitted into it. Yet as the queen's endowment lay in Ulster, the rebellion of Tyrone in the latter end of her majesty's reign, put a stop to all receipts of the income of that body, and was very near putting a final period to it, if the state had not taken it into their immediate care and protection. Archbishop Loftus, who
had

had been a great instrument in the first foundation, was one of the lords justices in 1597 and 1598, in conjunction with sir Robert Gardiner, chief justice of the queen's bench. These lords justices, " in
" regard of the decay of the revenues of
" the college in those times of rebellion,
" and as the same was of her majesty's
" princely foundation, having no other
" means of relief, granted to the college
" a concordatum of 40 l. sterling per annum,
" and also the allowance of six dead
" payes out of such cheques as should be
" imposed upon her majesty's army ;"
and the earl of Essex, lord lieutenant in 1599, reciting the said grant, by concordatum dated the 3d of May that year, continued the same during pleasure, and ordered the concordatum of 40 l. a year to be paid quarterly, and the dead payes, amounting to 5 l. 12 s. a month, to be paid monthly. In November the same year archbishop Loftus and sir George Carey, being then lords justices, the fellows and corporation of the college petitioned them for " present relief, setting
" forth the utter decay of the college
" rents

“ rents in the then general revolt, where-
“ by they were fallen into great want,
“ and not able to hold their society to-
“ gether.” Upon which petition they
obtained a warrant on the 30th of that
month for the payment of 40s. a week
out of the entertainment appointed for a
canoneer, to continue till the vice-trea-
surer should receive warrant to the con-
trary. On the 29th of January following,
the lords justices and council issued ano-
ther concordatum in behalf of the college,
reciting, “ that forasmuch as by several
“ lords deputies, lords justices, and the
“ late lord lieutenant, there had been
“ granted to the provost and some of the
“ fellows of Trinity college near Dublin,
“ a concordatum of 40 l. sterl. yearly, for
“ keeping a publick and standing lecture
“ unto the state, and that by the death
“ of Matthias Holmes, late fellow of the
“ college, the same place is fallen void ;
“ they therefore order, that the said col-
“ lege should have as of her majesty’s
“ bounty, for the better maintenance of
“ the provost, and to the use before men-
“ tioned, the said sum of 40 l. sterling
“ yearly,

“ yearly, to be paid to them out of such
“ fines, impost of wines, and other ca-
“ sualties as should come to the vice-
“ treasurer’s hands, to be paid quarterly,
“ until contrary directions be issued.”

The year following the queen took this body under her own consideration, and by privy seal dated the 30th of April, not only confirmed the foregoing grants, but also made to them a further grant of 200l. per annum. “ Being informed (says
“ her majesty) by letters from Ireland to
“ our council here, that the college is in
“ danger to be dissolved, the maintenance
“ thereof being wholly taken away, and
“ no benefit received of our late grant of
“ concealments in regard of the trou-
“ bles, and that (as you have signified)
“ you have supplied them with some
“ means for their continuance together,
“ until our pleasure be signified on that
“ behalf; we are well pleased out of our
“ princely care for the maintenance of
“ that college (being of our own foun-
“ dation) and for the establishing of so
“ great a means of instruction of our peo-
“ ple, to grant unto the provost, fellows
“ and scholars of the said college both

D d

“ a con-

“ a confirmation and continuance of those
“ means, which you have formerly grant-
“ ed unto them, as also a further supply
“ of 200 l. sterl. per annum, out of the
“ wards, liveries, reliefs, intrusions, alie-
“ nations, fines, and any other casualties,
“ that shall come to our hands (our im-
“ post revenues of our lands there, and
“ treasure sent from hence only excepted)
“ to be paid quarterly, and to be con-
“ tinued until they shall enjoy the be-
“ nefit of our former grant of conceal-
“ ments: And further, that our said grant
“ be paid to the college before any other
“ concordatum or grant heretofore passed,
“ or hereafter to be passed out of any
“ part of the said casualties. And if the
“ said casualties do not amount to 200 l.
“ in any one year by reason of the trou-
“ bles, then that the said college be an-
“ swered the arrearages out of the first
“ casualties that shall come to our hands
“ the next year, and so from time to time
“ until they receive the full benefit of
“ this grant.” Letters patent passed pur-
suant to this privy seal on the 16th of
July following.

Thus

Thus was this college fostered and supported in its infancy. King James I. who was a prince of learning, and an encourager of it, besides a pension of 388 l. 15 s. English money, payable yearly out of the exchequer, endowed it with large estates in the province of Ulster: king Charles I. was also a benefactor to it, and so were the succeeding monarchs down to the present times, not to mention the provisions made for it by the acts of settlement and explanation. 'Tis the only university in Ireland, and may be called our Athens.

The original constitution is set forth before ; but in the year 1637 it received a new charter, and another set of statutes, which made several material alterations in the constitution. For 1st, by the original charter the office of provost was upon a vacancy filled up by an election made by a majority of the fellows. By the new charter this power was reserved to the crown, and the office made donative. 2dly, By the first charter the fellows could continue no more than seven years in their offices from the

D d 2

time

time of commencing masters of arts. By the second charter they were made tenants for life in their fellowships, if they thought proper. 3dly, The first charter provides, that upon the vacancy of a fellowship or scholarship the place should be filled by election within two months after the vacancy, and the election was placed in a majority of the fellows. By the new charter it was ordained, that upon the vacancy of a senior fellowship, the same should be supplied within three days after the vacancy made known, by a majority or equal number of the surviving senior fellows, together with the provost; and upon a vacancy of a junior fellowship or scholarship, that the same be filled up by the provost and senior fellows, or the major part of them, together with the provost, on the Monday after Trinity sunday following the vacancy. 4thly, By the first constitution the number of fellows was only seven, and they of equal authority, without any distinction into senior and junior. By the new charter the number of fellows was enlarged to sixteen, and distinguished into seven senior and nine junior, and the

the government of the college committed to the provost and the majority of the seven senior fellows; and the number of scholars was enlarged to seventy. 5thly, By the first charter the provost and fellows had power to form laws and statutes from time to time for the better government of the college, and to adapt and incorporate such as they thought proper from those of Cambridge or Oxford. By the new charter the king, by consent of the provost, fellows and scholars, reserved this power to himself; and the former statutes were declared null and void, and a new set of statutes given them by his majesty. But in cases omitted to be provided for in the new statutes, the provost and the major part of the senior fellows had power given them to make new statutes not repugnant to those granted by the king, the same to be confirmed by the visitors of the college, and so to remain in force till the provost and major part of the senior fellows, by consent of the visitors, should think proper to rescind them. 6thly, The mortmain licence was enlarged to 200 l. a year more

D d 3

than

than was contained in the first licence. 7thly, By the first charter the visitors appointed for the college were the chancellor, or his vice-chancellor, the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Meath, the vice-treasurer, treasurer at war, the chief justice of the king's bench, and the mayor of the city of Dublin, all for the time being, or the major part of them. By the new charter the visitors were restrained to the chancellor or his vice-chancellor, and the archbishop of Dublin. Although the provision for both fellows and scholars was originally small, at present the fund for their support, by means of bequests, is considerable, particularly the fellows, who are better appointed, perhaps, than any university teachers in the world; indeed for the best reason, as the election falls on none but such as have acquitted themselves with superior excellence at a most severe trial of literary skill. The number fixed at present of fellowships is twenty-two, seven senior and fifteen junior. There are besides five royal professorships, viz. Divinity, Common Law, Civil Law, Physick, and Greek; and

and three, according to the will of sir Patrick Dun, knt. M. D. viz. Theory and Practice of Physic, Chirurgery and Midwifery, Pharmacy and the Materia Medica; as also professors, viz. Mathematicks, Oriental Tongues, Oratory, History, and Natural Philosophy. Many are the small exhibitions, &c. in this university, for the encouragement of youth in the course of their studies; for a great proportion of which, as well as for the five last-mentioned professorships, this learned body stands indebted to the bounty of Erasmus Smith, esq; of whose public spirited and humane disposition, many other monuments are to be found. The number of students is generally about 400.

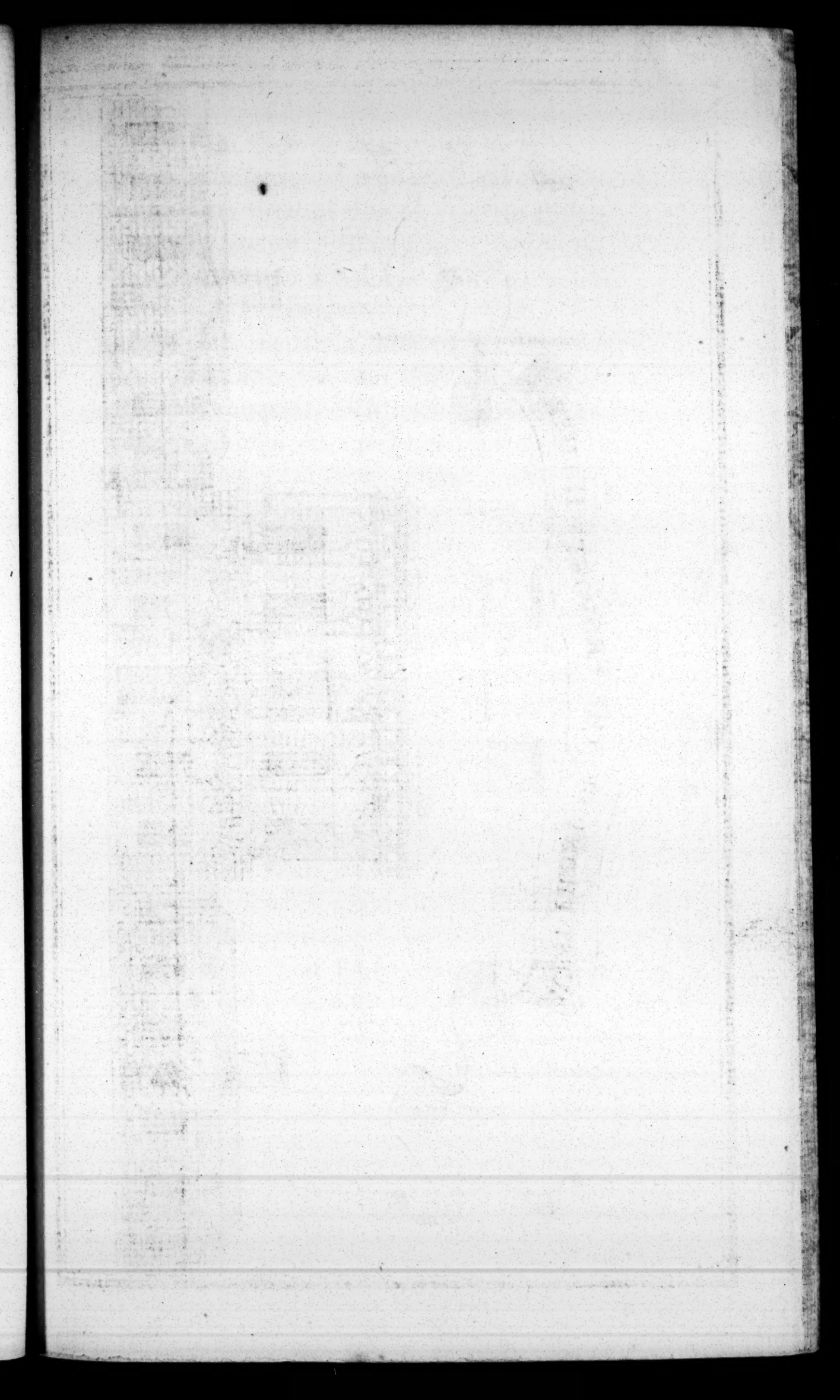
As to the structure, it is, without question, the noblest of the kind in Europe, carrying with it more the appearance of a royal mansion, than a number of collegiate cells; extending in front above 300 feet, built of Portland stone. The library, which takes up entirely the south side of the inner square, has been the wonder of strangers; being a most superb and roomy

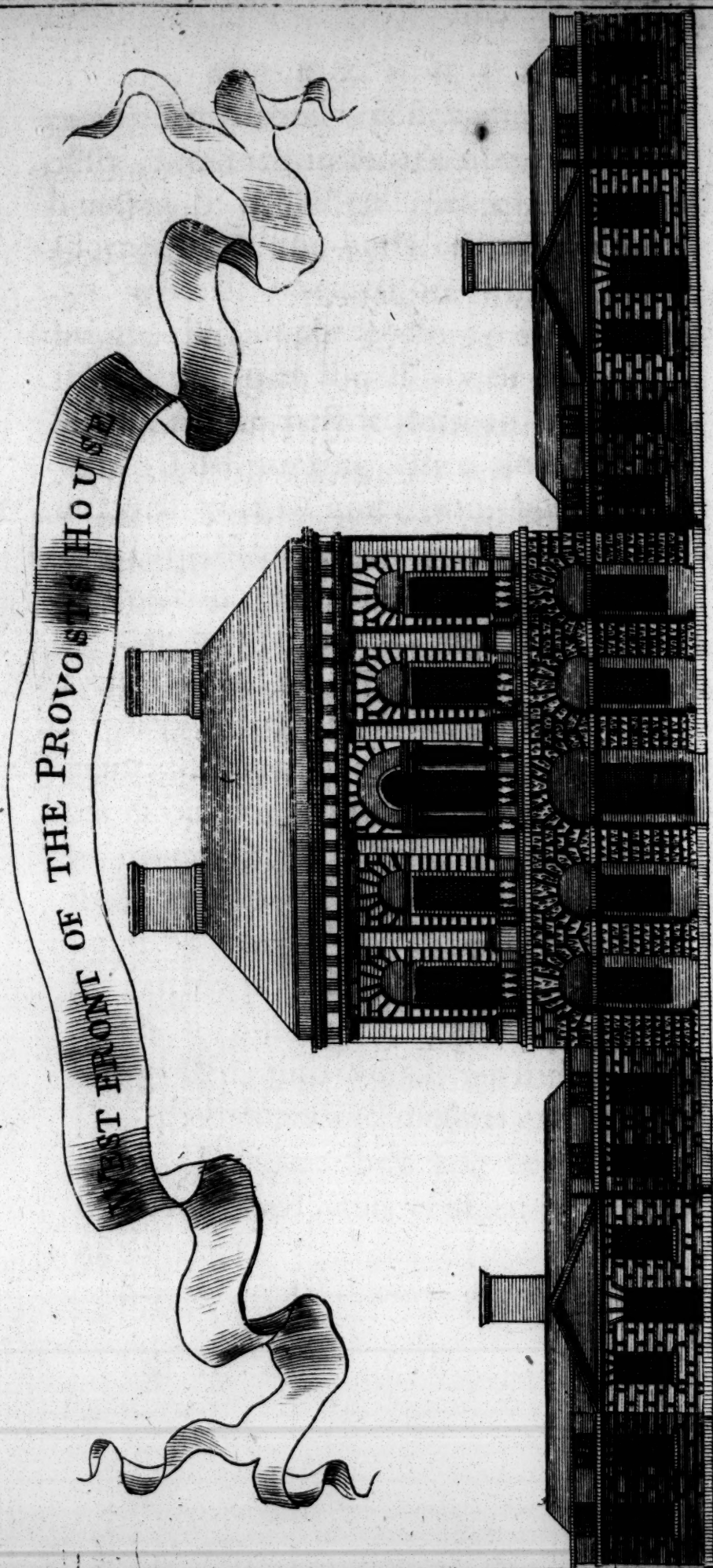
apartment, happily designed and judiciously executed; in length upwards of two hundred feet, the galleries of which are adorned with the busts of many illustrious writers, executed in white marble, by the most able masters; and on the shelves are to be found a well chosen collection of the best writers on every subject. The printing office and refectory are well worthy note, being both elegant structures, built in the modern taste. To the east is the park, for the relaxation of the minds of the young gentlemen, after the fatigue of their studies, and a bowling-green is provided for their amusement, at proper periods; the former, we are of opinion, infinitely exceeds, not only in extent, but rural beauty, any of those public gardens, which are looked upon by the gay and dissipated, as so many earthly paradises.

The fellows have also an elegantly-laid-out garden, into which no students (fellow-commoners and masters excepted) are admitted, where they may be sequestered from the croud, and enabled in the midst of solitude,

—inter silvas Academi querere verum.

An





An house for the provost was lately erected on the east side of Grafton-street, near the college. The plan is chiefly taken from that of general Wade's house in Great Burlington-street, London, designed by the right honourable Richard earl of Burlington and Corke, and to be seen in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*. Having given an exact representation of this building in the annexed plate, we presume a more minute description will be unnecessary. Let it suffice therefore to observe, that, in point of architectural elegance, it may be ranked in the first class of structures in this kingdom: its offices too are in high taste, as well as very commodious. Indeed, objections are made by some to the unusual size of the chimneys in the latter, which, it must be confessed, have not a pleasing appearance; while others censure, and, perhaps, with reason, the site; by this it is too much detached from the university, of which it should be a part.

By the act of settlement the chief governor or governors of Ireland, by consent of the privy council, were impowered to erect another college to be of the university

versity of Dublin, to be called King's-college, and out of the lands vested or to be vested in the king by that act to raise a yearly allowance not exceeding 2000 l. a year, by an equal charge upon every 1000 acres, and therewith to endow the said college, which was to be governed by such laws and constitutions as the king, his heirs or successors, should under the great seals of England or Ireland appoint. But this power was never carried into execution.

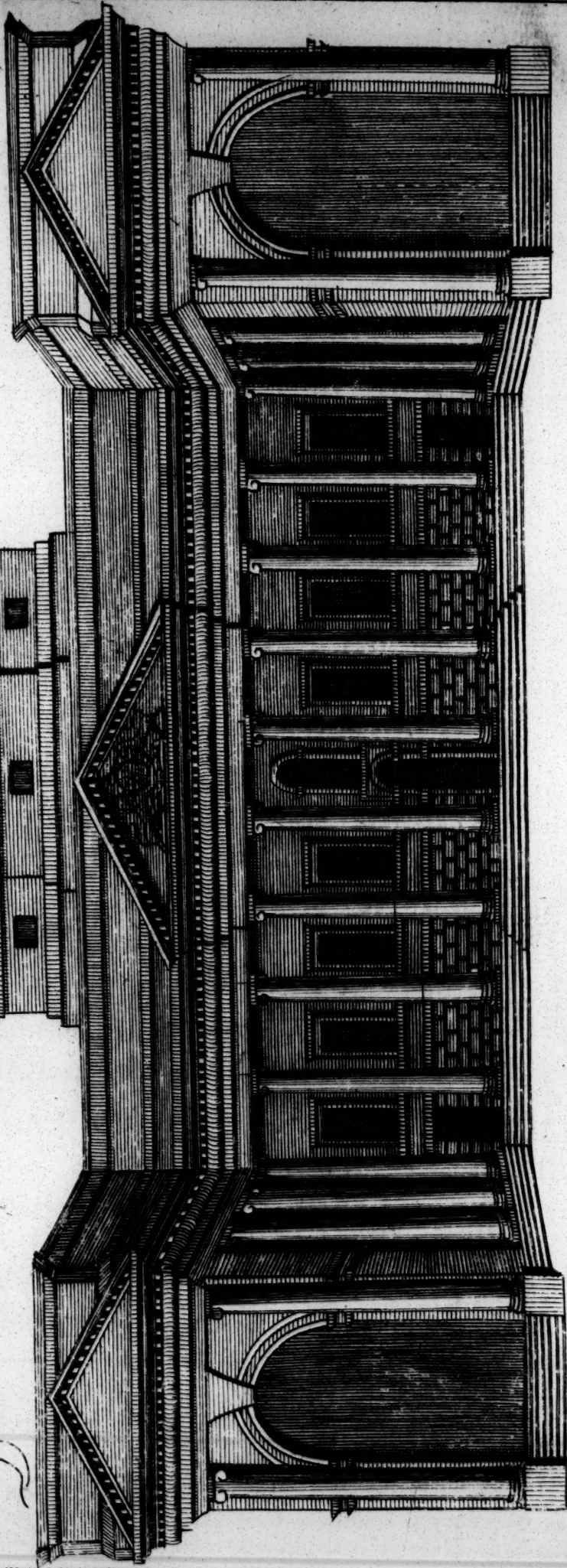
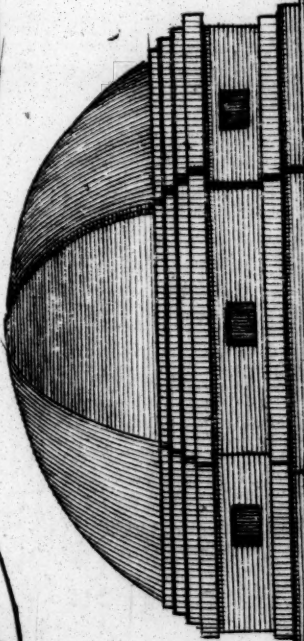
S E C T. IV.

Of the Parliament-House.

THIS superb pile was begun in 1729, during the administration of John, lord Carteret. It was executed under the inspection of sir Edward Lovet Pearce, engineer and surveyor-general, until his demise, and completed by Arthur Dobbs, esq; (who succeeded him in that office) about the year 1739, the expence amounting to near 40,000 l.

The

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE



The structure deserves the greatest praise ; it may be happily imitated, but has not as yet been exceeded ; and is at this day justly accounted one of the foremost architectural beauties.

The portico in particular, is, perhaps, without parallel ; had it been finished with a balustrade and proper figures thereon, it would have done honour to ancient Rome in the Augustan age.

'Tis in general of the Ionic order, which is looked upon by some as a defect, an universal sameness, (however elegant) being insufficient to afford so lasting an entertainment to the eye, as may be derived from a happily disposed variety.

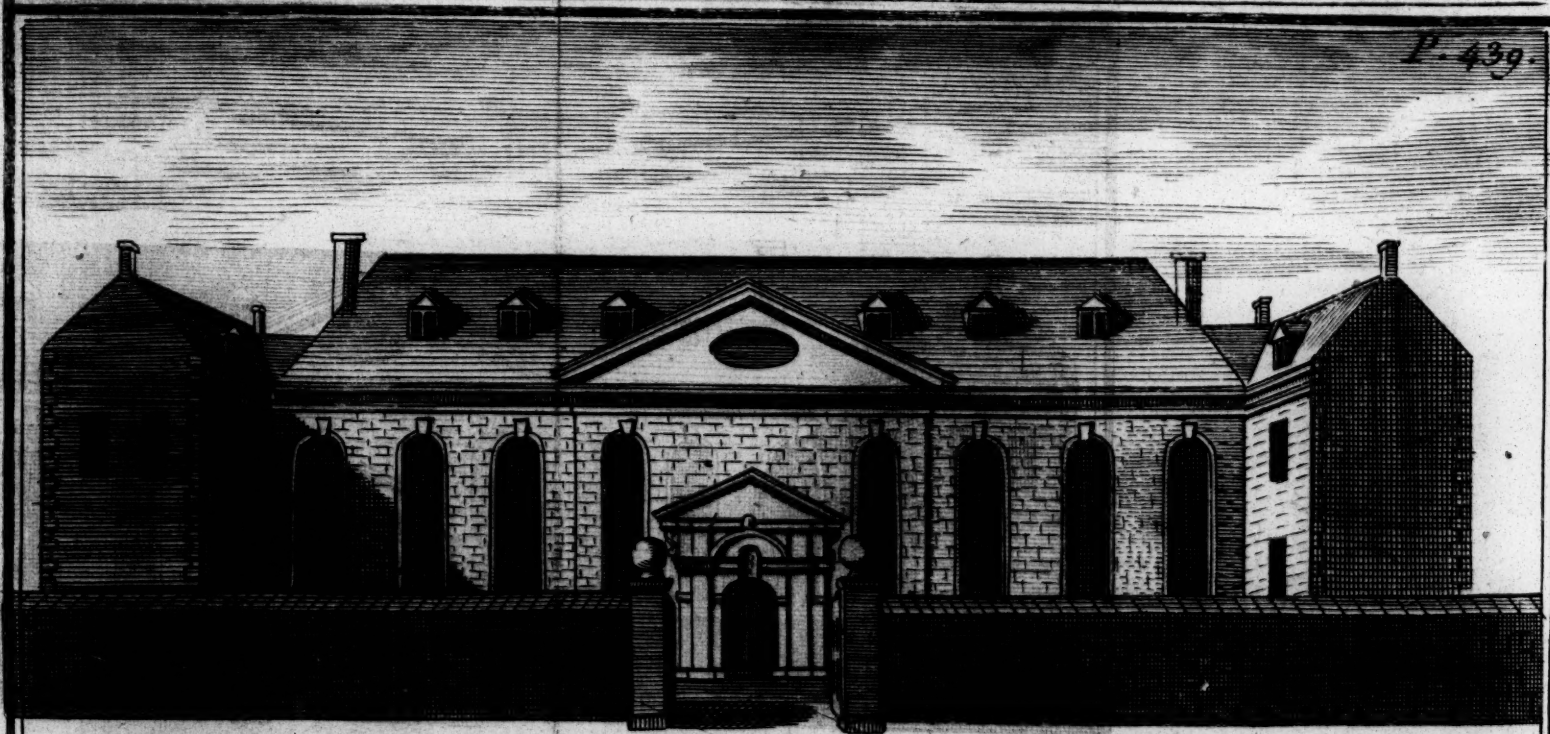
The internal parts have also many beauties, and the manner in which the building is lighted, has been much admired. The house of commons is of a particular but convenient form : 'tis polygonal, and covered with a dome, which, it were to be wished, had been raised to a greater height, as it would have added to the magnificence of the building, and at the same time have improved the prospect of the city ; but so low at present, that it is scarcely visible to passers by. There is
like-

likewise an amphitheatrical gallery, elegantly balustraded with iron where strangers hear the debates. Near it stands the house of peers, more remarkable for its convenience than elegance. Here indeed are two pieces of tapestry well executed by a Dutch artist, of the battle of the Boyne, as also that of Aghrim, which are said to have much merit.

Upon the whole, prejudice itself must acknowledge that the British empire (we might have added Europe herself) cannot boast of so capacious and so stately a senatorial hall.



BLUE COAT BOYS HOSPITAL



THE POOR HOUSE

Of the Hospitals, Infirmaries, and
other charitable and useful found-
ations.

S E C T. I.

*Of the Hospital and Free-School of king
Charles II. commonly called the Blue-coat-
boys Hospital.*

IT has heretofore been a brand of in-
famy cast upon the city of Dublin by
some foreigners, whom either business or
curiosity brought to visit these parts, in
their printed memoirs; that though we
had several churches, yet not a single hos-
pital: they took notice of it as strange,
that in the capital there was not some
publick provision for the indigent, whilst
the humanity and policy of other places,
always rendered it one of their principal
cares. This censure, however, was ra-
ther remarkable for its severity than jus-
tice ; and, we may add too, an unweigh-
ed

ed reflection. For, whoever reverts to the foregoing part of this history, will readily discover the weakness of the remark, when he considers that a people, torn by intestine divisions, during a long and bloody war, supported with obstinacy and malice, seldom make advances in charitable endowments, or indeed in publick works of any kind : but when the blessings of peace are enjoyed by all, then, and then only it may be reasonably expected, that mens minds will naturally turn on the thoughts of relieving the distresses of their fellow-creatures. This is sufficiently evinced by the progress in works of charity made in the city of Dublin in less than a century, the first of which was the Blue-coat-hospital, situate in Queen-street, at the S. E. corner of Oxmantown-green. It was also the first charity of that kind in the kingdom, and founded, in 1670, by the bounty of the city of Dublin, as well as other benefactions (a). The first design was noble and
exten-

(a) The following extract of the charter may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to some of our readers.

“ His

extensive, it being intended for the reception and support of the aged and infirm poor of the city of Dublin, as well as of their children; and at that time there appeared so great a spirit to promote this most humane undertaking, that the governors entertained sanguine hopes of accomplishing that design in its fullest extent. At the same time they publickly declared, that the hospital was not intended for a particular personal relief, but rather for the common and public benefit, to which they thought the support and education of poor children would most effectually conduce. Agreeably to this

“ His majesty therefore has therein granted, to the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons and citizens of the city of Dublin, and
“ their successors for ever, all that piece and parcel of ground
“ in Oxmantown-green near the said city, where the intended hospital and school is already built, to be held of his majesty, as of his castle of Dublin, in free and common socage, as a mansion-house, and place of abode, for the sustentation and relief of poor children, aged, maimed and impotent people, inhabiting or residing in the said city of Dublin; and giving power to the said mayor, sheriffs, &c. and
“ their successors for ever, at their wills and pleasures, to
“ place therein such master or masters, and such numbers of
“ poor people and children, and such officers and ministers of
“ the said hospital and free-school, as likewise an able, learned,
“ pious

this declaration, the governors, finding the benefactions inadequate to their original design, thought proper, about the year 1680, to receive children only ; and from that time, as their revenues encreased, they have enlarged the number from thirty or forty, to one hundred and seventy, who are maintained, cloathed and educated, and, when properly qualified, put apprentices to protestant masters. With each lad is paid the sum of 5 l. as an apprentice fee. The children admitted are to be the sons of decayed citizens, who have the preference of all others, except ten on the foundation of Henry Osborne,

“ pious and orthodox minister, to be approved of by the arch-
 “ bishop of Dublin for the time being, which minister, is to
 “ read divine service, and preach, to such as shall reside there,
 “ and catechize such children as shall be in the said hospital,
 “ or free-school, as to the said mayor, &c. shall seem convenient. Who are also thereby impowered to remove such
 “ master, minister, &c. or any other officers belonging to the
 “ said hospital, and to place others in their stead, and to appoint fees and salaries for all the aforementioned members of
 “ the hospital and free-school, as they and their successors
 “ shall think fit ; that the mayor &c. and their successors be
 “ governors of the said hospital and free-school, and of the
 “ lands and tenements, &c. to the same belonging ; that under this title of the governors of the hospital and free-school
 “ of king Charles the second, Dublin, they be a body corporate and capable of suing, or being sued in any of his majesty’s

Osborne, esq; and twenty on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, esq. None are admitted under three feet nine inches in height, or who are lame, deformed, or afflicted with any infectious disease; and those admitted are first examined by the surgeon in presence of the governors. They are dieted in the most plain, wholesome and regular manner, and are in the general extremely healthy, there being seldom above three or four in the infirmary at a time. As to their education, they are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetick; and, when they have made a sufficient progress therein, are

“ jesty’s courts, and of purchasing to the yearly value of
 “ 6000 l. sterl. and of keeping a seal, &c. And they are
 “ hindered from alienating any of the estate of the said hospital and free-school to any other use than that of the corporation now mentioned; and from making leases for above
 “ 41 years of houses, or other buildings, or 21 of lands, tenements, &c. And that either in possession, or not above
 “ two years before the expiration of the estate in possession,
 “ and without any fine or income, at the best yearly rent that
 “ bonâ fide from good and solvent tenants may be had. Nor
 “ is any lease to be made to any of the governors, or any other person to the use of, or in trust for any of them. They
 “ have also power given them of making rules and statutes,
 “ &c. For the government of the hospital and free-school,
 “ and to execute, or abrogate such rules as they find occasion, provided they be not contrary to the laws in force, or
 “ the royal authority.”

E e

bound

bound apprentices as before mentioned. The corporation of merchants support a mathematical school in the hospital, for the instruction of ten boys in navigation, who are to be put apprentices to merchants, or captains of ships, for the sea-service. The children attend divine service twice on Sundays, and regularly every other morning in the week. This, together with their being carefully instructed in the necessary principles of religion, creates such an early habit of piety, as gives the fairest prospect of their becoming virtuous and useful members of the community. Indeed it is observable, that the boys of this hospital generally prove sober, honest and diligent apprentices, which is, no doubt, to be attributed to their having been thus early instructed in, and accustomed to, the duties of religion, and laid under the necessary restraints, whereby they are secured from the dangers arising from corrupt company; and the consequent vices, observable in boys abandoned to their own discretion.

There is a board held at the hospital, as often as the business of the house requires

quires it, where such regulations are made as the governors think necessary, and such masters as want apprentices attend, in order for the approbation of the governors: at these boards the governors, by rotation, fill up all vacancies, except those already mentioned.

From this short account it is manifest of what essential service this foundation is to the community: during the last ten years, between three and four hundred have received the benefit of it, have thereby been rescued from misery and vice, and rendered so many benefits, instead of pests in society. Is it not then melancholy to reflect, though necessary to be known, that, for many years, the legacies and benefactions have fallen far short of their amount in former times; and that, upon this account, the governors are not only prevented from extending this charity to the many who are so greatly in want of it, but are also thereby prevented from re-building some necessary parts of the house, that are in a state of decay: for as the income (the casual revenue included) commonly amounts only to about 1630*l.* per annum, and the yearly disbursements

are generally almost equivalent to the receipts, the governors have no scheme of re-building those parts of the hospital that so greatly want it, unless they cease to admit children for many years. It is hoped, therefore, that such persons, whom providence has blessed with abundance, will extend their assistance to so useful a purpose. This hospital has a peculiar plea to the protection of the inhabitants of Dublin, it owes its existence to their bounty, which has ever since principally cherished and supported it: and it is not doubted, when the pressing necessity of a supply is publicly known, but this most useful charity will meet all due encouragement and relief, from every one whose circumstances enable him to afford them.

S E C T. II.

*Of the Royal Hospital of king Charles II.
near Kilmainham, commonly called the Old
Man's-hospital.*

IRELAND having enjoyed many years of peace during the reign of his late

late majesty Charles II. and under the happy governments of several lord lieutenants and deputies, the army living without action produced, in about twenty years, many old soldiers, who having honestly served the king from the time of their youth, and being arrived to old age, which rendered them incapable of further service in the army, they could not properly be continued any longer in the same; and they, by their constant service therein, having neglected all other ways of procuring a livelihood by arts or trades, must of necessity starve, if dismissed. This consideration was the ground of all those provisions made by the antient Romans for disabled soldiers; and although in those times they did not erect buildings for their cohabitation, when disbanded for age or infirmity, yet the care that was taken by the generals and emperors, was equivalent in the stipends and employments of ease bestowed on them, their wives and children, as might be instanced in several particulars from history.

But our modern princes, having the experience of former times in view, endeavoured still to out-do the past; and this

entering into the thoughts of Lewis XIV. of France, produced that stupendous pile, by him named the Invalids, situated in the Fauxbourg of St. Germain's, near Paris. 'Tis not to be doubted, but from the excellency of that design, first sprung the notion of building the like in this kingdom, which was happily entertained at first by the right honourable Arthur earl of Granard, marshal-general of the army in Ireland, in or about the year 1675, he communicated his thoughts unto the earl of Essex, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, who was pleased to direct that several places should be viewed, that might be thought fit to erect such a convenient building, but more particularly the ground where now it stands. He being soon called from the government of Ireland, there was nothing further said thereof until the arrival of his grace James duke of Ormond in the year 1677, whose endeavours always tended to the good of that kingdom. He soon turned his thoughts upon this hospital, which he found absolutely necessary to be built, that the army might be cleared of all such soldiers as then were, or hereafter might be, incapable to serve longer

ger therein, that thereby his majesty might have an effective army fit to serve him when occasion required. And having considered what number of soldiers, after the grand purgation of the then army, which consisted of 7500, might become qualified for the hospital yearly and also of the ways and means to raise money to build the house, and to maintain the soldiers ; his grace represents unto his late majesty Charles II. the great advantages that would attend his service, by pursuing that design ; which so much prevailed, that on the 27th of October 1679, a letter was sent over to the duke of Ormond for that purpose.

Upon the receipt of the letter, his grace, together with the chief officers of state, and the army, took the same into consideration ; and after divers consultations, a committee of the lords and others of the privy-council, and chief officers of the army, were appointed a standing committee, to put the contents of the said letter in execution.

As soon as this committee was elected, they entered on the consideration of the most speedy and best methods for obeying his majesty's commands, and issued out orders to the surveyor of his buildings, (whom they thought most proper to advise with in that behalf) requiring that he do with all convenient speed view the lands of Kilmainham, near Dublin, at that time inclosed by the wall of the Phœnix park, which said lands being wholly in his majesty's hands, formerly belonging to the order of knights templars, or St. John of Jerusalem, were by the said committee adjudged the fittest place (as well in respect of the title as situation) to build the hospital upon; and that a draught or design of a building, to be erected on the most advantageous part of the said land, be prepared, that may contain convenient lodgings for such number of the disabled soldiers of the army, as were incapable of further service, with proper accommodations for the master, and such other officers and ministers as should be appointed for management of the said house, together with all necessary out-houses, offices, and appurtenances

tenances fit for such a building ; and also to bring in proposals from workmen, of the several rates of building, as well for carpenter's work, as mason's, bricklayer's, joiner's, carver's, painter's, &c. to the end, that contracts might be made with the ablest of the said workmen, to proceed with the building ; and that the surveyor bring in a paper of such other memorandums and notes as may lead the said committee to the immediate and regular prosecution of the intended design.

In pursuance of these instructions, the surveyor, first considering that the then army in Ireland consisted of about 7000 men, and having examined the muster-rolls returned by the commissaries, of such men as were not fit to be continued longer in the army, found the number so returned, did not amount to 300, being less than the twentieth part of the army ; and that if the twentieth part of the said army were purged or drawn out, that number would die, or be reduced to nothing, before the like number in the army, in times of peace, should become fit for the hospital : for admitting that out of every ten men in the hospital, one
in

in the year should die, consequently out of 300, 30 would die ; it follows that the whole number die every ten years, which would for ever keep the army free from disabled men. From which measure it was concluded, that the model ought to be designed to receive the number of 300 men, with other apartments and offices ; and accordingly the surveyor having taken a view of the lands of Kilmainham, returned a model with his opinion, that the eastermost part of the said lands would be the fittest place for erecting such a building, being commodiously situated for adapting all manner of offices and out-buildings.

The ground lies on the south side of the river Liffey, and is distant from the city less than a quarter of a mile ; the land, as was observed before, formerly belonged unto the prior of the abbey of Kilmainham, chief of the order of the knights of Jerusalem ; and on the west part of the said ground had been formerly a large pile of building, which consisted of several quadrangles, but at present even the ruins are not to be seen : there only remained standing in the year
1680

1680 part of the walls of the chapel, the stones whereof were taken down and carefully removed to the new hospital, and wholly used in building the present chapel of the same. The land is called by the name of the lease of Kilmainham, and contains seventy one acres Irish measure. This land came to the crown upon the suppression of the order of Jerusalem, and knights templars, or knights of Rhodes, the thirty-second of Henry VIII. but queen Mary was pleased to re-grant it unto sir Oswald Massingberde by letters patents, who continued in possession until the second of queen Elizabeth, at which time the said sir Oswald departed the kingdom; and by an act of the same year it was annexed to the crown, and continued so until king Charles II. was pleased to pass part of the said land, containing sixty-four acres, plantation measure, for the use of the hospital, in frank almoign, for ever; the other part his majesty was pleased to grant, in fee for ever, unto sir John Temple, knt. his majesty's solicitor general, for valuable considerations; which part, so granted unto the said sir John Temple,

Temple, lies on the west of the land adjoining to the road; the south side of this land riseth above fifty feet higher than the north part, towards the river, and is from east to west nearly on a level. Upon viewing the whole, the east part of the upper ground was adjudged by his grace the duke of Ormond, the fittest part for the site of the hospital, it being nearest Dublin, and the most eminent part of the whole, and was accordingly approved of by all the chief officers of the army and privy council.

The model of the house being approved of by the lord lieutenant and committee, the first work was to enclose the part so elected, by an outer wall, to preserve materials from embezzlement, and to begin the flanking houses at each corner, for keeping offices, lodging tools, &c. The foundation being dug (which proved a dry, hard, ponderous clay, mixed with gravel, difficult to be wrought with pick-axes) the first stone of the house was laid by his grace James duke of Ormond, on the 29th day of April 1680, and the second by the right honourable Francis earl of Longford, master-general of the ordnance,

ordnance, in the presence of several of the nobility, and principal officers of the army; which said first stone lies the low-
ermost in the north-west coin of the north-west flanker; it bears his grace's name, and the day of the month, and year, when laid.

From thence forward, the building proceeded with such expedition, that on the 25th day of March 1684, as many invalids as were qualified for the same, were appointed to lodge therein, and accordingly received, and accommodated with bedding, and all other things necessary for their use. Total expenditure in building the hospital, infirmary, gardens, church-yard, walls, &c. 23559l. 16s. 11¼d.

The earl of Tyrconnel having, in the time of his government of this kingdom, resolved to new-model the army of Ireland, by displacing the protestants, and entertaining Irish papists, in their room; and finding it directly inconsistent with several clauses in the charter (a) of the hospital, that any papist should be either employed

(a) For the reader's satisfaction here follows an abstract of the charter of the hospital of king Charles II. at Kilmainham near Dublin, from an enrollment of the said charter in the high

employed as an officer, or admitted as a soldier therein; he caused a petition to be drawn up, and signed by the governors of the hospital, (as appears by the minutes

high court of chancery.—Charles II. by the grace of God, &c. In the preamble is recited his majesty's will and pleasure that some provision be made for such officers and soldiers of his army in Ireland as are or may become unfit for service, by reason of age, wounds, or other infirmities, and that an hospital be erected near Dublin, where they may find a comfortable retreat and a competent maintenance therein, and sets apart sixty-four acres, formerly inclosed in the Phoenix park, being part of the lands of Kilmainham, for erecting the said hospital, and making convenient walks, gardens, &c. bounded on the east and south with a stone wall, being formerly the said park wall, on the north with the river Liffey, and on the west with part of the said lands of Kilmainham, belonging to William Robinson, Esq. His majesty appoints 6d. in the pound to be deducted out of the pay of all officers, soldiers, and other persons on the military list, towards the building of the said hospital, and orders the same to be continued, until by some other ways it shall be provided with a sufficient revenue of lands for support of it, and appoints a corporation of persons in succession for ever, to be governors of the said hospital: and by his letters patents, enrolled in the high court of chancery, declares and ordains, that the buildings lately erected, and all houses, edifices, lands, &c. within the same, or the sixty-four acres of land before mentioned, shall for ever hereafter continue an hospital for such a number of officers and soldiers of the army of Ireland, as by the governors thereof shall be limited and appointed, and also for the dwelling and use of one master, to govern them, and one chaplain to instruct them in the knowledge of God, and for such other officers as shall be found necessary. And that the said hospital shall be named for ever here-

minutes of the board in his time) praying for leave to surrender the charter to the late king James, in order to have a

new hereafter, the hospital of king Charles II. &c. Governors appointed, viz. the lord lieutenant, lord deputy or other chief governor or governors of the kingdom of Ireland for the time being, his grace the lord primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, and lord chancellor of the same, and his successors archbishops of Armagh, and all such as shall succeed him to be lord chancellors or lord keepers of the great seal of Ireland, lord archbishop of Dublin, James duke of Ormond, Richard earl of Arran, lord deputy and * colonel of the regiment of guards there, and all such as shall succeed him as colonel of the said regiment of guards, † marshal of the army, master of the ordnance, chief justice of the king's-bench, chief justice of the common-pleas, chief baron of the exchequer, secretary of state, * commissary general of the horse, * major general of the foot, muster-master general, † captain of the yeomen of the guard, * captain of the troop of horse guards, * lieutenant colonel of the regiment of guards quarter-master general, * major of the regiment of guards, whilst they continue in the said offices, and their successors in the said offices, and the master of the said hospital for the time being.

[Note, several of those employments, as those marked thus * are discontinued, but governors are elected to supply the vacancies, as if those officers were in being, and those thus marked †, the office is continued, but the name is altered.]

And that the said governors and their successors shall for ever be a body politick and corporate, he grants and confirms to the hospital the site, circuit, and precincts of the said hospital and the sixty-four acres of land, houses, buildings, &c. to hold the premisses with all their appurtenances for ever from his majesty in *frank almoign*; and that the said governors and their successors shall hold and enjoy the said site and circuit

new one granted them. The better to justify such a step, the then lord chancellor Fitton offered some specious pretences for doing the same; and amongst several

circuit of the said hospital, and the said sixty-four acres of land, and all buildings that shall be erected, or made thereupon; and that the governors be capable in law to have, and purchase lands to the value of 6,000 l. per ann. and may set all the said lands (other than the hospital-house, out-houses, gardens, &c. that shall be set apart for the use of the master, chaplain, officers, and soldiers) for thirty-one years, or three lives in possession, and not in reversion; by the name of the governors of the hospital of king Charles II. &c. may be capable of pleading, and being impleaded; to have for ever a common seal for them and their successors, for en sealing all deeds concerning the hospital, with such a stamp as they shall think fit. All transactions for the use of the said hospital to be with the consent of the governors or the major part of them. That from henceforth for ever, there shall be one master, one chaplain, and such other officers as the governors shall think fit; John Jeffereys, esq; to be the first master, to continue during good behaviour, and that all succeeding masters and the chaplain, and other officers, be chosen by the governors; and that the master, chaplain, and all other officers, shall take the oath of allegiance, &c. and also such an oath as the governors shall set down for the due execution of their offices, which they are impowered to administer; and to grant the said master and other officers such salaries as the governors shall think fit, and that the said master and officers shall observe all rules and directions, which the said governors shall order and prescribe, and be subject upon neglect to be displaced: no person to be chosen master but one of the protestant religion by law established, a gentleman by descent, of above fifty years of age, an unmarried man, one that has served in the army in the capacity of a captain

several exceptions taken against the said charter, did declare, that the tenure of the hospital and lands thereto belonging, &c. to be held for ever in frank almoigne, by the governors thereof, and their successors,

captain at least for ten years, that shall not have of his own estate to the value of 100 l. per ann. at the time of his election, and who shall then immediately quit his command in the army, if he has any; and if no fitting person shall be found, who shall have all the said qualifications, then the governors to choose one with most of them; but if no person shall be chosen by the governors in two months after the said office is vacant, then the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors, may nominate and appoint for such fitting person to be master; the master to have the military and civil government of the hospital, and to administer an oath in cases of the hospital; and upon the vacancy of the master, by death or otherwise, the next military officer in the hospital, according to the dignity and priority of his commission, to govern the same, till a new master be chosen. The master constantly to inhabit in the hospital, and eat constantly in the common hall, except in case of sickness, &c. with the chaplain and the commission officers, and not to be absent from the hospital above the space of one month, in any one year, without licence of the governors; and to appoint a deputy in his absence. The governors shall have full power to perform and execute all lawful acts and things necessary for the hospital, as amply as any other body politick or corporate in England or Ireland may do; and to nominate and appoint such a number of officers and soldiers who have been maimed or served seven years in the army, and are become aged, to be lodged and maintained there as the lodgings and revenues shall hold out to maintain and provide for them; and to appoint, increase and lessen the numbers and

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allowances;

cessors, was not a legal or proper tenure. And from that time there was no publick meeting of the governors; but all matters relating to the hospital, were managed by the lord Tyrconnel only, who placed

allowances; and also the salaries of the master and officers; and to fill up their places vacant by death or otherwise. And in case the governors shall not within two months after any vacancy shall happen, make a new nomination, then in every such case the lord lieutenant, lord deputy, or other chief governors, may appoint such officers and soldiers to succeed in the places void, by such default of the governors. And the governors shall have power to make such rules and statutes for the order, rule, and government of the hospital, and for the naming and electing persons to succeed in the place of any governor, and for the election and government of the master, officers and servants of the hospital, and concerning the stipends and allowances, &c. as they shall think fit, provided such rules and statutes be not contrary to the statutes of Ireland, &c. The governors as often as they shall think fit, may visit the hospital to reform all disorders and abuses, touching the government thereof. The governors and their successors shall be utterly disabled in law, to do any act whereby the precincts of the hospital, or the said sixty-four acres may be alien'd or applied to any other use, than what the same are hereby intended for; and that the remainder of the sixty-four acres shall be employed in building such out-houses, yards, gardens, &c. as shall be for the support and more comfortable residence of the members thereof. And all alienations, leases, &c. of the site, circuit or precincts of the said hospital, or the said sixty-four acres of land, or any the premises, to be utterly void. Whensoever any of the governors shall die, or be removed from the employment to which the place of governor is hereby annexed, then the remaining

placed and displaced officers and soldiers at his will and pleasure; and also admitted into the chapel, and rooms adjoining, an order of friars, to exercise the Romish religion in December 1688. Wherefore, upon

maining governors shall continue incorporated, and in such cases, where the place of governor is annexed to any office, the same shall go in succession to such as shall succeed in such office or employment; but in case any of the said places of governor shall be void, by reason that any of the said employments are laid aside, then the governors shall have power within three weeks after, to choose some other fit person to be governor in such vacancy; and if neglected, then to be done by the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors. And it is ordained, that when the place of governor is to go in succession with any office or command, such persons to continue no longer than they continue in the said office or command; and no person to succeed in their place of governor but one who hath served ten years a commissioned officer in the army of Ireland. The governors to observe four several set days of meeting about the affairs of the said hospital; and at such quarterly meeting, shall take an account of the quarter's receipts and payments; and shall also hold one annual meeting, to take the year's accounts, and such occasional meetings as shall be found necessary; the resolutions of the governors at such meetings shall stand good till changed at some succeeding meeting: the resolutions of every such assembly to be fairly entered in a book for that purpose by the register, and to be signed by the governors in one month after. In case of any doubt among the governors, concerning any clause herein, about which they cannot agree, they may apply to the chief governor of the kingdom, whose resolution in writing shall be conclusive. Controversies between the officers and members of the hospital, to be heard

upon the late king James's abdication, Robert Curtis, Esq; the then register, apprehending that the charter and register-books would be taken from him, made his escape for England, and secured

and determined by the master. The governors are impowered to give and administer an oath to any person relating to the hospital affairs, and their sentence or determination entered in the registry to be conclusive. The hospital and sixty-four acres of land, with the buildings, to be freed from all manner of taxes. The 6d. in the pound out of the military list to be paid to such person or persons as the governors shall think fit. The master of the ordnance to make use of the gun-yard, house, and butts, lately erected on part of the sixty-four acres. These our letters patents and every clause, sentence and article therein contained, or the enrollment thereof, shall be in all and every thing and things firm, good, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law unto the governors of the said hospital and their successors, according to the purport and tenor thereof, without any further grant, licence, or toleration from us, our heirs or successors, to be had, procured, or obtained. In witness whereof, &c.

By a charter granted in the 31st year of his late majesty king George II. the foregoing charter is confirmed in every part, excepting only where the business of the hospital requires the governors or the major part of them to make a board, that on account of many being of high rank in the army, and by their stations are often obliged to be resident in Great-Britain or elsewhere, and others absent from Dublin on other necessary service, by which means the major part can seldom be got together to transact the business of the house. It is thereby granted that the governors or any seven of them shall have power in as full and ample manner as the said governors or the major part of them have exercised the

secured them. The charter remained in his custody, till some time after sir Charles Fielding was appointed master of the hospital, who then took it into his keeping. No account being had thereof since that time, it was concluded to be lost.

Besides the happiness of the situation on a lofty eminence, the approaches to this stately edifice are thro' several rows of tall trees, with fields in the front and a gradual ascent from the river Liffey. The building being quadrangular, forms a spacious area, laid out in grass plots and gravelled walks, with a piazza about the whole, by which there is a covered passage from every quarter to the chapel and hall, both which are curiously decorated: the stucco and carving of the chapel is masterly, and the hall enriched with elegant whole length portraitures of the founder and his queen, with all the succeeding monarchs of Great-Britain, the

the same, excepting only in the appointment of a master of the said hospital; and in that case, to be chosen by the governors, or the major part of them, by instrument under their hands and common seal, and not otherwise.

governors of Ireland, and other great personages, executed by the most eminent artists of those times.

The master's apartments are very spacious and elegant, from which he has a passage by a gallery built over the hall to his seat in the chapel; the chaplain, physician, and other officers have also decent and genteel apartments, suited to their employments. But the greatest beauty of the whole building is the front towards the master's gardens, which is composed of the chapel and hall; it has a stately entrance ascended by eight steps. The portal is decorated with the arms of the duke of Ormond and many architectural embellishments in the Corinthian order. Over all is erected a lofty spire, with a clock and dials; the whole being a piece of excellent workmanship. Strangers are seldom admitted to this side of the building, but for what reason, is best known to those who deny the curious that satisfaction.

S E C T.

S E C T. III.

Of the Work-house of the City of Dublin.

THE work-house, founded in 1704, was intended for the relief of the poor of this city. But by an act passed in 1728, the old corporation was dissolved, and a new one erected, called, The governors of the work-house of the city of Dublin, consisting of several persons in the highest stations, and of the best fortunes; of several persons possessed of certain employments, particularly the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and clergy of the city for the time being; and they are invested with a power to chuse a court of assistants of fifteen or more, out of their own body, to be the acting governors for one year, which court is to be elected on the first Monday after every twenty-fourth day of June.

By this act they were to receive common beggars, and children of all denominations above six years old, for which

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a fund

a fund was granted to the governors arising from an estate of 113l. 2s. per ann. from a tax on all carriages plying for hire within the city and liberties thereto adjoining; and from a tax of three-pence in the pound, according to the valuation for ministers money, on all houses in the city and liberties aforesaid.

At this time foundling children under the age of six years, were supported by the parishes where they were found. But this did not answer the end; for children were often removed from one parish to another, to ease the inhabitants, and many infants perished for want of proper care.

To remedy this evil, an act passed, that the governors of the work-house should, from the 25th of March 1730, receive into their house all exposed children, of whatsoever age or sex. And this requiring a new fund, the same act laid an additional tax of three-pence in the pound according to the valuation of the ministers money. Thus has the original design of this foundation been almost entirely changed; for it is become merely
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an hospital for foundlings, there being scarce any others, at this time, provided for, except a few indigent persons, who are admitted only by a general board.

The funds appointed to this charity being, in their nature, subject to deficiencies, and the number to be supported thereby unlimited, the governors were obliged, in 1747, to apply to parliament for leave to appropriate the savings on the other funds to this use. But notwithstanding this addition, and several large sums paid by the treasurer within these ten years to the clerk of the foundlings, this charity has unavoidably contracted a considerable debt, which is daily increasing.

The act for receiving foundling children into the work-house, was designed to extend only to the children of this city and liberties, and therefore the tax is confined to them ; but as there is no limitation to the number of children, and that all are to be received, a door is opened to the foundlings of the whole kingdom, which requires a very large fund, and intitles this foundation to public encouragement.

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As the preservation of exposed children is a most laudable charity, this house is become, at least, as useful as ever, numbers of children being reared from a week, or a day old, to be profitable members of society ; and what is more, a great addition to the protestant interest ; for as they are carefully instructed in the protestant religion, and disposed of to protestant masters and mistresses, it is to be presumed they will not depart from their first principles.

The younger children are suckled by nurses maintained in the house for that purpose, and who act under the inspection of proper persons. The children are sent to the country as soon as nurses, with sufficient certificates, can be provided for them. They continue there till they are six years old, are then removed to town, and become members of the first foundation, being no longer a charge on the foundling fund.

On this foundation they are fed, cloathed, and instructed in reading, writing and the principles of the protestant religion, and when able, sent to the spinning-school,
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to mantua-makers, taylors, &c. where they are inured to labour, till they arrive at a proper age to be put apprentices.

The officers appointed to discharge the duties of this great trust are, a treasurer, or master of the whole, a register, chaplain, surgeon, and house-keeper, with servants and nurses.

The officers on the foundling side, are, a clerk, an in-matron, to take care of all in the nursery, and an out-matron, to badge, mark, number, and give the children to country nurses; each of these matrons keeps a book of regular entries.

S E C T. IV.

Of Doctor Steevens's Hospital.

DOCTOR Steevens, late a physician of Dublin, in 1710 bequeathed his real estate of 606 l. per ann. to his sister Grizelda Steevens during her life; and

and, after her decease, vested it in the right honourable Robert Rochfort, esq; lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, the rev. Dr. Stearne, dean of St. Patrick's, Dr. William Griffith, Thomas Proby and Henry Aston, esqrs. for erecting and endowing an hospital near Dublin, for the relief and maintenance of curable poor persons, and to be called Steevens's Hospital.

Mrs. Steevens, becoming possessed of the estate, was extremely desirous to see her brother's intention executed; and, soon after his death, purchased land between James's-street and the Royal-hospital. In 1720, she began to build a spacious hospital; but although the plan was much larger than the fortune could support, she conceived hopes that well-disposed persons might be moved to contribute thereto, and compleat the original design.

Mrs. Esther Johnston, of Dublin, in 1727, left (after the death of her mother and sister) 1000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands either in Munster, Leinster, or Ulster, and the income to be applied to the support of a chaplain. In the

the same year, colonel Montgomery left to the said hospital, a field, of about an acre, and right of commonage, in Dolphin's-barn, which has been in possession of the governors since his decease, and is now set at 4l. 10s. per ann.

The building was carried on with success, and Mrs. Steevens, being assisted by considerable benefactions, &c. about two thirds of the building were finished in July 1733, when the hospital was opened, and wards were furnished for the reception of forty patients, who were received about the end of 1734.

The trustees named in the Doctor's will were dead in 1729, (except Dr. Stearne, formerly dean of St. Patrick's, and then bishop of Clogher) and it being apprehended, that the charitable intention of the testator might be rendered ineffectual in case of the death of the said bishop, as the estate might descend to minors not capable of executing the trust, whereby the design of the charity might be defeated, an act of parliament was applied for, and passed in 1729, which took place in April 1730, and appointed twenty-three gover-

governors, one of whom was the surviving trustee, (and their successors) to be a body politic and corporate for ever, vested with all the powers of the trustees, and all estates and legacies that were (or might thereafter be) left for the use of the hospital, with power to purchase lands of inheritance to the annual amount of 2000l. to have a common seal, to sue and be sued, and also to make leases for sixty-one years in cities and towns corporate, and for thirty-one years in any other place.

The rev. archdeacon William Williamson, late rector of St. Paul's, Dublin, in 1734, devised by will several houses in that city to the hospital; and, in 1739, a bill was filed against the heir at law to compel him to convey the said houses, pursuant to the archdeacon's will; which were some time after conveyed to Mr. Chaloner, late steward to the hospital, in trust for the use thereof, amounting to 122l. per ann. The trust has been declared, and the rents have been applied towards the support of the hospital.

A third of the hospital remaining unfinished, the governors opened a subscription

tion which brought near 1400l. and as Mrs. Steevens continued to pay, annually, 450l. the building was soon completed, and is, at present, a square, capable of receiving three hundred patients.

Part of the land purchased by Mrs. Steevens, on which to erect the hospital, has been set to the governors of St. Patrick's hospital for sixty-one years; and, by an act passed 1749, the governors of Steevens's hospital were enabled to grant a fee-farm lease of the same land, for the site of St. Patrick's hospital, at the yearly rent of 10l.

John Nicholls, esq; surgeon-general, having given the hospital the benefit of a wharf and ground for a house, the governors built a ferryboat-house thereon, on the north side of the river, opposite to the hospital, which the governors have set, with the privileges, at 6l. a year.

Dr. Stearne, late bishop of Clogher, left the reversion of his estate at Ballough, in the county of Dublin, towards the support of Steevens's hospital, after the decease of Richard Hall, esq; and some other relations.

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An estimate has been formed, whereby it is computed that 200*l.* will endow a bed for ever, supposing the interest to be always 5*l.* per cent. for providing bedding, diet, medicines, coals, candles, washing, and necessary attendants for one patient; and the following persons having contributed thereto, they, their heirs, &c. have a right to recommend sick persons to their respective vacant beds, if such sick persons be within the rules of the hospital.

	Beds.		l.	s.	d.
Mrs. St. George -	1	-	200	0	0
Mrs. Jane Whitshed	3	-	600	0	0
Richard Mathew, esq;	2	-	400	0	0
Mr. Joseph Fade -	1	-	200	0	0

Beside those beds which are endowed for ever, there are beds supported annually, during pleasure, by several ladies and gentlemen.

For some years there have been supported in the hospital, about seventy decayed house-keepers, tradesmen, servants of both sexes, and labourers, which, at 10*l.* each, makes 700*l.* per ann. besides externs, who attend for advice and medicines;

dicines; and as there cannot be a registry kept of them, 'tis difficult to compute their number.

The governors of the hospital are empowered, by act of parliament, to elect officers, &c. to continue during pleasure; to punish servants and patients for misbehaviour; also to make by-laws, rules, and orders, for the good government, &c. of the hospital. They meet frequently to inspect into and audite the accounts, and also enquire into the management of the hospital.

The revenue is paid to the treasurer; and all money disbursed for provisions, contingents, medicines, bedding, repairs, and salaries, is paid by the steward; the board having first enquired what may be necessary, a warrant is drawn on the treasurer, signed by five, or more, of the governors, in favour of the steward: the prices of provisions being settled, and there being stated allowances of the quantity, and also of coals and candles, the accounts are adjusted so as to prevent exceedings; nor can there be more provisions charged in the accounts than what are daily distributed (there being a daily registry)

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which

which are rated weekly at the known price.

The governors elect a physician and a surgeon annually, who visit the hospital, and prescribe on Mondays and Fridays. They preside over the resident surgeon, appointed by the said governors, who dresses the patients daily, and attends constantly to take care of persons that are sent in with fractures, or desperate wounds; yet, before any extraordinary operation is to be performed, he gives previous notice to the gentlemen of the faculty, which greatly tends to the instruction of the youth of the city of Dublin, that are intended for that branch of business.

In consequence of the will of the late bishop of Clogher, and Mrs. Esther Johnson, a genteel appointment is provided for the chaplain, who is obliged to reside in the house.

All the medicines are bought in quantities for the consumption of the quarter, and being prepared by the apothecary, are delivered either by himself to the patients, or to their nurses, immediately after they are prescribed.

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The business of matron is of great consequence to the hospital, as she not only inspects the conduct of the cook, laundress, nurses, and other servants, to prevent oppression and fraud, but takes care that they keep the hospital clean and free from any irregularity; for the servants are to be punished and dismissed, if they take a gratuity from any patient or patients.

Mrs. Steevens having always employed an agent to receive the rents of her estate, when it became vested in the governors, they found it necessary to continue him; and, since his death, they appointed another, who pays the rents to the treasurer: this agent is also register, to summon the board, and take down their minutes; he also prepares the accounts of the hospital for the examination of the governors, and, as all the other officers and servants are, is continued during pleasure.

If the governors were possessed of such an estate as they are empowered to purchase, there can be no doubt but by their œconomy, they would be able to maintain three hundred patients, the hospital being built to receive that number; and,

according to the opinion of several gentlemen who have been abroad, it is not only commodious, but is kept the cleanest of any hospital of the kind in Europe. The number of beds at present is 91.

S E C T. V.

Of Mercer's Hospital in Stephen-street.

SEVERAL attempts were made by some of the surgeons of the city of Dublin to prepare an hospital for the relief of the sick-poor, which, for want of a fund to set out upon, proved abortive; till the late Mrs. Mary Mercer, in the year 1734, gave the large stone-house, at the end of Stephen's-street, for an hospital for the reception of sick poor; and, by her deed of conveyance, appointed governors and directors of the hospital: the ground on which the house stands, being glebe, was given by Dr. Whittingham, the then archdeacon of Dublin: At the same time, upon the application of the late rev. Dr. William Jackson, the city of Dublin gave the sum of fifty pounds towards

towards fitting up the house; and soon after several charitable persons contributed in such manner that, by the 17th of August, 1734, ten beds were fitted up for the reception of sick poor, and immediately filled; the physicians and surgeons, who were appointed governors, undertook the patients gratis, and several eminent apothecaries and druggists subscribed annually towards supplying the hospital with medicines. As more contributions came in, the number of beds was increased to forty; and in the year 1738, by means of a legacy left by captain Hayes, the governors built a considerable addition to the house on ground given for that purpose by the then archdeacon of Dublin, which holds thirty beds, ten of which were removed from the old house (it having been too much crowded) with conveniencies for bathing and sweating. From the time this addition was made to the house, there have been about 290 patients received into the hospital yearly, where they have been supplied with diet, washing and lodging, physical and surgical advice and medicines. The number of out patients (who receive advice and

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medicines at the hospital) have increased yearly since the opening of it, so that, in one year, it amounted to 4174. The house may hold 80 beds commodiously; but not much more than one half can be occupied, until further benefactions come in.

Beside casual benefactions, there were annual subscriptions to the amount of 141 l. 11 s. 9 d. But the chief support of the hospital has been the benefit arising yearly from a musical performance with cathedral service at St. Andrew's church. But as the annual subscription, as well as the benefit arising from the musical performance, are very much lessened, the yearly expences of the hospital being eight hundred pounds, have, within these few years, exceeded casual benefactions, annual subscriptions, and benefits arising from St. Andrew's-church, by 300 l. which deficiency has been supplied from the saving of benefactions of former years. As all these will soon, in this way, be exhausted; there is reason to apprehend that the hospital cannot be long supported without farther assistance. 'Till the governors were incorporated, they could not legally

legally recover legacies ; they therefore thought it expedient to apply for an act of parliament, and obtained one in the year 1750 ; by which they were enabled to receive donations, purchase lands, and recover legacies, &c. By this act the dean and chapter of Christ-church, and the minister, church-wardens, and parishioners of the parish of St. Peter's are impowered to grant, in fee-farm, to the governors of this hospital, such part of their ground contiguous to the house, as may hereafter be found necessary towards the enlargement of the hospital. There is also a clause in this act framed to perpetuate the gratuitous attendance of the physicians and surgeons.

S E C T. VI.

Of the Charitable Infirmary on the Inns-quay.

THIS hospital, the first of the kind opened in Dublin, is supported by the contributions of the public. The design of it was formed in 1723, and a place prepared to receive sick and wound-

ed poor in 1728. The house was re-built in 1741, and fitted up for the reception of forty patients, (though, on extraordinary occasions, fifty have been taken in) who are constantly maintained, supplied with all necessaries, and attended by physicians and surgeons. The physicians attend in their turns on Tuesdays and Fridays, and three surgeons early every morning, who advise, dress, and distribute remedies to such poor as cannot be entertained in the house.

The contribution, direction, and distribution of this charity are managed for the benefit of the poor in general, with no other distinction than what arises from their poverty and diseases, and the direction is vested in twenty trustees annually, chosen out of the subscribers. The trustees meet the first Friday of each month at the infirmary, when every contributor is desired to attend to inspect the books, and have the satisfaction to see that his money is properly applied.

Of

S E C T. VII.

Of the Hospital for Incurables on Lazer's-hill.

THIS most useful charity owes it's existence to the Musical Society, which held a concert at the Philharmonic-room in Fishamble-street. The society, on its first institution, disposed of the produce of the annual subscription, at the close of each year, in such charitable uses as the exigencies of the season required. The encrease of their fund encouraged them to consider of some more extensive and permanent method of applying it, which was effected in the following manner.

The distributer's of the society's charity had observed in the course of such distribution, several unhappy creatures to labour under disorders deemed incurable, whose cases excited most particular compassion; it was therefore resolved, to apply the fund of the society towards opening an Hospital for the support of Incurables, which was accordingly done on the 23d of May, 1744.

The

The governors of the hospital, thus erected, observed, that in the class of incurables were many vagrants, whose disorders were attended with the most offensive sores or shocking deformities, disgusting to all, and dangerous in their effects to many beholders; that this great city was infested by such, who resorted thither from all quarters of the kingdom, and who took a most unjustifiable method of exciting compassion, by obtruding on the sight, their shocking deformities. With a view therefore to the good of society, the governors have thought proper to confine their scheme to the reception of such incurables as were shocking to the sight, hoping, by those means, to banish impostors, and, at the same time, to provide a comfortable support for such, whose infirmities had rendered them proper objects of relief.

These good purposes have been, in a good measure, answered; the undertaking soon met with the deserved encouragement, and was espoused by most of the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom; insomuch, that the governors soon became enabled to afford accommodation

dation to twenty-eight persons, being as many as the house taken for the purpose could contain.

At length such was the prospect of the general utility of the scheme, and such the countenance of the publick consequent thereon, that towards the establishment thereof, a clause was obtained in an act of parliament, granting a power to take up and confine all sturdy beggars under the above description. But as this could not be enforced with a proper degree of efficacy, (the hospital being in a ruinous condition, and capable of containing but a small number) the governors postponed the execution of it, until they could have a house capable of entertaining comfortably a sufficient number. This event too, has been happily accomplished; a stately edifice, was erected and opened for the reception of patients in the summer of the year 1753, which is capable of properly entertaining one hundred objects.

As the nature and end of this undertaking appears, by the foregoing particulars, there is good reason to hope, that the religious and humane will encourage a work so useful to the most miserable
of

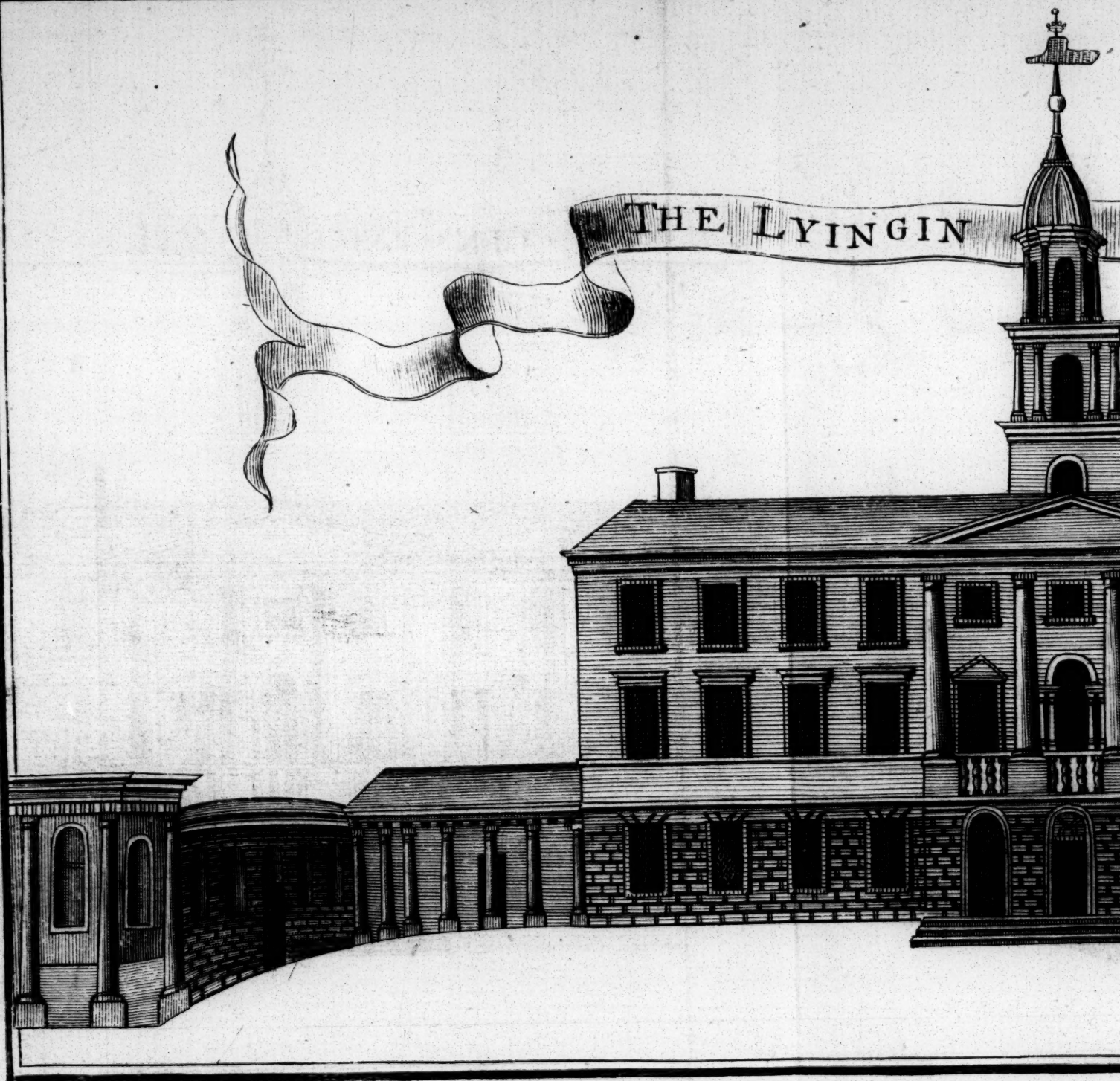
of their fellow-creatures ; and for the information of such who may be charitably disposed to contribute thereto, in their last will and testament, the following form is published, as advised by counsel.

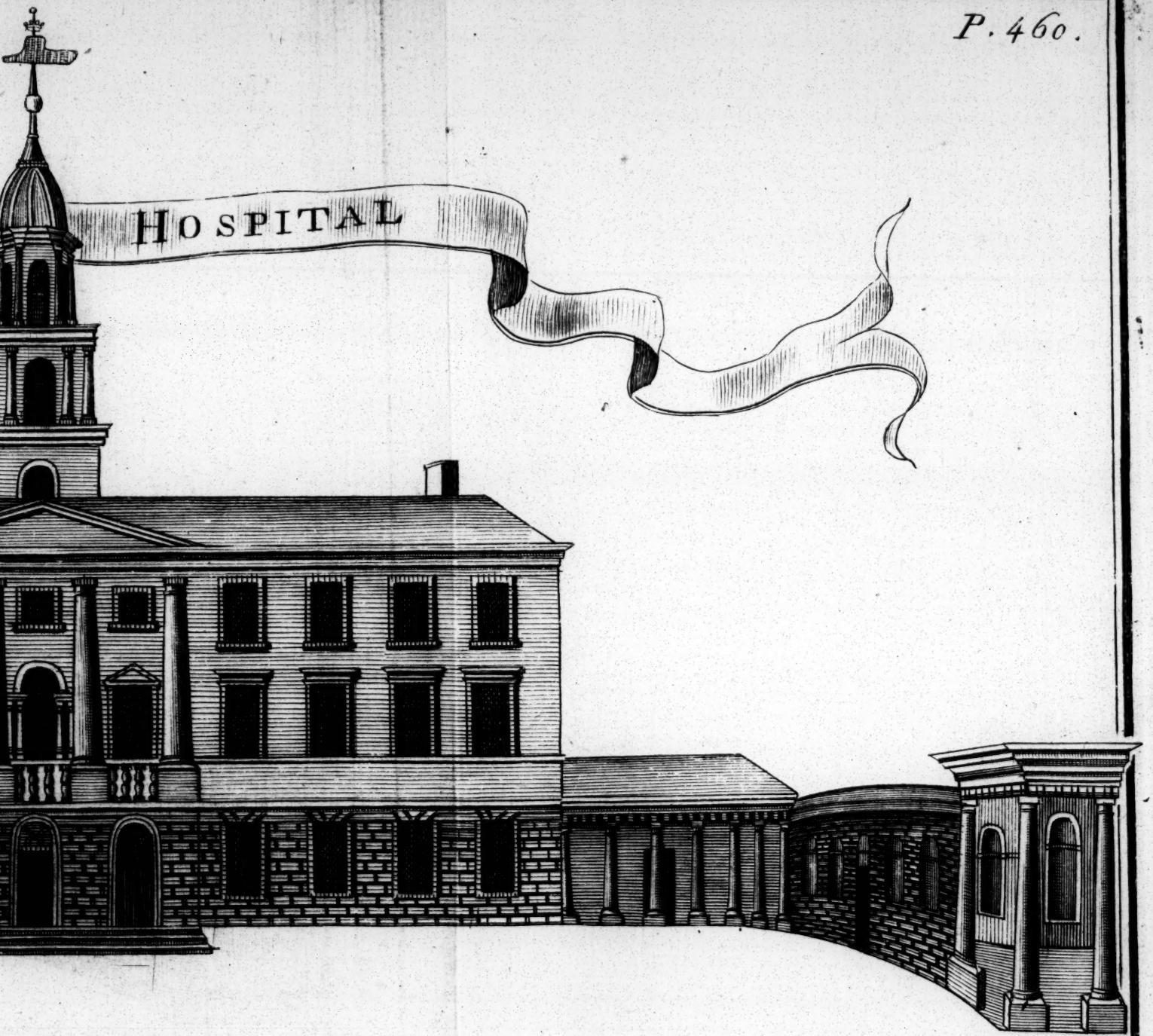
“ Item, I give and bequeath to A. B.
 “ and C. D. the sum of——, upon trust,
 “ and to the intent, that they, or one of
 “ them, do pay the same to the treasurer,
 “ or treasurers, for the time being, of a
 “ society, who now call themselves the
 “ governors of the hospital for Incurables
 “ on Lazer’s-hill, Dublin ; which said sum
 “ of——I desire may be applied to-
 “ wards carrying on the charitable de-
 “ signs of the said society.”

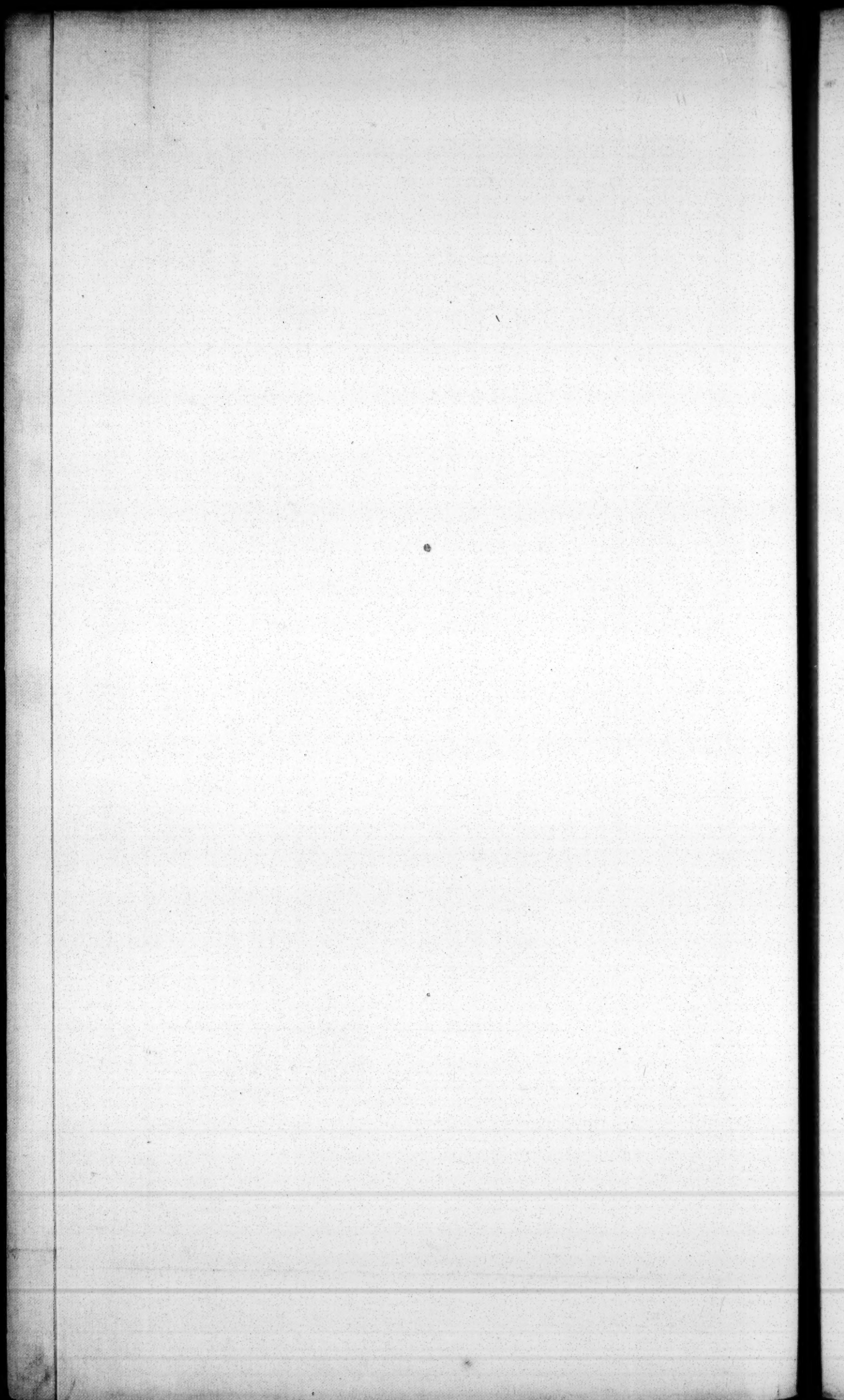
S E C T. VIII.

*Of the Lying-in-Hospital in Great Britain-
 street,*

THIS hospital was founded by Bartholomew Mosse, surgeon and licentiate in midwifery, (son to the reverend Thomas Mosse, late rector of Maryborough in the Queen’s county) who, in the
 course







course of his practice, when charity called upon him for assistance, being moved by the sufferings of the poor women of this city, at the time of their lying-in, took a large house in George's-lane, which he furnished with beds and other necessaries, and opened the same on the 25th day of March 1745, continuing to support it at his own expence, until the apparent usefulness of it induced several well-disposed persons to encourage the undertaking, by benefactions and yearly subscriptions.

This was the first hospital of the kind attempted in any part of his majesty's dominions; and the great advantage of it being soon observed, application was made to doctor Mosse in the year 1747, by several persons in London, (particularly doctor Layard) for his plan, scheme, and regulations, which he transmitted to them; and the year following an hospital was established in London on the same plan.

In the year 1750, doctor Mosse, finding the house in George's-lane too small (and upon many accounts inconvenient) for the reception of the great number of women applying for admittance, took a lease
of

of a piece of ground in Great Britain-street, whereon to build a large hospital; and in order to secure a probability of maintaining such hospital, he first, at the risque of his whole fortune, laid out and finished the present garden, which is justly admired for its many beauties.

On the 24th of May, 1751, (old stile) being the birth-day of his present majesty king George the third, (then prince of Wales) the foundation stone was laid by the right honourable Thomas Taylor, then lord mayor of the city of Dublin, who, with the aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, common-council, the masters and wardens of the several companies of the city, attended on that occasion, and were all entertained in a genteel and hospitable manner by the doctor.

He continued to carry on the building, and raised money for that purpose by lottery schemes, and on his own credit, until he had expended thereon above 8000*l*. But in the year 1754, failing in a scheme, which he expected would have enabled him to complete the building, and being on that account involved in many difficulties,

culties, he petitioned the house of commons in 1755 ; a grant was in consequence made of six thousand pounds, which enabled him to proceed in his undertaking until the session following, when a further sum of six thousand pounds was granted for finishing the hospital, and two thousand for the doctor's own use, as a reward for his services.

Thus we see a public building, useful in its design, and beautiful in the execution, begun, and carried on by the address and resolution of a single person, without either the security of fortune, or patronage of the great ; and yet no application to parliament, 'till facts had silenced malice, and extorted a general approbation.

In the year 1756, he obtained a charter from his late majesty king George the second, incorporating a number of noblemen and gentlemen as governors and guardians of the hospital, with proper powers for the regulation and management thereof ; and appointing himself master of the hospital during life.

The

The structure being nearly finished, and the upper floor furnished with fifty beds, and other necessaries, it was opened for the reception of patients, on the 8th day of December, 1757, by his grace the duke of Bedford, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, and fifty-two poor women, great with child, who then attended for admittance, with proper certificates and recommendations, were received; and being all decently cloathed in an uniform, at the expence of the corporation, appeared in the hall, before his grace, and the rest of the governors and guardians of the hospital, together with many of the nobility and gentry.

Before the opening of the new, doctor Mosse published a full account of the old hospital in George's-lane; whereby it appeared, that in the space of twelve years, 3975 women were delivered therein of 2101 boys, and 1948 girls, in all 4049 children, 74 women having had twins; and that the expence of supporting the hospital, in that time, amounted to no more than 3913l. 13s. which was about 19s. 8d. :. for each woman and her child. By the said printed account, the following

following curious and satisfactory calculations (among others) appear to have been made by doctor Mosse.

Proportion of males to females born, about twelve males to eleven females.

Women having twins, as 1 to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Women dying in child-bed, as 1 to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Children dying in the month, as 1 to 17.

Children still-born, as 1 to 34.

Women delivered from the	
age of 15 to 21	} 409
from 21 to 31	2542
from 31 to 41	935
from 41 to 53	89

The whole number delivered	—
in that hospital, - - - -	3975

Dr. Mosse having impaired his health, by superintending the building, as well as several fatiguing journies to London, to forward his scheme, and by his close attention to the business of the hospital, did not long enjoy the pleasure which must have arisen from his indefatigable labours ; for on the 16th day of February 1759, he departed this life, in the 47th year of his age, and left the new hospital as a monument to posterity of his surprizing perseverance, diligence and inge-

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nulty

nuity, and, indeed, one of the most superb architectural ornaments of the city of Dublin. By his last will he made over the same to the right honourable James, earl (now marquis of Kildare) and the right honourable lord viscount Sudley (now earl of Arran) and their heirs, to the only use of the said corporation and their successors for ever.

The new hospital is now completely furnished, and the chapel quite finished: Had the doctor lived, it would probably have excelled for beauty any chapel of the size in Europe.

This great and extensive charity is now in a promising state, being encouraged by the honourable house of commons, and by private benefactions and legacies. Several beds are supported by noblemen and others, by a yearly subscription of twelve pounds ten shillings for each bed. The garden has, for some years past, produced a clear yearly sum of about 400*l.* by a concert of musick; and the chapel, being frequented by numbers of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, produces a considerable addition to the yearly income of the hospital.

It

It appears by an exact registry kept in the hospital, that from the eighth day of December, 1757, (the day it was opened) to the 31st of October 1764, 3614 women were admitted, 3495 whereof were delivered there, 18 were not delivered, and 101, after admiffion, were delivered abroad. The number of children born were 1894 boys, and 1667 girls, in all 3561 children. Several of the women having had twins, one of them had three children, and only 51 women have died during that time in the hospital. The total expence of the hospital, as it appears by the accounts for fix years ending the 31st of December 1763, amounted to about 4500l.

S E C T. IX.

Of St. Patrick's, or the Hospital for Lunatics, and others of inferior note.

THIS charitable institution, for the support of Lunatics and Idiots, was founded in 1745, and is the consequence of a bequest of about 11,000l.

H h 2

devised

devised by Dr. Jonathan Swift, (*a*) the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's. This money has been expended by the trustees in the purchase of an estate, the annual produce of which is nearly 400*l.* a sum however inadequate to the purpose. The fund hath since been augmented by legacies, from the late sir Richard Levinge, bart. alderman Bowen, the (*b*) bishop of Clogher, rev. John Worrall, Dr. Joshua Pullen, &c. which after all have not answered the end. This narrowness of circumstance puts the governors under the disagreeable necessity of admitting persons as boarders, at the yearly sum of thirty guineas; for without such an expedient, the hospital must have remained, in good measure, unoccupied.

The house, at the expence of 6000*l.* was at length built by the contributions of well-disposed people, subscription rolls having been sent throughout the kingdom for that purpose; at present it contains fifty patients, and there is not a single vacancy. However, were it capable of containing and accommodating four times the number, 'tis plain from the numerous

(*a*) See his will printed in his works. (*b*) Dr. Sterne.

appli-

applications, that a single corner would not continue long untenanted. This induces us ardently to wish, that persons who have the ear of the public, would make use of their influence with people of condition, to forward so good an intention.

There are two large areas for the patients to exercise, the one on the east side for men, the other on the west for women; and they are kept apart from each other by a division in the building.

There are in the city of Dublin and its Liberties several other hospitals, not indeed so remarkable for their buildings, as the care and diligence with which they are attended, viz.

St. Nicholas's-hospital in Francis-street, lately united with that of St. Catherine's, the first of the kind in that populous part of the city, was opened April 1753, and is capable of receiving forty intern surgical patients. Two able physicians visit twice each week, viz. Tuesdays and Fridays, and five surgeons attend alternately every morning from eight o'clock until ten.

The Meath-hospital, lately removed from Meath-street to a larger and more

commodious house in Earl-street, was instituted in order to the relief of poor manufacturers in the earl of Meath's liberty, and is supported by private subscriptions. Subscribers, paying one guinea or upwards, together with the physicians and surgeons, are the governors. The number of patients relieved by these excellent institutions, every day sufficiently evince their utility. There have been relieved and supplied with medicines from September 1763 to September 1764, 8700 extern patients, and of interns 200; several having undergone the most dangerous operations in surgery, and with the desired success.

The Lock-hospital in George's-lane, (the first of the kind in Ireland) for receiving poor women and children infected with the venereal disorder, was opened in 1755 by Mr. Doyle, an eminent surgeon, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The governors finding several nurses husbands innocently infected, opened also a man's ward in 1758, where many miserable objects have been relieved. This hospital is attended by two physicians and two surgeons. In the
course

course of the last year were cured 190 women, 50 men, and 10 children.

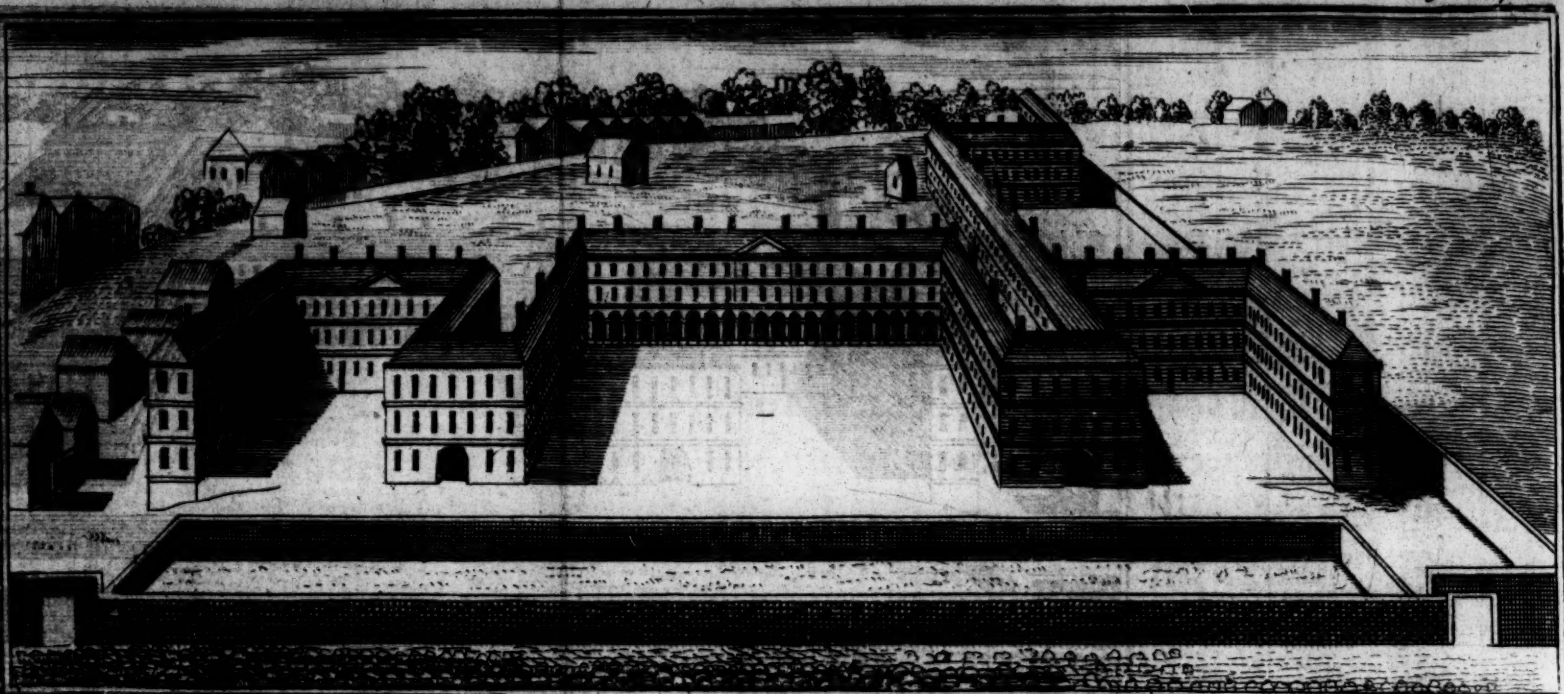
The Charitable Venereal-hospital in King-street, Oxmantown, was founded by the voluntary subscription of the nobility and gentry, for the cure of such of both sexes as languish under that disorder. Subscribers paying yearly one guinea or upwards are governors. From the opening of this house on the 1st of August 1758, to 1764, upwards of 460 patients have been cured, many of them nurses infected by children, and children infected by nurses.

The Dublin-hospital in Smock-alley, was opened the 1st of May 1762, by Mr. Redmond Boate, an eminent surgeon of this city, for the reception of surgical patients (venereal excepted) with one ward for poor lying-in-women, since which time 170 interns have been received, and above 12,000 externs relieved. Attendance is daily given in summer from 7 o'clock to 9; and in the winter from 8 to 10. Subscribers of one guinea or upwards are the governors, by whose recommendation interns and externs are received at all times.

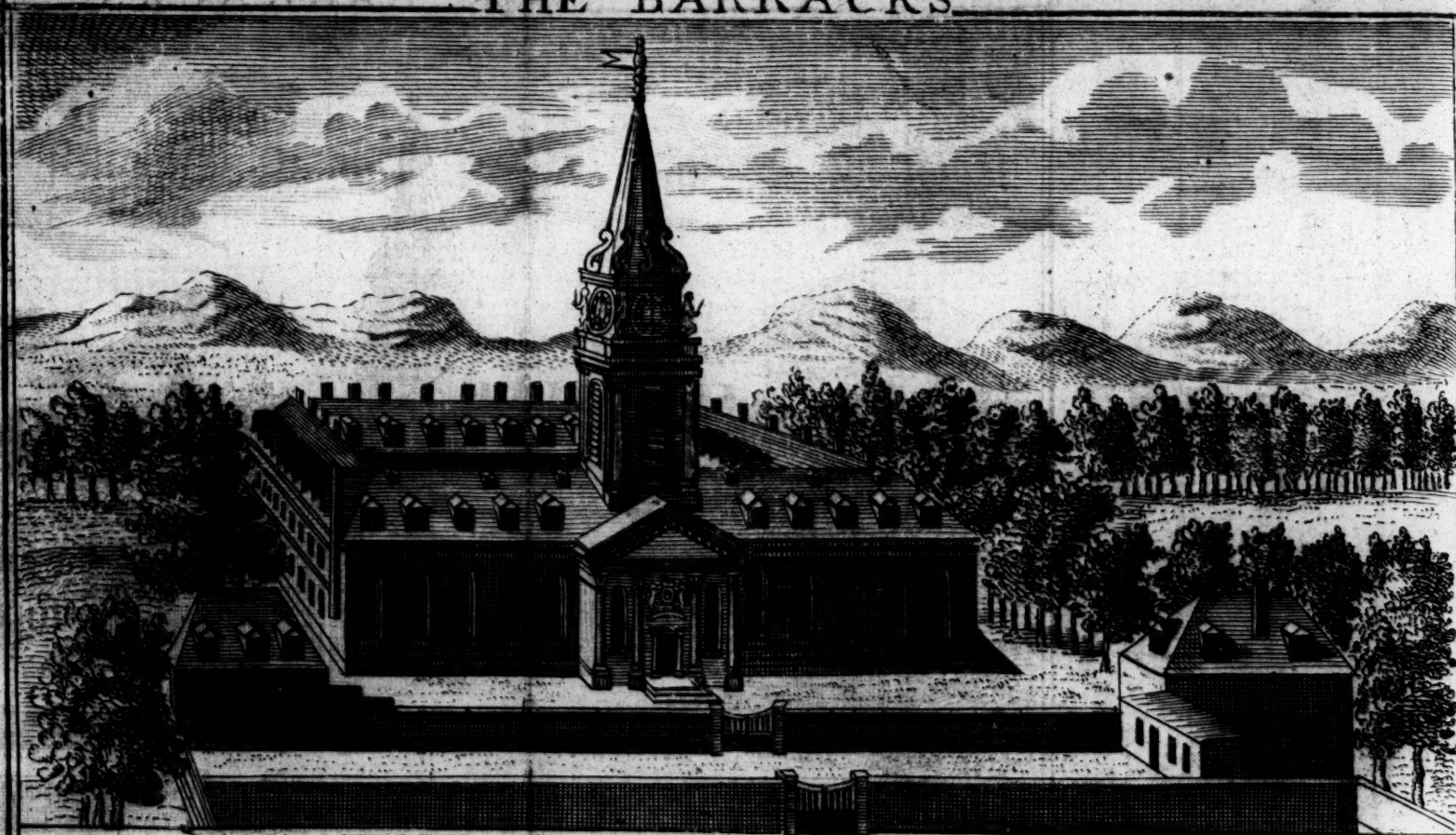
S E C T. X. *Of the Tholfel.*

THIS pile was reared in the year 1683 at the charge of the city. It has it's name from the old word *toll-stall*, i. e. a stall or seat, where the toll-gatherers attended to receive the toll or custom, for such goods, as were liable to a city impost. Here delinquents are tried before the lord mayor, even for capital offences, (murder and treason excepted) and matters of property for any sum beneath 40 s. By a late act, commonly called the civil bill act, all debts where the sum litigated does not exceed 20 l. are determinable in this place, in a summary way, and at a trifling expence. Here the lord mayor, aldermen, commons and sheriffs meet to transact city business. 'Tis besides the stadt-house or exchange for merchants, who have also a spacious hall in the upper part of this building. 'Tis a large quadrangular pile of hewn stone, supported by arches and pillars, whose front has a magnificent appearance, elegantly enriched, and adorned with the statues of Charles II. in whose reign it was built, and of his brother James duke of Yorke, afterwards James II.

S E C T.



THE BARRACKS



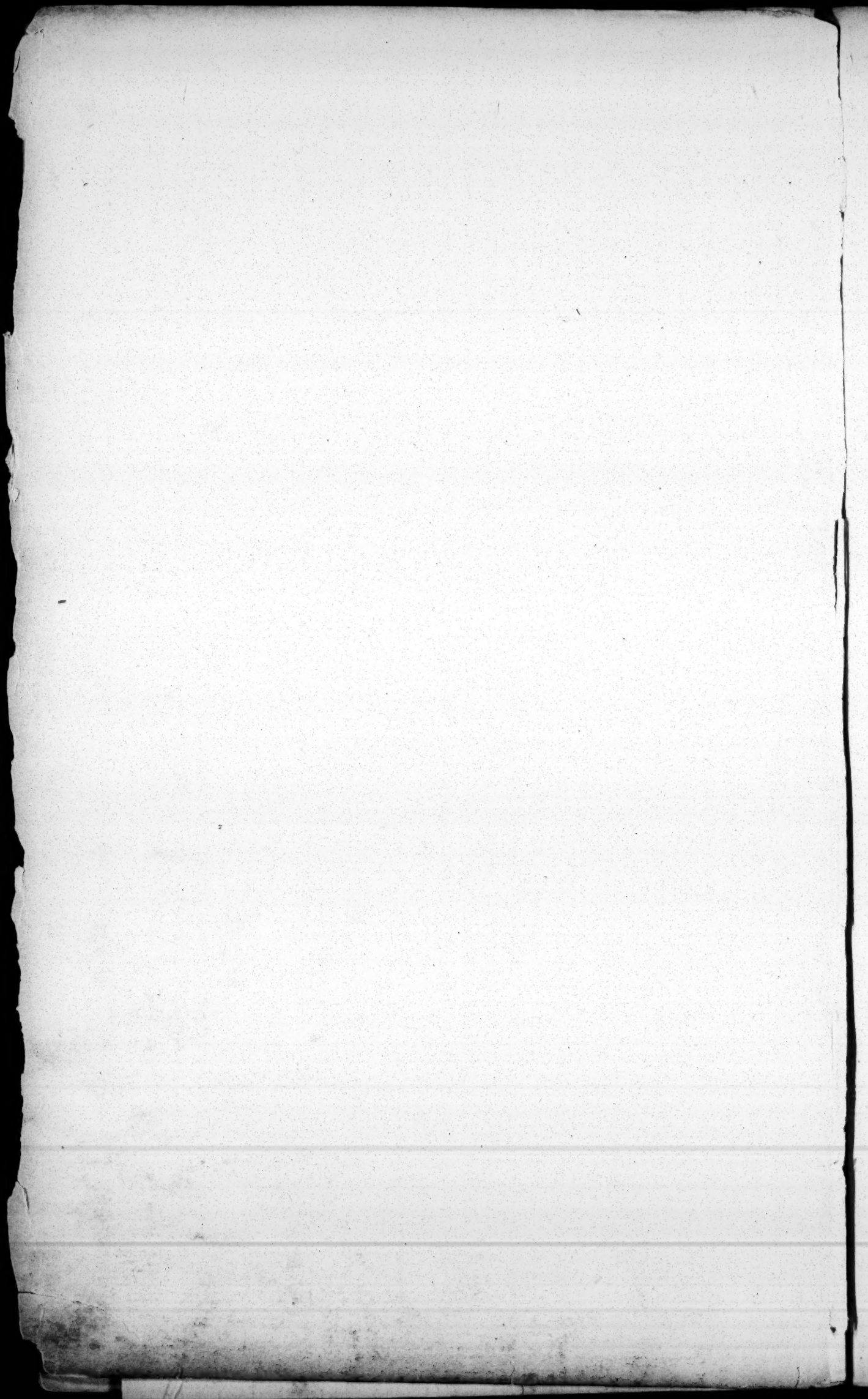
THE ROYAL HOSPITAL



THE CUSTOM HOUSE



THE THOLSEL



S E C T. XI. *Of the Barracks.*

AN extensive building founded in 1706 at the expence of the crown, consisting of three courts open to the river Liffey, beside another fronting Oxmantown-green. It is pleasantly situate on an eminence near the water in a healthful air. Here are generally quartered four battalions of foot and one regiment of horse: from hence the castle and city guards are relieved every day; it is said to be the largest and completest building of the kind in Europe.

S E C T. XII. *Of the Custom-house.*

AGRAND, and, at the time of its erection, in 1707, a most convenient structure; at present, indeed, 'tis too small, particularly the quay, in consequence of the great increase of trade since that period. It stands on the south side of the Liffey, near the middle of the city, and by the addition of some of the new buildings near Essex-bridge is much enlarged in its offices.

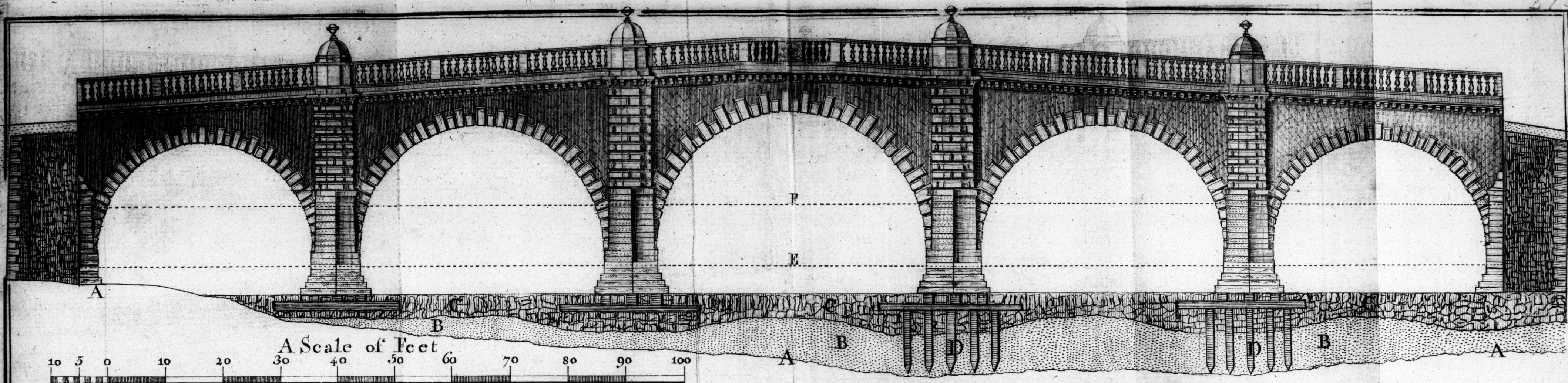
S E C T.

S E C T. XIII. *Of Bridges.*

OF the five bridges over the river Liffey there is none so worthy note as Effex, having been re-built after the model of that at Westminster, with stone balustrades and foot-passages. It was first founded in 1676 by Humphrey Jervis (afterwards knighted when lord mayor in 1681) in the government of Arthur earl of Effex, and named after him. The old foundation failing, the workmen began to take down the building January 19th 1753; they proceeded with much facility until they came to clear the old and lay the new foundation, which being several feet lower than the level of the river at the lowest ebb, occasioned much difficulty (*a*):

(*a*) The fate of the undertakers of this bridge was remarkably unlucky; Sir Humphry Jervis, the first builder, lay in gaol several years, and Mr. Robert Mack, a skilful mason, who executed the work to the satisfaction of the public, was a considerable loser, by a mistake in the contract, as well as some untoward accidents; and, were he not more happy in his credit than his engagement, must have undergone the same fate.

as



The East Elevation and Section of the Foundation of *ESSEX BRIDGE*,

DUBLIN.

NOTE. A, Lime stone rock. B, Strata of stiff blue Clay. C, Thorough Foundation of rough Masonry; (Seventy-two feet broad, and great part of it, above six feet thick; Most effectually laid and Grouted, And covered with large Flags; The surface thereof, about four feet and a half, under Low water-mark) D, D, Five rows of Oak Piles, drove down to the Rock. (On the heads of which lie a strong grating of Timber, and the rough masonry, carefully wrought between them. This Foundation is inclosed with a row of Dove-tail'd-piles, drove down to the rock, and saw'd off at the surface.) E, Low-water-mark. F, High-water-mark. (Computed to rise ten feet upon an Average, Which is about twenty-one feet six inches, above the bottom of the rough stone foundation: Altho' the Ambient Water often flowed 24 feet higher than the bottom of the North Coffer-Dam; Notwithstanding, The Ground was exceeding foul, by the ruins -----) January the 19th, 1753, I begun to demolish the Old Bridge; And, April the 10th, 1755, had this new one laid open for Carriages. The expence whereof (as it now stands by my Estimation) Amounts to £. 20661:11:4.



The whole Designed and Conducted by Geo: Sempie.

as there is a great analogy between this bridge and that at Westminster, we cannot do greater justice to the curious than to give it in the words of the overseer of the work, as also his elevation of the new building, and the section of the foundation.

At Westminster-bridge moderate tides flow 11 feet; at Essex-bridge 10 feet.

The piers of Westminster-bridge were built in Caissons (an old method of building in staunch floating chests; which sink at a venture to the bed of the river, according as the weight is increased in them.)

The thorough foundation and piers of Essex-bridge were built in coffer-dams. (An excellent new method of keeping off the water, 'till the foundations are dug, properly cleared out, and carefully and deliberately laid on the solid ground.) From their high water-marks, to the lowest bed of their masonry, the mean depth in Westminster-bridge is twenty-three feet; and the same at Essex-bridge is twenty-one feet six inches; but the difficulties attending their working in the slow, clean, open river, at the former, were no ways adequate to those of the latter.

Every

Every stone in Essex-bridge is in exact similitude, and in respective proportions, with those in Westminster-bridge, and this proportion is taken from the spans of their middle arches, which are to one another as three are to five. Their lengths are as one to four.

The breadth of Westminster-bridge from out to out at the parapets or plinths under the balustrade, is forty-four feet; and the same dimension taken at Essex-bridge is fifty-one feet.

In point of view, Westminster-bridge appears to great advantage, being entirely (except part of the piers) above low water-mark: whereas full the one half of the cost of Essex-bridge has been expended for the works that are under low water-mark. The time spent from laying the first stone of Westminster-bridge to opening the same for carriages, was eleven years, nine months and twenty-one days: and the same at Essex-bridge was one year, five months and twenty-one days. The neat cost of Westminster-bridge was 218800 l. sterl. The neat cost of Essex-bridge (by estimation) was 20661 l. 11 s. 4 d.

Beyond

Beyond all contradiction, Westminster-bridge is actually the most majestick pile of the kind in all Europe ; but although it appears extremely strong, yet it is evident, that on a critical review, it will demonstrably appear extremely feeble. Because, it is top-heavy and too narrow for its height and length, and the piers no way proportioned to the excessive weight they sustain, as they do not occupy nor take sufficient hold of the bed of the river, but stand loosely on the bottoms of the caissons in which they were built : and the remainder of the bed of the river continues naked and unguarded between all the piers. And in case the bed of the river under any salient angles of the piers proves softer than the rest, which may not be improbable, then that softer part must yield : and although the declination may at present prove imperceptible, even by a plummet ; yet the immense weight of the superstructure and the scanty footing of the piers, may in time produce a very disagreeable effect.—Whereas the breadth of Essex-bridge is commodiously proportioned to its height, and counter-ballanced with a substantial thorough foundation, which

which most securely preserves the bed of the river between the piers, and puts the whole structure in a manner out of the power of time to destroy.—From whence it is evident, that building piers in caissons is liable to many objections; and that much more might be offered in favour of coffer-dams.

The four other bridges over the river Liffey, are Ormond's, the Old-bridge, (a) Arran-bridge and Bloody-bridge. The river through the whole length of the city on both sides is banked in; and there are spacious quays, where vessels below bridge unlade before the merchants doors and ware-houses; the defects of the harbour are greatly remedied by a prodigious work of stone of (b) a considerable length and breadth, and piles of wood which extend almost to the bay: this work was executed in consequence of a statute of the 6th of queen Anne, called the ballast-act, and parliamentary aids.

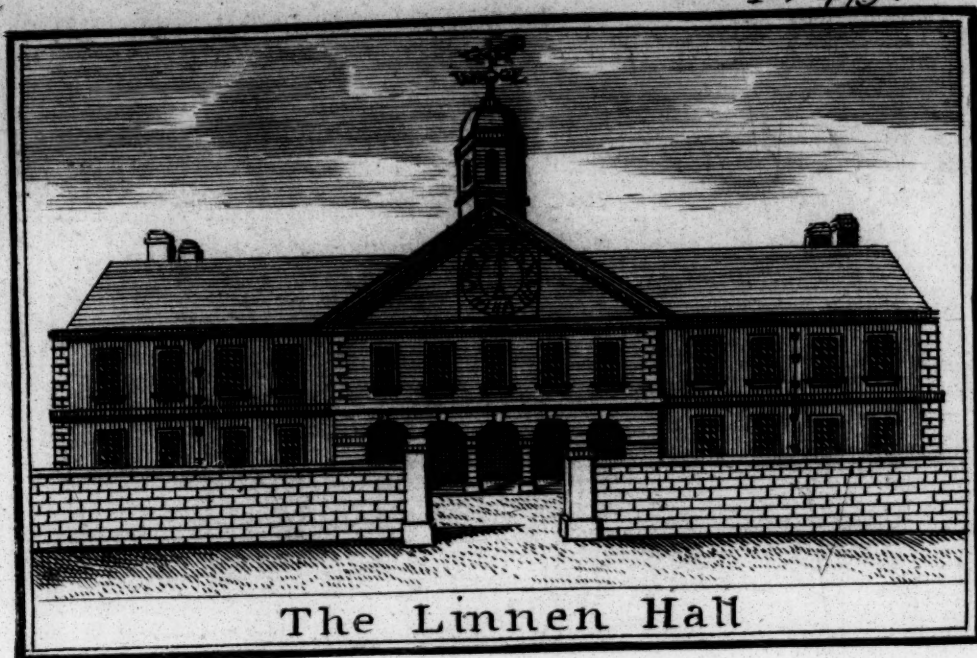
(a) This bridge was destroyed by the floods in October, 1763, and is now re-building by the name of the Queen's-bridge.

(b) The whole length of the stone work and piles from Ringsend to the new Light-house now erecting at the east end is three English miles.

S E C T.



P. 479.



The Linnen Hall

P. 443.



Dr Stevens's Hospital

S E C T. XIV. *Of the Linnen-hall.*

THIS building was erected at the publick expence, and opened in the year 1728, for the reception of such linnen cloths as were brought to Dublin for sale, for which there are convenient apartments judiciously laid out. It is intirely under the direction of the trustees for the encouragement of the linnen manufactory of this kingdom, who are composed of the lord chancellor, the primate, the archbishop of Dublin, the principal part of the nobility and gentry of the severall provinces; who, by a committee of any seven or more, have full power to constitute and appoint rules, orders, and directions for the governing the hall in respect to the goods lodged there, and directing the factors, officers and servants employed in or about it, and to alter or amend such as they shall think needful, under the restriction of first being approved of and confirmed by the lord high chancellor, the lord chief justice of the king's-bench, the lord chief justice of the common-pleas, and the lord chief baron of the exchequer, or any two of them.

Business

Business is here very regularly attended ; for from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, the hall is opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and attended until one in the afternoon ; and from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, from the hour of eight in the morning until one in the afternoon ; there are no holidays whatever admitted here, except sundays, for one month before the cloth fairs of Chester or Bristol and none at any other time but bankers holidays.

This national institution is productive of great advantages, by preventing many frauds which otherwise would be committed in a capital branch of trade, by which many thousands are employed, and the kingdom greatly enriched. The officers are, an inspector and store-keeper, a clerk, chamberlain, and clerk to the yarn-hall, with other necessary assistants.

S E C T. XV. *Of St. Stephen's-green.*

THIS is a most extensive square, one of the largest in Europe ; being an English mile in circumference ; situated at the east end of the city. It was levelled and laid out in walks for the recreation of
of

of the citizens in the year 1670. It is enclosed by a low wall, with entrances from every quarter by gates and turn-stiles at proper distances. The outer walks are gravelled and planted with trees on each side; the interior walks (seldom used) are inclosed by thorn hedges on each side, and divided from the other by a fosse, which serves for a drain to carry off the water from the walks and green. The inside is a spacious lawn (*a*), at the centre of which is a curious equestrian brass statue of his late majesty king George II. by Van Nost, around which the several corporations assemble, well accoutred and mounted, to meet the lord mayor and sheriffs, when they perambulate the city liberties, every third year: this part is very seldom open upon any other occasion. In the walks may be seen, in fine weather, a resort of as much beauty and gaiety, as at Ranelagh-gardens, St. James's-park, Bath-walks, or perhaps any other publick assembly. Many of the houses round

(*a*) There is to be seen here, during the winter, an incredible number of snipes, invited by the swampiness of the green, during that season, and to avoid their enemies the sportsmen; this is an agreeable and most uncommon circumstance, not to be met with, perhaps, in any other great city in the world.

the green are very stately, as has been observed already, the only defect discoverable, is a want of uniformity in the buildings.

S E C T. XVI. *Of the City Basin.*

'TIS the pleasantest, most elegant and sequestered place of relaxation the citizens can boast of; the reservoir being mounded and terraced all around, and planted with quick-set hedges, limes and elms, having beautiful green walks between; in a situation which commands a most satisfactory prospect of a vast extent of fine country to the south, bounded by a view of that enchanting chain of hills, called Dublin mountains, with gardens, meadows and bleach-greens on the east and west sides. The entrance is elegant by a lofty iron gate.

The water that supplies it is conveyed from the neighbouring mountains. 'Tis very capacious, capable of holding a supply for some weeks, when the springs from whence it is cherished are dry.

Some parts of the town are supplied with water from Island-bridge; but there is nothing remarkable here except the engine by which it is forced up a hill many feet higher than the level of the river.

A RENTALL of the ESTATE of the City of DUBLIN, as it was in the Year 1763, with the casual Revenue of the City from September 29th, 1762, to September the 29th, 1763; taken from the Treasurer's Accounts.

ANNUENT REVENUE.

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
1	Corporation of Tanners,	For a Tower over St. Audeon's Arch, —	1	0	0
2	Sir Joshua Allen,	For Houses in New-Row, — [10 years in arrear]	6	5	0
3	Robert Rochford, Esq;	For Building over St. Nicholas's-Gate, —	4	0	0
4	Nehemiah Donnellan,	For a Tenement near New Gate, —	1	0	0
5	Charles Shudall,	For a House in Copper-Alley and in Fishamble street, —	11	0	0
6	Joshua Willis,	For a House in Thomas-street, —	6	0	0
7	Lord Viscount Merion,	For the Murrrough and Prize-Mace, Ring's-End, —	2	0	0
8	Philip Croft,	For Part of Souter's-lane, —	1	0	0
9	William Low,	For a Parcel of Ground near Ankister's-Park, Abby-Green, —	5	0	0
10	Giles Mee,	For Ground near the Pipes, — [45 years in arrear]	2	0	0
11	Sir John Rogerfon,	For Part of the Strand near Ring's-End and Lazer's-Hill, —	5	0	0
12	William Ellis, Esq;	{ For Ground near Oxmantown-Green, and the Strand fronting the } Park-gate to the Old-bridge, —	38	10	0
13	Thomas Pooley,	For a Piece of Ground on Hoggin-Green, —	1	0	0
14	Henry Withersall,	For a Piece of Ground on ditto, —	6	0	0
15	John Price,	For a Piece of Ground on the Wood-Quay, —	15	0	0
16	Thomas Pooley, jun.	For Ground on Hoggin-Green, —	20	0	0
17	Paul of Anglesey,	For Part of the Strand behind Chichester-House, [In the hands of the City]	10	0	0
18	Nathaniel Castleton,	For a Plot of Ground in Sheep-street, —	134	15	0
Carried forward,			483		

ANTIENT REVENUE, Continued.

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
19	Brought forward,	For the Court of Guard near Young's-Castle,	134	15	0
20	Ellis Humphrie,	For Ground called the Pill in Oxmantown,	7	0	0
21	James, Lord Santry,	For the Island behind his House,	8	0	0
22	Sir William Usher,	For a House in St. Stephen's-street,	1	0	0
23	Lady Anne Harman,	For two Parcels of Ground on Hoggins-green,	4	0	0
24	Sir William Davis,	For Ground without St. Nicholas's-Gate,	9	0	0
25	Robert Arundell,	For Ground on the South West Side of St. Nicholas's-Gate,	2	0	0
26	Ditto,	{ For a Parcel of Waste Ground, formerly the City Ditch, behind the } City Wall, on the North West Side of the Bridge,	0	10	0
27	Richard Norton,	For Land near his House,	5	0	0
28	Sir William Usher,	The Fish-House and Fish-Market in Ormond-Market,	2	0	0
29	Sir John Davis and John Quells,	For Loughboy,	20	0	0
30	Margaret, Viscountess Mazareene,	For Ground near Dame's-Gate,	6	0	0
31	Edward Waynman,	For a Tenement in Harmond-Lane,	1	0	0
32	Sir William Dixon,	For Part of the Town Ditch, near Gorman's-Gate,	1	0	0
33	Elizabeth Salmon,	For the Perquisites of the Slips on the Merchants and Wood-Quays,	5	0	0
34	Ald. Nath. Foulks,	For the Church and Church-Yard, [13 years in arrear]	3	0	0
35	Church-Wardens of St. Andrew's,	For Ground near Trinity-College,	0	3	4
36	William Williams,	Guild-Hall,	8	0	0
37	Trinity Guild,	For Part of Souter's-Lane, [19 years in arrear]	0	2	6
38	Thomas Kirkham,	For a Mill and Ground in Dolphin's-Barn,	0	10	0
39	Charles Eastwood,	For Part of the Merchants-Quay,	5	0	0
40	Otho Armar,	For Strand North Side of the Liffey,	5	0	0
	Jonathan Amory,		2	10	0
		Carried forward,	230	10	10

ANTIENT REVENUE, Continued.

A P P E N D I X.

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.
			l. s. d.
41	Brought forward,	—	230 10 10
42	James Ware, Esq;	For the Front of his House in Castle-street,	10 0 0
43	Philip Crofte,	For the Crane Porch, West Side of the Old Crane,	1 10 0
44	John Denham,	For Ground taken out of the River Liffey, Merchants-Quay,	2 0 0
45	Nevill Pooley, Esq;	For the Timber-Yard joining to the lower Crane of the Custom-House,	30 0 0
46	Robert Ware, Esq;	For a Back-Side behind his House in Castle-street,	0 5 0
47	Sir Samuel Cooke,	For Ground at the West End of St. James's-street,	3 0 0
48	William Stowell, Alderman,	For Part of the City Wall in Back-lane, [19 years in arrear]	0 5 0
49	George Blackall, Esq;	In Trust for Sir John Castleton, for New-Hall, in Old Corn-market,	40 0 0
50	William Fownes, Esq;	For two Houses in College-green,	1 0 0
51	William Norman,	{ In Trust for Sir Wm. Fownes two Houses over against St. Andrew's } Church Door,	1 0 0
52	William Digles,	For a Piece of Ground in Chequer-lane, [6 years in arrear]	0 10 0
53	Simon Anyon,	For Part of the City Wall, Back-lane,	0 5 0
54	Robert Constantine,	Parcel of Ground School-house-lane,	4 0 0
55	Thomas Butler,	For a Piece of Ground in Church-street,	3 10 0
56	His Majesty,	Out of the Receipt of the Exchequer in Ireland,	500 0 0
57	Henry Gonne,	Tholfel-Office,	100 0 0
58	Amos Strettell,	For a Piece of the Town-Wall in Back-lane, [16 years in arrear]	0 5 0
59	James King,	For Part of the City-Wall in Bridge-street,	1 0 0
60	Widow Mary Byrne,	For the Common Bake-House in Winetavern-street,	8 0 0
61	James King,	For Part of the Town-Wall near New-Gate, [11 years and a half in arrear]	0 5 0
	Dr. Nicholas Forster, Bishop of Raphoe,	{ For the Tower over Dame's-gate, Buttevant's-Tower and Flankard, } and Part of the Pavement in Fishamble-street,	1 17 8
	Carried forward,		939 3 6

A N T I E N T R E V E N U E, C o n t i n u e d.

No.	Tenants Names.	S I T U A T I O N.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
	Brought forward,		939	3	6
62	Alderman Matthew Pearson,	{ For Part of the City-Wall and Town Ditch, near Werburgh's Gate, } alias Poole's Gate,	5	0	0
63	Earl of Limerick,	For Part of the City Water, James's-street,	6	0	0
64	Thomas Litton,	For Part of the Pavement in Francis-street,	0	10	0
65	John Smith, now Edward Smith,	For Izod's-Tower, and a Piece of Ground at the End of Kennedy's-lane,	1	0	0
66	Isaac Ambrose,	For Ground on the West End of Fyan's Castle,	13	0	0
67	John Temple, Esq; and Wife,	{ For Part of Hoggin-lane, now Dirty-lane, and for Land behind Sir } John Temple's Garden, now Part of Temple-bar,	40	0	0
68	William Walker,	For Part of the Town-Wall behind his House in Corn-market,	0	5	0
69	Henry Nettleton,	For a Piece of Ground near Kevin's port,	2	0	0
70	Thomas Pleasants, Alderman,	For Ground at the upper End of Capel-street,	18	0	0
71	Isaac Ward, Esq;	For two Tenements on the North Side of Cut-purse-row,	20	0	0
72	Richard Geering, Esq;	For a Piece of Ground over against St. Stephen's Church-yard,	6	18	0
73	{ Henry Temple, Esq; now Lord Pal- } merston,	For a Parcel of waste Ground in Oxmantown,	5	0	0
74	{ Luke Gardiner, Esq; and Mrs. Mer- } cer,	{ Part of the Ground behind Lazet's-hill, formerly John Mercer and } Mary Kennedy's,	3	0	0
75	Robert Dixon, Esq;	Part of Souter's-lane, behind Skinner-row,	4	0	0
76	Edward Surdeville, Alderman,	Eight Yards of the City-Wall in Castle-street,	1	4	0
77	William Quayle, Alderman,	For a House in High-street,	20	0	0
78	William Oakely,	For a House on the Old Bridge,	12	0	0
79	From His Majesty,	King George,	300	0	0
80	Benjamin Everard, Esq;	For Ground in Glasmanogue,	3	0	0
		[7 years in arrear]			
		Carried forward,	1400	0	6

ANTIENT REVENUE, Continued.

A P P E N D I X.

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
81	Brought forward,	---	1400	0	6
82	City Marshal,	For the Dwelling-House and Marshalsea, due February 1763,	100	0	0
83	Daniel Cooke,	For Ground on the Blind-quay,	15	4	0
84	Anthony Barkley, Alderman,	For a House on ditto,	0	15	0
85	Edward Ford, Esq;	For a House on ditto,	9	6	4
86	Hofea Coates,	For a House on ditto,	12	0	0
87	James Mullian,	For a House on ditto,	7	10	0
88	Darby Eagan, Esq;	For Ground on the South Strand,	29	11	8
89	Thomas Ellis,	For Ground on ditto,	0	5	0
90	Thomas Wilkinsoa, Alderman,	For Ground on ditto,	16	11	8
91	Nathaniel Dyer,	For Ground on ditto,	18	13	4
92	John Varelles,	For Ground on ditto,	0	5	0
93	John Taylor,	For Ground on ditto,	0	5	0
94	William Wild,	For Ground on ditto,	0	5	0
95	Anthony Barkey, Alderman,	For Ground on ditto,	0	5	0
96	Arthur Lamprey,	For Ground on ditto,	4	14	0
97	Barnaby Middleton,	For Ground on ditto,	0	5	0
98	Jane Jacob,	For seven Feet of the Blind-quay,	3	0	0
99	David Latouche,	For Part of the City Wall on South Side of Castle-street,	6	0	0
100	John Collins,	For a Shed on the South Side of Newgate,	1	10	0
101	James King,	For Part of the City Wall in Back-lane, [6 years and a half in arrear]	2	0	0
102	Richard Faulkner, Esq;	For Ground on the North Side of the Coombe,	10	0	0
103	Archbishop of Dublin,	For Ground at Little-Green, for a Church and Church-Yard, *	0	2	6
	Benedict Arthur, Esq;	For Part of Booter-lane,	2	0	0
Carried forward,			1640	9	0

* 35 Years in arrear.

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ANNUAL RENT, Continued.

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
104	Brought forward,	---	1640	9	0
105	Corporation of Carpenters,	---	0	3	4
106	John Jones,	---	223	0	0
107	Lewis Jones, Esq; and Wife,	---	5	0	0
108	Sterne Tighe,	---	24	0	0
109	Elizabeth Walker,	---	2	10	0
110	Augustine Thwaites,	---	20	0	0
111	Edward Surdeville, Alderman,	---	3	15	0
112	John Crow,	---	20	0	0
113	David Reid,	---	10	3	4
114	John Daniel,	---	3	0	0
115	William O'Neil,	---	10	0	0
116	Joseph West,	---	0	0	0
117	Sarah Forster, and Martha Eaton,	---	14	0	0
118	Samuel Sandwitch,	---	5	5	0
119	John Anderfon,	---	150	0	0
120	Ballast-Office,	---	5	0	0
121	William M'Gowan,	---	7	0	0
122	John M'Allen,	---	11	0	0
123	Archibald Adair,	---	100	0	0
124	Henry Aston, Esq;	---	41	5	0
	Walter Donigan,	---	26	0	0
		Carried forward,	2321	10	8

ANTIENT REVENUE, Continued.

A P P E N D I X.

No.	Tenants Names.	S I T U A T I O N.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
	Brought forward,	-	23	21	10 8
125	John Mecum,	-	28	0	0
126	John Stoyte,	-	16	0	0
127	Francis Smith,	-	26	0	0
128	John Murtagh,	-	25	0	0
129	Arthur Thompson,	-	25	0	0
130	Jos. Druit,	-	18	0	0
131	Thomas Dams,	-	12	0	0
132	Samuel Fenton,	-	13	10	0
133	The Hon. Mrs. Margaret Hall,	-	30	0	0
134	Alice Cunningham,	-	8	0	0
135	Alice Dobson,	-	7	0	0
136	The Rev. Mr. Millard,	-	5	0	0
137	William Wilks,	-	10	0	0
138	Edward Hunt, Alderman,	-	6	0	0
139	James Ware, Esq;	-	12	0	0
140	George Lamprey,	-	3	0	0
141	William French,	-	2	10	0
142	Anthony Green,	-	11	4	0
143	Alderman Philip Crampton,	-	66	0	0
144	Henry Archdall,	-	40	0	0
145	Francis Perry,	-	83	0	0
146	Thomas Wilson,	-	30	0	0
147	John Jones,	-	70	0	0
	Carried forward,	-	2868	14	8
			489		

A N T I E N T R E V E N U E, C o n t i n u e d.

No	Tenants Names.	S I T U A T I O N.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
148	Brought forward,	-	1868	14	8
149	James Ware, Esq;	-	20	0	0
150	Mrs. Jackson,	-	0	0	0
151	Ephraim Cuthbert,	-	40	0	0
152	John Wilton,	-	6	0	0
153	-	-	19	0	0
154	-	-	0	0	0
155	William Brennan,	-	0	0	0
156	Edward Nowlan,	-	70	0	0
157	-	-	200	0	0
158	John Usher,	-	0	0	0
159	Ephraim Thwaites,	-	50	0	0
160	Parish of St. Bridget,	-	37	10	0
161	Arthur Shephard,	-	0	5	0
162	William Goodwin,	-	7	0	0
163	Henry Aston, Esq;	-	0	0	0
164	Thomas Blair,	-	90	0	0
165	Ditto,	-	32	16	0
166	Jeffery Foot, now Eagle,	No. 1,	42	6	0
167	Tho. Manning, now T. Carmichael,	No. 2,	37	10	0
168	Thomas Blair,	No. 3,	37	8	9
169	William Adair,	No. 4,	50	5	0
170	William Darquier, now Stephen Rudd,	No. 5,	36	6	0
		No. 6,	36	6	0
		Carried forward,	3681	7	5

ANNUAL REVENUE, Continued.

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.
171	Brought forward,		l. s. d.
172	John Magrath,	For Ground South Side of Fleet-street,	368 1 7 5
173	Pet. Butterton, now M. Humphrys,	For ditto,	22 19 0
174	Robert Norris, now Jam. Edwards,	For ditto,	22 2 3
175	John Baptist Cuville,	For ditto,	23 11 3
176	Edwin Thomas,	For ditto,	40 10 0
177	Ditto,	For ditto,	37 16 0
178	Ditto,	For ditto,	39 12 0
179	Rebecca and Sarah Carthy,	For a Messuage in Trinity-lane,	39 12 0
			0 5 0
			3907 14 11

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.
1	Theobald Wolfe, Esq;	For two Tenements on the North Side of Castle-street,	10 0 0
2	Richard Exham,	A Piece of Ground on the North Side of St. Thomas-street,	10 0 0
3	Christopher Uther, Esq;	For a House in Castle-street,	5 0 0
4	William Uther, Esq;	A Plot of Ground in Cooke-street,	9 0 0
			34 0 0

SAINT GEORGE'S, RENT.

1	Heobald Wolfe, Esq;	—	For two Tenements on the North Side of Castle-street,	—	10	0	0
2	Richard Exham,	—	A Piece of Ground on the North Side of St. Thomas-street,	—	10	0	0
3	Christopher Uther, Esq;	—	For a House in Castle-street,	—	5	0	0
4	William Uther, Esq;	—	A Plot of Ground in Cooke-street,	—	9	0	0
					34	0	0

ALL-HALLOWES, or ALL-SAINTS RENT.

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
1	SIR John Coghill,	For the Lands of Clonturk,	—	—	—
2	Sir William Davis,	For Flints Croft,	—	—	—
3	Robert Hughes,	For a Tenement in George's-lane, new set,	—	—	—
4	Thomas Browne,	For two Parcels of Ground in George's-lane,	—	—	—
5	Mary Kennedy, Widow,	For the Town and Lands of Taghdoue, County Kildare,	—	—	—
6	Sir William Dixon,	For a House in Skinner-row,	—	—	—
7	Christian Borr, Esq;	Rectory or Parsonage of Rathmacknee, County Wexford,	—	—	—
8	George Surdeville,	A Tenement in Stephen-street,	—	—	—
9	Richard Young and John North,	A Tenement in Sheep-street,	—	—	—
10	William North,	A Tenement in Castle-street,	—	—	—
11	John Forster, Esq;	For the Lands of Dunekarney,	—	—	—
12	William Usher, Esq;	For Land near Donnybrook,	—	—	—
13	James Howison, Gent.	For Colgan's-Town,	—	—	—
14	Edward Slicer,	For Ground in Golden-lane,	—	—	—
15	William Fisher Staples,	For a House in High-street,	—	—	—
16	John Furnace,	For Part of the Lands of Baldoye,	—	—	—
17	William Montgomery,	For another Part of said Lands,	—	—	—
18	John Wynne, Clerk,	For ditto,	—	—	—
19	Charles Boyd,	For ditto,	—	—	—
20	John Adamson,	For ditto,	—	—	—
21	Ditto,	For ditto,	—	—	—
22	Ditto,	For ditto,	—	—	—
23	John Templeton,	For Part of said Lands,	—	—	—
24	Thomas Adderly, Esq;	For the House and Demesne of said Lands,	—	—	—
Carried forward,			723	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

ALL-HALLOW S, Continued.

A P P E N D I X.

No.	Tenants Names.	S I T U A T I O N.	Annual Rent.	
			l. s. d.	
	Brought forward,		723	7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
25	Matthew Barry,	{ For the Town and Lands of Ballycullen, in the County of Dublin, } and the Grange thereof, with the Tythes,	65	0 0
			788	7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. MARY's and THOMAS-COURT RENT.				
1	D ^R . John Usher,	For several Tenements near Gorman's-gate,	20	0 0
2	Robert Ware, Esq;	For a Tenement in Castle-street,	5	0 0
3	Philip Croft,	For ditto, [9 years in arrear]	1	0 0
4	Margaret Shephard,	For a House in Church-street,	8	0 0
5	Patrick Aylmer,	For a House and Gardens in Oxmantown,	9	0 0
6	Thomas Magher,	{ For a House, Shop, Backside and Garden in Church-street, formerly } George Kennedy,	8	0 0
7	Philip Exham,	For a House in ditto,	0	5 0
8	Thomas Howard,	For a House and Garden in St. Thomas-street,	3	0 0
9	William Devin,	For a Tenement in James's-street,	5	0 0
10	Lord Chief Baron Byffe,	For a Tenement in St. Thomas-street,	0	15 0
11	Ralph Gregory, Clerk,	For Ground on Merchants-quay, [9 years and a half in arrear]	4	10 0
12	Joseph Budden,	For a Messuage in Thomas-street,	10	0 0
13	Elias B. ft,	For ditto in Nicholas-street, new set,	3	2 0
14	Sir Marks Ransford,	For Ground in St. Thomas-street, [5 years in arrear]	5	0 0
		Carried forward,	82	12 0

St. MARY's and THOMAS-COURT RENT, Continued.

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
15	Brought forward,	Three Tenements in Cooke-street,	82	12	0
16	William Parry,	For the Mill-Pond in Dame-street,	15	0	0
17	Richard Aldworth,	For two Houses in Winetavern-street and Cooke-street,	4	0	0
18	Catherine Palfrey,	For Dame's Mills,	16	0	0
19	Kane O'Hara,	For a House, Yard, and Backside in Church-street,	20	0	0
20	Alderman Robert Constantine,	For a House in Cooke-street,	16	0	0
21	Henry Ware, Esq;	For a House on the North Side of Castle-street,	5	0	0
22	Richard Workman,	For a House on the North Side of Castle-street,	18	0	0
23	Edward Torton,	For a Concern on the West Side of Nicholas-street,	16	0	0
24	Alderman John Cooke,	A Messuage in Oxmantown,	14	0	0
25	Richard Betts,	Two Tenements in Fishamble-street,	3	0	0
26	Benjamin Archer, Merchant,	For two Lots of Ground in Church-street,	12	0	0
27	John Phipps,	For two Houses in Nicholas-street,	15	2	0
28	John Williams,	For a Tenement in Cooke-street, — [10 years and a half in arrear]	5	0	0
29	William Dunn,	For a House on the North Side of Castle-street,	24	0	0
30	Alderman Thomas Cooke,	For Ground in James's-street,	6	7	6
	Nathaniel James,	For a House on the North Side of Castle-street,	20	0	0
			292	1	6

NEW HALL-

NEW HALLMARKET.

APPENDIX.

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THE

No.	Tenants Names.	SITUATION.	Annual Rent.		
			l.	s.	d.
1	Michael Shuckmill,	For two large Shops, Houses, &c. No. 1. and 2,	24	0	0
2	Richard Healy,	For Stalls, No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,	13	10	0
3	Sterne Tighe,	For ditto, No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, [31 years and a half in arrear]	23	0	0
4	James Conran,	{ For all that House, Messuage or Tenement, on the West Side of New-Hallmarket, together with Butchers-stalls, No. 19, 20, 21, 22, adjoining, payable first of February,	17	0	0
5	Thomas Holt,	For Stalls, No. 23, 22, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58,	11	5	0
6	James Conran,	For ditto, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 43,	24	0	0
7	Ditto,	{ For ditto, 26, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, } 51, 64, 65, due 1st of February,	38	0	0
8	Mary Finch,	For Stall, No. 59,	2	0	0
9	Sterne Tighe,	For Stalls, No. 60 and 61,	2	0	0
10	Anthony Ball,	For ditto, No. 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,	25	0	0
11	John Reilly,	For ditto, No. 68 and 69,	2	10	0
12	Michael Roche,	For ditto, No. 79, 80, 81,	11	10	0
13	William Wilfon,	For sixteen Stalls in the middle of the Market,	18	0	0
14	George Forbes,	For Part of Ground on the East Side of the Black-Dog, &c.	16	0	0
15	John Phipps,	For two Houses,	12	0	0
			239	15	0

N. B. There are many other Tenements in arrear, but none are remarked here under five years.

A General STATE of the ACCOUNTS of the CORPORAT
September 1762, and ending

Dr.		ALDERMAN Benjamin Geale,	
To AMOUNT of the foregoing RENTAL.			l. s. d.
ANTIENT Revenue,	—	—	3907 14 11
Saint George's Rent,	—	—	34 0 0
All-Hallows,	—	—	788 7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Saint Mary's-Abbey and Thomas-Court,	—	—	292 1 6
Newhall-Market,	—	—	239 15 0
TOLLS and CUSTOMS.			
To Cash received from Farmers,	—	—	3952 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
PIPE-WATER RENTS and FINES.			
To Cash received from Mr. Richard Cave for Licences,	—	—	102 0 0
From Samuel Caldbeck,	—	—	1297 5 5
From Francis Gladwell,	—	—	1381 8 6
FINES and DEPOSITES on setting fundry Concerns by publick Cant.			
To Cash received from Thomas Adderley, Esq; a Deposite } of quarter of the Fine for the Grange of Baldoyle, — }			113 15 0
DEPOSITES for STALLS in NEWHALL-MARKET, one Half Year's Rent each.			
FROM Richard Healy for	—	No. 1, —	13 10 0
From James Conran for	—	No. 2, —	24 0 0
From Anthony Ball for	—	No. 3, —	25 0 0
From Michael Roche for	—	No. 4, —	11 10 0
From William Wilfon for	—	No. 5, —	18 0 0
DEPOSITES for CONCERNS in GEORGE'S-LANE, one Year's Rent each.			
FROM Thomas Barber,	—	—	79 10 0
From William Lemaistre,	—	—	45 0 0
From William Bibby,	—	—	24 0 6
Ditto for old Pipes sold by Auction,	—	—	32 0 0
DEPOSITES for ADMITTED-FREEMEN.			
1762, October 21,	—	—	34 14 0
1763, January 27,	—	—	14 17 6
May 26,	—	—	7 17 0
July 28,	—	—	4 12 0
To Ditto received from John Sleane, William Thompson and } Elias Holmes, Officers at Mace, — }			30 0 0
Total of Rental and Casual Revenue,	—	—	12473 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Amount of Arrears of Rent due Michaelmas 1762,	—	—	57 9 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
			18192 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

AT the CITY of DUBLIN, commencing 29th
 ding September 1763.

per Contra,			Cr.					
			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
B Y Balance due Treasurer on last Account, —			—			9	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Amount of Arrears due Michaelmas 1763, —			—			62	55	18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
By Cash paid for Salaries, —			—			25	80	13 2
By ditto Rents and Taxes, —			—			57	8	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
By ditto Interest, —			—			16	13	10 0
By ditto Annuities, —			—			66	0	0 0
By ditto Gifts and Alms, —			—			36	8	15 0
By ditto Weekly Bills Account of Pipe-Water, —			—			43	7	8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
By ditto Pipe-Water Works, —			—			6	9	16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
By ditto Labourers at Balcon and Oxmantown, —			—			8	0	12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
By ditto Scavengers, —			—			14	35	0 0
By ditto Tradesmens Bill, —			—			47	9	17 6
By ditto Mayoralty House, —			—			19	15	6
By ditto Casual Expences, —			—			69	5	0 3
By ditto Pavements, —			—			15	7	12 9
By ditto Deposites, —			—			40	9	19 0
By ditto Fees at Treasury on receiving 800 l. —			—			26	7	11
						17363	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
The above Sum, —			17363	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$			
By the above Balance, —	955	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$						
Arrears of Rent return'd Michaelmas, 1763, —	6255	18 8						
			7211	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Neat Money paid, —			10152	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
By Poundage upon the above Sum of 10152 l. } 9 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 5 per Cent. —			—	—	—	507	12	6
By Balance due by the Treasurer, —			—	—	—	17871	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
						321	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
						18192	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

A Catalogue of the Names of the Chief Magistrates of the City of Dublin, under their different appellations of Provosts, Bailiffs, Mayors, Lord Mayors and Sheriffs, from the second Year of King EDWARD II. to this time. Taken from the Table in the Great Room of the Tholsel.

PROVOSTS.

- 1308 **J**ohn le Decer,
 1309 **J**ohn le Decer,
 1310 Robert Notingham,
 1311 Richard Lawles,
 1312 Richard Lawles,
 1313 Richard Lawles,
 1314 Robert Notingham,
 1315 Richard Lawles,
 1316 Robert Notingham,
 1317 Robert Notingham,
 1318 Robert Notingham,
 1319 Robert de Moenes,
 1320 Robert Notingham,
 1321 Robert Notingham,
 1322 John Sergeant,
 1323 William Donce,
 1324 John le Decer,
 1325 John Sergeant,
 1326 Robert Tanner,
 1327 William Marechal,
 1328 Robert Tanner,
 1329 Philip Cradock,
 1330 William Donce,
 1331 John Moenes,
 1332 Jeffry Crompt,
 1333 William Gayden,
 1334 William Gayden,
 1335 John Moenes,
 1336 Philip Cradock,
 1337 John Moenes,
 1338 Robert Tanner,
 1339 Kenelbrock Sherman,

BAILIFFS.

- Richard de St. Olave, John Stakebold.
 Richard Lawles, Nicholas Clerk.
 Richard de St. Olave, Hugh Silvester.
 Nicholas Golding, T. Hunt.
 Richard de St. Olave, Robert de Moenes.
 John de Castleknock, A. Phelipot.
 Robert Woder, Robert Burnell.
 Robert Woder, Robert de Moenes,
 Luke Brown, William le Marechal.
 Robert Woder, Stephen de Mora.
 Robert Woder, Robert de Moenes.
 Luke Brown, William le Marechal.
 Robert Woder, Stephen de Mora.
 Robert Woder, Robert de Cyton.
 John Crekes, Walter de Castleknock.
 Stephen de Mora, John de Moenes.
 William le Marechal, Robert Tanner.
 William Walth, Philip Dod.
 John de Moenes, Richard Woodfold.
 Richard Swerd, John Crekes.
 John de Moenes, Philip Cradock.
 Richard Swerd, Robert de Walton.
 John Crekes, John Sergeant.
 William Walth, John de Callon.
 John Crekes, Giles de Walderson.
 William de Winerton, Roger Grancourt.
 Kenelbrock Sherman, John de Callon.
 Robert Honey, Roger Grancourt.
 Giles de Walderson, John Crekes.
 John Crekes, Robert de Haughton.
 John Callon, Adam Lovestock.
 John Crekes, William Dancie.

PROVOSTS.

PROVOSTS.

BAILIFFS.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1340 | Kenelbrock Sherman, | William de Winerton, Roger Grancourt. |
| 1341 | Kenelbrock Sherman, | John Crekes, Walter de Castleknock. |
| 1342 | John Sergeant, | William Walfh, John Taylor. |
| 1343 | John Sergeant, | William Walfh, John Taylor. |
| 1344 | John Sergeant, | William Walfh, John Taylor. |
| 1345 | John Sergeant, | William Walfh, John Taylor. |
| 1346 | John Sergeant, | William Walfh, John Taylor. |
| 1347 | Jeffry Crompe, | William Walfh, Walter Lusk. |
| 1348 | Kenelbrock Sherman, | John Callon, John Deart. |
| 1349 | John Sergeant, | John Deart, John Beake. |
| 1350 | John Eath, | Robert Burnel, Richard Highgreen. |
| 1351 | Robert Moenes, | John Deart, Peter Moynul. |
| 1352 | Adam de Lovestock, | John Callon, Peter Woder. |
| 1353 | Nicholas Sergeant, | Maurice Dundrean, David Tyrrell. |
| 1354 | John Sergeant, | Maurice Dundrean, T. Woodlock. |
| 1355 | John Sergeant, | Peter Barfet, William Wells. |
| 1356 | Robert Burnell, | Thomas Woodlock, Th. Brown. |
| 1357 | Peter Barfet, | Robert Walfh, John Wydon. |
| 1358 | John Taylor, | Thomas Woodlock, Roger Delwick. |
| 1359 | Peter Barfet, | Peter Moynul, John Passavant. |
| 1360 | Peter Barfet, | Roger Delwick, Th. Brown. |
| 1361 | Richard Highgreen, | David Tyrrell, Thomas Woodlock. |
| 1362 | Robert Burnel, | William Herdman, John Grandsett. |
| 1363 | Richard Highgreen, | Maurice Young, Walter Crompt. |
| 1364 | John Beake, | Thomas Brown, John Passavant. |
| 1365 | David Tyrrell, | William Herdman, John Grandsett. |
| 1366 | David Tyrrell, | John Grandsett, Richard Chamberlain. |
| 1367 | Peter Woder, | Thomas Brown, Richard Chamberlain. |
| 1368 | John Wydon, | Roger Beakford, John Beake. |
| 1369 | John Passavant, | Roger Beakford, John Hoyle. |
| 1370 | John Passavant, | William Herdman, Edward Berle. |
| 1371 | John Passavant, | William Herdman, Edward Berle. |
| 1372 | John Wydon, | John Field, Richard Chamberlain. |
| 1373 | John Wydon, | John Field, Richard Chamberlain. |
| 1374 | Nicholas Sergeant, | Robert Stakbold, Robert Piers. |
| 1375 | Edward Berle, | Stephen Fleming, J. Ellis. |
| 1376 | Robert Stakebold, | Walter Passavant, William Bank. |
| 1377 | Nicholas Sergeant, | Roger Folliagh, Robert Piers. |
| 1378 | Nicholas Sergeant, | Roger Folliagh, Robert Piers. |
| 1379 | John Wydon, | William Bladon, Roger Kilmore. |
| 1380 | John Hull, | William Tyrrell, Roger Folliagh. |
| 1381 | Edmond Berle, | Robert Burnel, Richard Bertrain. |
| 1382 | Robert Burnel, | John Bermingham, John Drake. |

PROVOSTS.

- 1383 Roger Wakepont,
 1384 Edmond Berle,
 1385 Robert Stackbold,
 1386 John Bermingham,
 1387 John Passavant,
 1388 Thomas Mereward,
 1389 Thomas Cusack,
 1390 Richard Chambers,
 1391 Thomas Mereward,
 1392 Thomas Cusack,
 1393 Thomas Cusack,
 1394 Thomas Cusack,
 1395 Thomas Cusack,
 1396 Jeffry Gallan,
 1397 Thomas Cusack,
 1398 Nicholas Finglafs,
 1399 Ralph Ebb,
 1400 Thomas Cusack,
 1401 John Drake,
 1402 John Drake,
 1403 John Drake,
 1404 John Drake,
 1405 William Wade,
 1406 Thomas Cusack,
 1407 Thomas Cusack,
 1408 Thomas Cusack,

BAILIFFS.

- Thomas Mereward, Roger Sergeant.
 Thomas Cusack, Jeffry Callan.
 Nicholas Finglafs, Richard Kercluis.
 Robert Piers, Richard Cravis.
 Walfran Bran, Simon Long.
 Thomas Cusack, William Wade.
 Richard Kercluis, Jeffry Gallan.
 Jeffry Gallan, Jeffry Douwick.
 Thomas Dovewick, Ralph Ebb.
 Ralph Ebb, Thomas Duncreef.
 William Wade, Hugh White.
 Richard Giffard, Jeffry Parker.
 Richard Giffard, Jeffry Parker.
 Thomas Duncreef, John Philpot.
 Jeffry Parker, Richard Clark.
 Richard Bacon, Richard Bove.
 Richard Bove, Richard Taylor.
 Richard Taylor, Walter Tyrrell.
 John Philpot, Walter Tyrrell.
 Walter Tyrrell, Simon Long.
 Walter Tyrrell, Robert Gallery.
 John Philpot, Walter Tyrrell.
 Robert Gallery, Nicholas Woder.
 Richard Bove, Thomas Shortall.
 Richard Bove, Thomas Shortall.
 Richard Bove, Thomas Shortall,

MAYORS.

- 1409 Thomas Cusack,
 1410 Robert Galleon,
 1411 Robert Galleon,
 1412 Thomas Cusack,
 1413 Luke Dowdall,
 1414 Luke Dowdall,
 1415 Thomas Cusack,
 1416 Thomas Cusack,
 1417 Walter Tyrrell,
 1418 Thomas Cusack,
 1419 Thomas Cusack,
 1420 Walter Tyrrell,
 1421 John Burnell,
 1422 John Burnell,
 1423 Thomas Cusack,

- Richard Bove, Thomas Shortall.
 John Walsh, William Heytord.
 Richard Bove, John White.
 Stephen Taylor, Nicholas Fitz-Eustace.
 Stephen Taylor, Nicholas Fitz-Eustace.
 Stephen Taylor, Nicholas Fitz-Eustace.
 John White, Thomas Shortall.
 John White, Thomas Shortall.
 John Barret, Thomas Shortall.
 Nicholas Fitz-Eustace, Ralph Pembrok.
 John Barret, Robert de Ireland.
 John Kilberry, Thomas Shortall.
 John Kilberry, Thomas Shortall.
 Stephen Taylor, Thomas Shortall.
 Ralph Pembrok, Robert de Ireland.

MAYORS.

MAYORS

- 1424 John White,
 1425 Thomas Cusack,
 1426 { Sir Walter Tyrrell,
 { John Walsh,
 1427 John Walsh,
 1428 Thomas Shortall,
 1429 Thomas Shortall,
 1430 Thomas Cusack,
 1431 John White,
 1432 John White,
 1433 John Hadfor,
 1434 Nicholas Woder,
 1435 Ralph Pembroke,
 1436 John Kilberry,
 1437 Robert Chambers,
 1438 Thomas Newbery,
 1439 Nicholas Woder,
 1440 John Fitz-Robert,
 1441 Nicholas Woder,
 1442 Ralph Pembroke,
 1443 Nicholas Woder,
 1444 Nicholas Woder,
 1445 Nicholas Woder,
 1446 Nicholas Woder,
 1447 Thomas Newbery,
 1448 Nicholas Woder, jun.
 1449 John Bennet,
 1450 Sir Robert Burnel,
 1451 Thomas Newbery,
 1452 Thomas Newbery,
 1453 Sir Nicholas Woder,
 1454 Sir Robert Burnel,
 1455 Philip Bellew,
 1456 Thomas Walsh,
 1457 John Bennet,
 1458 Thomas Newbery,
 1459 Sir Robert Burnel,
 1460 Thomas Walsh,
 1461 Sir Robert Burnel,
 1462 Thomas Newbery,
 1463 Thomas Newbery,
 1464 Sir Thomas Newbery,

BAILIFFS.

- Ralph Pembroke, Robert de Ireland.
 John Kilberry, Thomas Shortall.
 { John Kilberry, Thomas Shortall.
 John Barret, Robert de Ireland.
 Thomas Bennet, Thomas Ashe,
 Thomas Bennet, Thomas Ashe.
 Thomas Bennet, Robert Chambers.
 John Hadfor, John Bryan.
 John Hadfor, John Bryan.
 Nicholas Woder, Robert de Ireland.
 Philip Bryan, Thomas Newbery.
 James Dowdall, Richard Willet.
 Richard Willet, Robert Stafford.
 John Bryan, Nicholas Clark.
 Nicholas Clark, John Bennet.
 Robert de Ireland, John Bryan.
 John Fitz-Robert, David Row.
 John Bryan, John de Veer.
 Thomas Walsh, Robert Stafford.
 John Walsh, William Curragh.
 Philip Bellew, J. Tankard.
 John Walsh, William Curragh.
 Robert Wade, Thomas Savage.
 Thomas Savage, John Bateman.
 Walter Donagh, William Cramp.
 John Bateman, John Tankard.
 Walter Donagh, William Cramp.
 Richard Fitz-Eustace, John Tankard.
 Richard Fitz-Eustace, John Tankard.
 James Blakney, William Chamberlain.
 John White, William Bryan.
 John Tankard, Thomas Savage.
 John Tankard, Thomas Savage.
 Thomas Savage, Thomas Walton.
 Thomas Savage, Simon Fitz-Rery.
 Thomas Savage, John Heighem.
 Thomas Boys, Simon Fitz-Rery.
 Arnold Usher, William Purcell.
 John Tankard, Thomas Barby.
 John Shanagh, Nicholas Burk.
 Nicholas Cook, John Bowland.

MAYORS

MAYORS.

- 1465 Simon Fitz-Rery,
- 1466 William Cramp,
- 1467 Arnold Uther,
- 1468 Thomas Walton,
- 1469 Arnold Usher,
- 1470 Thomas Walton,
- 1471 Simon Fitz-Rery,
- 1472 John Fyan,
- 1473 John Bellew,
- 1474 Nicholas Bourk,
- 1475 Thomas Fitz-Simons,
- 1476 Thomas Fitz-Simons,
- 1477 Patrick Fitz-Leones,
- 1478 John West,
- 1479 John Fyan,
- 1480 William Dovewich,
- 1481 Thomas Molyghan,
- 1482 Patrick Fitz-Leones,
- 1483 John West,
- 1484 John West,
- 1485 John Sergeant,
- 1486 Jenico Marks,
- 1487 Thomas Meileir,
- 1488 William Tue,
- 1489 Richard Stanihurst,
- 1490 John Sergeant,
- 1491 Thomas Bennet,
- 1492 John Sergeant,
- 1493 John Savage,
- 1494 Patrick Fitz-Leones,
- 1495 Thomas Birmingham,
- 1496 John Gaydon,
- 1497 Thomas Collier,
- 1498 Regnold Talbot,
- 1499 James Barby,
- 1500 Robert Foster,
- 1501 Hugh Talbot,
- 1502 Richard Tyrrel,
- 1503 John Blake,
- 1504 Thomas Newman,
- 1505 Nicholas Herbert,
- 1506 William English,
- 1507 William Cantrell,
- 1508 Thomas Philips,

BAILIFFS.

- Nicholas Cook, John Bowland.
- Nicholas Cook, John Bowland.
- John Bowland, John Walfh.
- John Bowland, John Walfh.
- Thomas Fitz-Simons, John Bellew.
- Richard Fitzsimons, John Bellew.
- Richard Parker, John Dancie.
- Thomas Molyghan, John West.
- William Donough, Patrick Fitz-Leones.
- John Rowland, Walter Pierse.
- Richard Stanihurst, William Tue.
- John Savage, Matthew Fowler.
- Thomas Colier, Thomas Herbert.
- Jenico Marks, Richard Arland.
- William Cramp, Thomas Meileir.
- John Sergeant, William Whitaker.
- John Ruffel, James Barby.
- Thomas Meileir, Richard Barby.
- Reynold Talbot, John Gaydon.
- Henry Talbot, Henry Mole.
- John Bourk, John Gaydon.
- Thomas Bennet, Robert Blanch.
- William English, Robert Boyse.
- Thomas Birmingham, Patrick Mole.
- Robert Fortter, Thomas West.
- Robert Lawless, William Browne.
- Richard Tyrrel, Thomas Newcomen.
- John Blake, William Brown.
- Nicholas Herbert, Henry Lawless.
- Thomas Philips, John Archbold.
- William Cantrell, John Heynot.
- John Becket, Edward Long.
- Thomas Dugan, Bartholomew Ruffel.
- Richard Humphrys, Robert Peacock.
- William Fleming, John Oullock.
- Patrick Boys, John Stanton.
- William Hodgion, Richard Garret.
- Richard Moyer, Richard Dancie.
- John Loughan, John Goodwin.
- Walter Peppard, Maurice Colton.
- John Blanchfield, Patrick Herbert.
- William Talbot, Nicholas Roach.
- John Rochford, Patrick Field.
- Walter Eustace, Henry Gouway.

MAYORS

MAYORS.

- 1509 William Talbot,
 1510 Nicholas Roach,
 1511 Thomas Birmingham.
 1512 Walter Eustace,
 1513 Walter Peppard,
 1514 William Hogison,
 1515 John Rochford,
 1516 Christopher Usher,
 1517 Patrick Field,
 1518 John Loughan,
 1519 Patrick Boys,
 1520 Thomas Tue.
 1521 Nicholas Herbert,
 1522 John Fitz-Simons,
 1523 Nicholas Quaytrot,
 1524 Nicholas Hancock,
 1525 Richard Talbot,
 1526 Walter Eustace,
 1527 William Newman,
 1528 Arlantor Usher,
 1529 Walter Kelly,
 1530 Thomas Barby,
 1531 John Sarsfield,
 1532 Nicholas Gaydon,
 1533 Walter Fitz Simons,
 1534 Robert Shillingford,
 1535 Thomas Stephens,
 1536 John Shelton,
 1537 John Squire,
 1538 Sir James Fitz-Simons,
 1539 Nicholas Benner,
 1540 Walter Tyrrell,
 1541 Nicholas Humphrys,
 1542 Nicholas Stanihurst,
 1543 David Sutton,
 1544 William Forster,
 1545 Sir Francis Herbert,
 1546 Henry Plunket,

BAILIFFS.

- Nicholas Quaytrot, James Herbert.
 John Fitz-Simons, Robert Falconer.
 Christopher Usher, Thomas Tue.
 John Sheriff, Stephen Ware.
 Nicholas Hancock, James Rery.
 Richard Talbot, James Haltes.
 William Newman, Robert Cowly.
 John Sarsfield, Giles River.
 Walter Kelly, Hugh Nugent.
 Henry Gaydon, William Kelly.
 Nicholas Gaydon, Patrick Fitz-Simons.
 Robert Shillingford, Michael Fitz-Simons.
 Arlantor Usher, Thomas Barby.
 John Bayly, James Browne.
 Bartholomew Blanch, John Candel.
 Walter Fitz-Simons, William Kelly.
 John Shelton, Simon Gaydon.
 Alexander Beswick, Richard Elliot.
 James Fitz-Simons, Nicholas Bennet.
 Francis Herbert, John Squire.
 Thomas Stephens, Nicholas Humphrys.
 Nicholas Stanihurst, Nicholas Peppard.
 William Tyrrell, William Quaytrot.
 Simon Lutterell, Brandon Forster.
 Walter Forster, John Peppard.
 Henry Plunket, William White.
 John Money, Christopher Costraw.
 Thady Duffe, Patrick Burges.
 Michael Pentany, Robert Cusack.
 Richard Berford, Matthew Goodwin.
 James Handcock, Robert Taylor.
 Thomas Fyan, Thomas Spenfield.
 Richard Fyan, Bartholomew Ball.
 Richard Fitz Simons, Barnaby King.
 Richard Quaytrot, Thomas Rogers.
 James Sedgrave, John Ellis.
 John Callener, John Worral.
 Oliver Stephens, Nicholas Penteney.

SHERIFFS.

- 1547 Thady Duffe, John Ryan, Thomas Comin. *
 1548 James Hancock, Edmond Brown, Robert Golding.

* Mr. Harris says, Thomas Fining, and Sir James Ware's list calls him Thomas Fleming.

MAYORS.

- 1549 Richard Fyan,
- 1550 John Money,
- 1551 Michael Penteney,
- 1552 Robert Cusack,
- 1553 Bartholomew Ball,
- 1554 Patrick Sarsfield,
- 1555 Thomas Rogers,
- 1556 John Calloner.
- 1557 John Spenfield,
- 1558 Robert Golding,
- 1559 Christopher Sedgrave,
- 1560 Thomas Fitz-Simons,
- 1561 Robert Usher,
- 1562 Thomas Fleming,
- 1563 Robert Cusack,
- 1564 Richard Fyan,
- 1565 Nicholas Fitz-Simons,
- 1566 Sir William Sarsfield,
- 1567 John Fitz-Simons,
- 1568 Michael Bee,
- 1569 Walter Cusack,
- 1570 Henry Brown,
- 1571 Patrick Dowdall,
- 1572 James Bellew.
- 1573 Christopher Fagan,
- 1574 John Usher,
- 1575 Patrick Gough,
- 1576 John Gough,
- 1577 Giles Allen,
- 1578 Richard Rounsell,
- 1579 Nicholas Duffe,
- 1580 Walter Ball,
- 1581 John Gaydon,
- 1582 Nicholas Ball,
- 1583 John Lenan,
- 1584 Thomas Cosgrave,
- 1585 William Pigot,
- 1586 Richard Rounsell,
- 1587 Nicholas Duffe.
- 1588 Walter Brown,
- 1589 John Gaydon,
- 1590 Edmond Devenish,
- 1591 Thomas Smith,

SHERIFFS.

- Charles Sedgrave, John Nangle.
- Pat. Fitz-Simons, Thomas Fitz-Simons.
- Richard Barnwell, William Hancock.
- Walter England, Richard Drake.
- Walter Rochford, Robert Usher.
- William Sarsfield, Robert Jones,
- Patrick Buckley, Patrick Giggen.
- John Usher, Edward Peppard.
- John Dempsey, Walter Cusack.
- Michael Fitz-Simons, Nich. Fitz-Simons.
- Richard Galtrim, Edward Barron,
- Patrick Gough, James Bellew.
- Henry Brown, Michael Tyrrell.
- Edmond Barron, Walter Clinton.
- John Fitz-Simons, John Lutterell.
- James Dortas, Patrick Dowdall.
- Christopher Fagan, John White.
- John Gaydon, John Gough.
- Giles Allen, John Lutterell.
- Nicholas Duffe, Richard Rounsell.
- William Fitz-Simons, John Lenan.
- Nicholas Ball, John Grow.
- Andrew Lutterell, Thomas Doyne.
- Walter Ball, Thomas Cosgrave.
- John Coine, Patrick Brown.
- Henry Cusack, Thomas Cane.
- Richard Fagan, William Barnwall.
- Edward White, Edmond Devenish.
- Walter Sedgrave, James Barry.
- John Forster, William Pigot.
- Henry Shelton, Thomas Smith.
- John Durning, James Malone.
- John Malone, Philip Conran.
- Robert Stephens, Edward Thomas.
- John Barron, William Brown.
- John Dungan, Lawrence White.
- John Gerald, James Ryan.
- Francis Taylor, Edmond Conran.
- Nicholas Weston, Michael Chamberlain.
- John Tyrrell, James Bellew.
- Matthew Hancock, Thomas Brown.
- Walter Goltrim, Nicholas Burren.
- George Kennedy, John Miles.

MAYORS.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1592	Philip Conran,	John Usher, Thomas Fleming.
1593	James Jones.	Richard Ashe, John Murfey.
1594	Thomas Gerald,	William Gough, Ralph Sanky.
1595	Francis Taylor,	John Elliot, John Marchal.
1596	Michael Chamberlain,	John Shelton, Alexander Palles.
1597	Nicholas Weston,	Robert Panting, John Goodwin.
1598	James Bellew,	John Brice, Edward Purcell.
1599	Gerald Young,	John Brice, Edward Purcell.
1600	Nicholas Burren,	John Cusack, John Arthur.
1601	Matthew Handcock,	Robert Kennedy, William Turner.
1602	Sir John Tyrrel,	Nicholas Stephens, Peter Dermot.
1603	{ William Gough,	{ James Tyrrel, Thomas Carrol.
	{ John Elliot,	
1604	{ John Shelton,	{ Edmond Malone, Richard Berry.
	{ Robert Ball,	
1605	John Brice,	John Benes, Richard Brown.
1606	John Arthur,	John Laney, Nicholas Purcell.
1607	{ Nicholas Burren,	{ Thomas Bromgold, James Bee.
	{ Tho. Plunket,	
1608	John Cusack,	Thomas Allen, Robert Eustace.
1609	Robert Ball,	Thomas Long, William Preston.
1610	Richard Barry,	Edward Hall, Richard Eustace.
1611	Thomas Bishop,	William Chalkret, Richard Wigget.
1612	Sir James Carroll,	Edmond Cullen, John Francton.
1613	{ Rich. Forster, for	{ Thady Duffe, William Taylor.
	{ Edmond Malone,	
1614	{ Richard Brown,	{ Patrick Fox, Robert Bennet.
	{ John Goodwin,	
1615	{ Richard Brown,	{ Simon Barnwall, George Springham.
	{ John Dows,	
1616	{ John Benes,	{ Nicholas Kelly, Daniel Birne.
	{ George Dew,	
1617	Sir James Carrol,	William Bishop, Robert Linaker.
1618	John Long,	Thomas Russell, Henry Cheshire.
1619	Richard Forster,	John Lock, Robert Teyzar.
1620	Richard Brown,	Edward Jones, William Allen.
1621	Edward Ball,	Christopher Forster, Christ. Handcock.
1622	Richard Wigget,	Thomas White, Thomas Evans.
1623	Sir Thady Duffe,	Christopher Wolverston, George Jones.
1624	Sir William Bishop,	Sir Walter Dungan, William Weston.
1625	Sir James Carroll,	Adam Goodman, Nicholas Sedgrave.
1626	Thomas Evans,	Robert Arthur, Francis Dowde.
1627	Edward Jones,	Michael Brown, Thomas Shelton.
1628	Robert Bennet,	James Bellew, William Baggot.

M m

MAYORS.

MAYORS.

- 1629 Sir Christ. Forster,
 1630 Thomas Evans,
 1631 George Jones,
 1632 Robert Benner,
 1633 Robert Dixon,
 1634 Sir James Carroll,
 1635 Christopher Forster,
 1636 Sir Christ. Forster,
 1637 James Watson,
 1638 Sir Christ. Forster,
 1639 Charles Forster,
 1640 Thomas Wakefield,
 1641 Thomas Wakefield,
 1642 William Smith,
 1643 William Smith,
 1644 William Smith,
 1645 William Smith,
 1646 William Smith,
 1647 William Bladen,
 1648 John Pugh,
 1649 { Tho. Pemberton,
 { Sankey Silliard,
 1650 Raphael Hunt,
 1651 { Richard Tigh, for
 { D. Wybrant,
 1652 { Dan. Hutchinson,
 { Richard Tigh,
 1653 John Preston,
 1654 Thomas Cook,
 1655 Richard Tigh,
 1656 Ridgely Hatfield,
 1657 Thomas Waterhouse,
 1658 Peter Wybrants,
 1659 Robert Deey,
 1660 Sir Hu. Adrianverner,
 1661 Sir George Gilbert,
 1662 John Cranwell,
 1663 William Smith,
 1664 William Smith,

LORD MAYORS.

- 1665 Sir Dan. Bellingham,
 1666 John Desmynieres,
 1667 Mark Quin,
 1668 John Forrest,
 1669 Lewis Desmynieres,

SHERIFFS.

- Sanky Silliard, John Fleming.
 William Tyrrell, John Stanley.
 David Begg, Walter Kennedy.
 Thomas Wakefield, Charles Brice.
 Thomas Wakefield, Christopher Brice.
 Edward Branghan, John Gibson.
 John Carbery, Thomas Ormsby.
 Thomas Arthur, William Smith.
 Philip Watson, William Bladen.
 Sir Robert Forth, Andrew Clark.
 Edward Lock, Richard Barnewall.
 John Bamber, Abraham Riccasis.
 Lawrence Allen, John Woodcock.
 John Pugh, Thomas Pemberton.
 John Miller, Peter Flacker.
 John Brice, Morice Pugh.
 Edward Hughes, John Collins,
 Robert Caddell, Robert Deey.
 Walter Springham, Thomas Hill.
 Peter Van Hoven, Robert Miles.
 Thomas Waterhouse, Richard Tigh.
 George Gilbert, Richard Cook.
 Ridgely Hatfield, John Brown.
 John Cranwall, William Cliff.
 Thomas Clarke, Tobias Cremens.
 William Cox, John Desmynieres.
 Daniel Bellingham, Richard Palfrey.
 Rice Philips, Henry Bollardt.
 John Forest, John Totty.
 Robert Arundell, John Eastwood.
 John Price, Hugh Price.
 Peter Ward, Thomas Jones.
 William Whitfed, George Hewlet.
 Christopher Benner, Elias Best.
 Thomas Kirkham, William Brooks.
 Joshua Allen, Francis Brewster.

LORD

LORD MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1670 Enoch Reader, | Richard Hanway, Isaac John. |
| 1671 Sir John Totty, | Henry Reynolds, Nathaniel Philpot. |
| 1672 Robert Deey, | Thomas Clinton, John Castleton. |
| 1673 Sir Joshua Allen, | Abel Ram, George Blackhall. |
| 1674 Sir Francis Brewster, | Humphry Jervis, William Sands. |
| 1675 William Smith, | John Knox, Walter Motley. |
| 1676 Christopher Lovet, | William Watt, Benjamin Leadbeater. |
| 1677 John Smith, | James Collingham, William Billington. |
| 1678 Peter Ward, | William Cook, Thomas Tennant. |
| 1679 John Eastwood, | Thomas Taylor, Robert Bridges. |
| 1680 Luke Lowther, | John Coyne, Samuel Walton. |
| 1681 Sir Humphry Jervis, | John Fletcher, Edward Hains. |
| 1682 Sir Humphry Jervis, | William Watt, Edward Hains. |
| 1683 Sir Elias Best, | George Kenedy, Michael Mitchell. |
| 1684 Sir Abel Ram, | Charles Thomson, Thomas Quin. |
| 1685 Sir John Knox, | Richard French, Edward Rose. |
| 1686 Sir John Castleton, | James Howiston, Isaac Holroyd. |
| 1687 Sir Thomas Hacket, | Thomas Keiron, Edmond Kelly. |
| 1688 Sir Michael Creagh, | Christopher Pales, John Coyne. |
| 1689 { Terence Dermott, 9 months, | Ignatius Brown, John Moore. |
| { Walter Motley, 3 months. | Anth. Piercy, Mark Rainsford. |
| 1690 John Ottrington, | Mark Rainsford, Edward Loyd. |
| 1691 Sir Michael Mitchell, | Thomas Bell, Henry Stephens. |
| 1692 Sir Michael Mitchell, | Francis Stoyte, William Gibbons. |
| 1693 Sir John Rogerfon, | John Page, Robert Twigg. |
| 1694 George Blackhall, | Benjamin Burton, Thomas Denham. |
| 1695 William Watts, | Andrew Brice, William Stowel. |
| 1696 Sir William Billington, | Robert Constantine, Nathaniel Whitwell. |
| 1697 Barth. Van Homrigh, | William Fownes, John Pearson. |
| 1698 Thomas Quin, | Robert Mason, Samuel Cook. |
| 1699 Sir Anthony Piercy, | Charles Forrest, James Barlow. |
| 1700 Sir Mark Ransford, | John Eccles, Ralph Gore. |
| 1701 Samuel Walton, | John Stoyte, Thomas Bolton. |
| 1702 Thomas Bell, | Thomas Pleasants, David Coffart. |
| 1703 John Page, | John Hendrick, William French. |
| 1704 Sir Francis Stoyte, | Thomas Wilkinson, Robert Cheatham. |
| 1705 William Gibbons, | Anthony Barkey, Michael Leeds. |
| 1706 Benjamin Burton, | John Godly, William Quail. |
| 1707 John Pearson, | M. Pearson, R. Hendrick, W. Dixon. |
| 1708 Sir William Fownes, | Thomas Kirkwood, Thomas Curtis. |
| 1709 { Cha. Forest, 6 months, | { Joshua Kane, Nathaniel Shaw. |
| { John Page, 6 months, | |

LORD MAYORS.

- 1710 Sir John Eccles,
 1711 Ralph Gore,
 1712 Sir Samuel Cook,
 1713
 1714 Sir James Barlow,
 1715 John Stoyte,
 1716 Thomas Bolton,
 1717 Anthony Barkey,
 1718 William Quail,
 1719 Thomas Wilkinfon,
 1720 George Forbes,
 1721 Thomas Curtis,
 1722 William Dickfon,
 1723 John Porter,
 1724 John Reyfon,
 1725 Joseph Kane,
 1726 William Empfon,
 1727 Sir Nathan. Whitwell,
 1728 { Henry Burrowes, 9 months,
 { John Page, 3 months,
 1729 Sir Peter Verdoen,
 1730 Nathaniel Pearson,
 1731 Joseph Nuttall,
 1732 Humphry French.
 1733 Thomas How,
 1734 Nathaniel Kane,
 1735 { Sir Rich. Grattan, 9 months,
 { George Forbes, 3 months,
 1736 James Somervell,
 1737 William Walker,
 1738 John Macarrell,
 1739 Daniel Falkiner,
 1740 Sir Samuel Cook,
 1741 William Aldrich,
 1742 Gilbert King,
 1743 { David Tew,
 { William Aldrich,
 1744 John Walker,
 1745 Daniel Cooke,
 1746 { Richard White,
 { William Walker,
 1747 Sir George Ribton,
 1748 Robert Rofs,

SHERIFFS.

- Michael Sampfon, William Dobfon.
 Humphry French, Richard Blair.
 Thomas Bradshaw, Edward Surdeville.
 Peter Verdoen, William Aldrich.
 John Porter, John Tisdall.
 William Empfon, David King.
 John Reyfon, Vincent Kidder.
 Percival Hunt, Charles Hendrick.
 William Milton, Daniel Falkiner,
 James Somervell, Nathaniel Kane.
 Nathaniel Pearson, Joseph Nuttall.
 John Macarrell, Robert Nesbitt.
 Gilbert King, Henry Burrowes.
 Ralph Blundell, George Curtis.
 William Walker, Casp. White.
 Philip Pearson, Thomas How.
 Henry Daniell, Richard Grattan.
 { John Holliday, Ben. Archer.
 David Tew, John Sterne.
 Samuel Cooke, Eliphah Dobfon.
 George Tucker, Edward Dugeon.
 Daniel Cooke, Henry Hart.
 William Woodworth, Charles Burton.
 John Walker, Thomas Cooke.
 { Robert King, John Twigg.
 Richard White, Edward Hunt.
 Charles Rossell, Robert Rofs.
 Thomas Baker, George Ribton.
 J. Bern. Hoffshleger, John Adamfon.
 James Dunn, Benjamin Hunt.
 W. Grattan, Q. Somervell, T. Read.
 George Frafer, John Bradshaw.
 { Geo. Swettenham, Thomas Broughton.
 Daniel Walker, Patrick Ewing.
 John Espinase, Andrew Murray.
 { William Cook, Thomas Taylor.
 John Hornby, John Cooke,
 Matthew Weld, Hans Bailie.

LORD

LORD MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1749	{ John Adamson, Sir Samuel Cooke, }	Thomas Mead, Robert Donovan.
1750	Thomas Taylor.	George Reynolds, Thomas White.
1751	John Cooke,	James Taylor, John Tew.
1752	Sir Charles Burton,	John Forbes, Patrick Hamilton.
1753	Andrew Murray,	Edm. Huband, H. Wray, Alex. Ryves.
1754	Hans Bailie,	Philip Crampton, Timothy Allen.
1755	Percival Hunt,	Arthur Lamprey, Charles Rossell.
1756	John Forbes,	Peter Barré, Charles Nobileau.
1757	Thomas Mead,	Michael Sweeney, William Forbes.
1758	Philip Crampton,	Benjamin Geale, James Taylor.
1759	John Tew,	Benjamin Barton, Edward Sankey.
1760	Sir Patrick Hamilton,	Francis Fetherston, George Wrightson.
1761	Sir Timothy Allen,	Matthew Bailie, Thomas Blackall.
1762	Charles Rossell,	John Read, Joseph Hall.
1763	William Forbes,	William Brien, Francis Booker.
1764	Benjamin Geale,	Henry Hart, Robert Montgomery.
1765	James Taylor,	William Rutledge, Richard French.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 2. line 24. *dele* there.

Page 3. line 24. *for* existed *read* existent.

Page 47. the note * in line 13. should be placed after the words *Parliament-house* in line 22.

Page 85. line 1. *for* scite *read* site.

Page 250. line 10. *for* ple *read* people.

Page 316. last line but one, *for* Brymo *read* Brymore.



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